University of Allahabad.

CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1930.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS.

THE

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY
CALENDAR

FOR

1930.

JANUARY, 1930

1	Wed.	New Year's Day.
2	Thur.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thur.	
10	Fri.	The Allahabad University Act, 1921, received the
11	Sat.	assent of H. E. the Governor-General, 1922.
12	Sun	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thur.	
17	Fri.	University of Calcutta incorporated, 1857.
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thur.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	The whole of the Allahabad University Act,
27	Mon.	1921, came into force, 1923.
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	Last day for receiving applications for M.A. and
30	Thur.	M.Sc. (Previous and Final), B.A. Honours (2nd
31	Fri.	year), B.Sc. (Honours) and B.Com. Parts I and
		II examinations.

FEBRUARY, 1930.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues	
5	Wed	Last date for receiving applications for B.A. (Pass) and B.Sc. (Pass) Examinations.
6	Thur	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues	
12	Wed	
13	Thur.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thur.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	Last date for receiving applications for LL.B., (Previous and Final), and LL.M. Examinations.
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thur	
28	Fri.	

MARCH, 1930.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tue.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thur.	
7	Fri	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thur.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thur.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	Dacca University incorporated, 1920.
24	Mon.	Indian Universities Act (VIII of 1904) passed.
25	Tues	
26	Wed	M.A. and M.Sc. (Previous and Final), B.A
27	Thur	Honours (II year), B.Sc. (Honours) and B. Com. Parts I and II Examinations begin.
28	Fri	
29	Sat.	
30	Sun.	
31	Mon.	Last date for receiving annual fee from registered graduates.

APRIL, 1930.

1	Tues.	Benares Hindu University incorporated, 1916.
2	Wed.	B.A (Pass) and B.Sc. (Pass) examinations
3	Thur.	begin.
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thur	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon	
15	Tues	
16	Wed.	
17	Thur	
18	Fri.	Good Friday.
19	Sat	Easter Eve.
20	Sun	
21	Mon.	Easter Monday. LL.B. (Previous and Final) and
22	Tues	LL.M. Examinations begin.
23	Wed	
24	Thur	
25	Fri	
26	Sat.	The Andhra University Act came into force, 1926
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	

MAY, 1930.

1	Thu.	University of Delhi incorporated, 1922. The Madras University Act, 1923, came into force, 1923.
2	Fri	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thur.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues	
14	Wed.	
15	Thur.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thur.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thur.	
30	Fri.	
31	Sat.	

JUNE, 1930.

1	Sun.
2	Mon.
3	Tues.
4	Wed.
5	Thur.
6	Fri.
7	Sat.
8	Sun.
9	Mon.
10	Tues.
11	Wed.
12	Thur.
13	Fri.
14	Sat.
15	Sun.
16	Mon.
17	Tues.
18	Wed.
19	Thur.
20	Fri.
21	Sat.
22	Sun.
23	Mon.
24	Tues.
25	Wed.
26	Thur.
27	Fri.
28	Sat.
29	Sun
30	Mon.

JULY, 1930

1	Tues	The Agra University Act came into force, 1927.
2	Wed.	
3	Thur.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thur.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed	
17	Thur.	
18	Fri.	University of Bombay incorporated, 1857.
19	Sat.	
20	Sun	University of Mysore incorporated, 1916.
21	Mon.	
22	Tues	
23	Wed.	
24	Thur.	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thur.	

AUGUST, 1930.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	Nagpur University incorporated, 1923.
5	Tues	
6	Wed	
7	Thur	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun	
11	Mon	
12	Tues	
13	Wed	
14	Thur	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thur.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	
26	Tues	
27	Wed	
28	Thur.	Osmania University incorporated, 1919.
29	Fri.	
30	Sat	
31	Sun.	

SEPTEMBER, 1930.

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thur.	
5	Fri.	University of Madras incorporated, 1857.
6	Sat.	
7	Sun	
8	Mon	
9	Tues	
10	Wed	
11	Thur.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon	
16	Tues	
17	Wed.	
18	Thur	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues	
24	Wed	
25	Thur	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	
29	Mon	
30	Tues.	

OCTOBER, 1930.

1	Wed.	
2	Thur.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thur.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	University of Punjab incorporated, 1882
15	Wed.	
16	Thur.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thur.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thur.	The Agra University Act passed, 1926.
31	Fri.	

NOVEMBER, 1930.

1	Sat.	
2	**Sun.**	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thur.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thur.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	**Sun.**	University of Allahabad incorporated, 188..
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thur.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	**Sun.**	
24	Mon.	
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thur.	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	
30	**Sun.**	

DECEMBER, 1930.

1	Mon.	Aligarh Muslim University incorporated, 1920.
2	Tues.	University of Rangoon incorporated, 1920.
3	Wed.	The Allahabad University Act, 1921, received the
4	Thur.	assent of H. E. the Governor of the U. P., 1921.
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	**Sun.**	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thur.	University of Lucknow incorporated, 1920.
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	**Sun.**	
15	Mon	
16	Tues	
17	Wed.	
18	Thur.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	**Sun.**	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues	
24	Wed.	
25	Thur	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	**Sun**	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues	
31	Wed	

JANUARY, 1931.

1	Thur.	New Year's Day.
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	**Sun.**	
5	Mon	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thur	
9	Fri	
10	Sat	
11	Sun	The Allahabad University Act, 1921, received
12	Mon.	the assent of H. E. the Governor-General
13	Tues	1922.
14	Wed	
15	Thur	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	University of Calcutta incorporated, 1857.
18	**Sun**	
19	Mon	
20	Tues	
21	Wed	
22	Thur	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun	
26	Mon	The whole of the Allahabad University Act, 1921,
27	Tues.	came into force, 1923
28	Wed.	
29	Thur.	
30	Fri	
31	Sat.	

FEBRUARY, 1931.

1	**Sun.**
2	Mon.
3	Tues.
4	Wed.
5	Thur.
6	Fri.
7	Sat.
8	**Sun.**
9	Mon.
10	Tues.
11	Wed.
12	Thur
13	Fri.
14	Sat.
15	**Sun.**
16	Mon.
17	Tues.
18	Wed.
19	Thur.
20	Fri.
21	Sat
22	**Sun**
23	Mon.
24	Tues.
25	Wed.
26	Thur.
27	Fri.
28	Sat.

MARCH, 1931.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thur.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thur.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thur.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	Dacca University incorporated, 1920.
24	Tues.	Indian Universities Act (VIII of 1904) passed.
25	Wed.	
26	Thur.	
27	Fri	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	
31	Tues.	Last date for receiving annual fee from registered graduates.

APRIL, 1931.

1	Wed.	Benares Hindu University incorporated, 1916.
2	Thur	Allahabad University examinations begin.
3	Fri.	
4	Sat	
5	Sun	
6	Mon	
7	Tues	
8	Wed	
9	Thur	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun	
13	Mon	
14	Tues	
15	Wed	
16	Thur	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun	
20	Mon	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thur	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun	The Andhra University Act came into force, 1926
27	Mon.	
28	Tues	
29	Wed.	
30	Thur.	

MAY, 1931.

1	Fri.	University of Delhi incorporated, 1922. The Madras
2	Sat.	University Act, 1923, came into force, 1923.
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thur.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon	
12	Tues	
13	Wed	
14	Thur	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thur.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thur	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	
31	Sun.	

JUNE, 1931.

1	Mon
2	Tues.
3	Wed.
4	Thur.
5	Fri.
6	Sat.
7	Sun.
8	Mon.
9	Tues.
10	Wed.
11	Thur
12	Fri.
13	Sat.
14	Sun
15	Mon.
16	Tues
17	Wed.
18	Thur.
19	Fri.
20	Sat.
21	Sun.
22	Mon.
23	Tues.
24	Wed.
25	Thur.
26	Fri.
27	Sat.
28	Sun.
29	on
30	Tues

JULY, 1931

1	Wed	The Agra University Act came into force, 1927.
2	Thur.	
3	Fri	
4	Sat	
5	**Sun**	
6	Mon	
7	Tues	
8	Wed	
9	Thur	
10	Fri	
11	Sat.	
12	**Sun**	
13	Mon	
14	Tues	
15	Wed	
16	Thur	
17	Fri	
18	Sat	University of Bombay incorporated, 1857
19	**Sun**	
20	Mon.	University of Mysore incorporated, 1916
21	Tues	
22	Wed	
23	Thur	
24	Fri	
25	Sat.	
26	**Sun**	
27	Mon	
28	Tues	
29	Wed	
30	Thur	
31	Fri.	

AUGUST, 1931.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	Nagpur University incorporated, 1923.
5	Wed.	
6	Thur.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues	
12	Wed.	
13	Thur.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues	
19	Wed.	
20	Thur.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	
25	Tues	
26	Wed.	
27	Thur	
28	Fri	Osmania University incorporated, 1919.
29	Sat.	
30	Sun.	
31	Mon.	

SEPTEMBER, 1931.

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thur.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	University of Madras incorporated, 1857.
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thur	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thur.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thur.	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	

OCTOBER, 1931.

1	Thur.	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thur.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues	
14	Wed.	University of Punjab incorporated, 1882.
15	Thur	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat	
18	Sun	
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	
21	Wed	
22	Thur.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thur.	
30	Fri.	The Agra University Act passed, 1926.
31	Sat.	

NOVEMBER, 1931.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thur.	
6	Fri	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed	
12	Thur	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun	
16	Mon.	University of Allahabad incorporated, 1887
17	Tues	
18	Wed.	
19	Thur.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thur.	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	

		DECEMBER, 1931.
1	Tues.	Aligarh Muslim University incorporated, 1920.
2	Wed.	University of Rangoon incorporated, 1920.
3	Thur	The Allahabad University Act, 1921, received
4	Fri.	the assent of H. E. the Governor of the U.P.,
5	Sat.	1921.
6	**Sun.**	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thur.	
11	Fri.	University of Lucknow incorporated, 1920.
12	Sat.	
13	**Sun.**	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thur.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	**Sun.**	
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thur.	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27	**Sun**	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thur.	

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

Patrons :

*The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

*The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.

*The Right Hon'ble Victor Alexander Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C., LL.D.. D.Litt.

*The Right Hon'ble George Nathaniel, Baron Curzon of Keddleston, M.A., F.R.S., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

*The Right Hon'ble Sir Gilbert John Elliot-Murray. Kynynmound, P.C., G.C.M.G., Earl of Minto.

The Right Hon'ble Charles Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

The Right Hon'ble Frederic John Napier Thesiger, P.C.; G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., Baron Chelmsford.

Visitors :

The Right Honourable Sir Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.. G.C.V.O., Earl of Reading.

The Right Hon'ble Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale.

SUCCESSION LIST FROM 1887.

Chancellors :

1887. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.

1887. The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

1892. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.

1894. The Hon'ble Mr. A. Cadell, C.S.I.

1895. The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.

1898. The Hon'ble Mr. James John Digges LaTouche, C.S.I.

1898. The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.

1901. The Hon'ble Sir James John Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I.

1907. The Hon'ble Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

1910. The Hon'ble Sir Leslie Alexander Selim Porter, K.C.S.I.

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* Deceased

1910. The Hon'ble Sir John Prescott Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
1911. The Hon'ble Sir Leslie Alexander Selim Porter, K.C.S.I.
1911. The Hon'ble Sir John Prescott Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
1912. The Hon'ble Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I.
1913 The Hon'ble Mr. Duncan Colvin Baillie, C.S.I.
1913. The Hon'ble Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I.
1917. The Hon'ble Mr. John Mitchell Holmes, C.S.I.
1917. The Hon'ble Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I.
1918. The Hon'ble Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
1922. H. E. The Hon'ble Sir William Sinclair Marris, K.C.S.I.,
        K.C.I.E., D. Litt.
1926. H. E. The Hon'ble Sir Samuel Perry O'Donnell, K.C.S.I.,
        C.S.I.
1926. H. E. The Hon'ble Sir William Sinclair Marris, K.C.S.I.,
        K.C.I.E.. D. Litt.
1928. H. E. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Phillips Muddiman,
        Kt., K.C.S.I., C.I E.
     H. E. Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan,
        K.C.I.E., M.B.E, officiated from 17th June, to
        8th August, 1928.
1928. H. E. The Hon'ble Sir William Malcolm Hailey, M.A.,
        G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S.
     H. E. Mr. George Bancroft Lambert, C.S.I, I.C.S., offici-
        ated from 23rd December, 1928, to 21st April, 1929

Vice-Chancellors :

1887. The Hon'ble Sir John Edge, Kt., Q.C.
1894. T. Conlan, Esq., C.I.E., Bar.-at-Law.
1898. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. Aikman, M.A., LL.D.
1900. The Hon'ble Justice Sir George Edward Knox, LL.D.
1906. The Hon'ble Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A., LL.D., Rai Baha-
        dur, C.I.E.
1908. The Hon'ble Mr Justice R. S. Aikman, M.A., LL.D.
1909. The Hon'ble Sir Henry George Richards, Kt, K.C., Chief
        Justice.
1912. The Hon'ble Sir Sundar Lal, B.A., LL.D., C.I.E.
1917. The Hon'ble Justice Sir P. C. Banerji, B.A., B.L., LL.D.
1919. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Theodore Caro Piggott, I.C.S.
1920. The Hon'ble Mr Justice Gokul Prasad, M.A., LL.B., Rai
        Bahadur.
1922. Sir Claude Fraser de la Fosse, Kt. M.A., D.Litt., C.I.E.
1923. J. M. David, Esq., B A., Officiating Registrar, held charge
        of the current duties of the office of the Vice-
        Chancellor from 12th May to 2nd August, 1923.
1923. Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha, M.A., D.Litt.,
        LL.D.

Treasurers :

1923. Rai Bahadur Major Ram Prasad Dube, M.A, B.Sc., LL.B.
1927. Rai Bahadur Pandit Kanhaiya Lal, M.A., LL.B.

Registrars :

Archibald E. Gough, Esq., M. A. Appointed on 16th November, 1887. Officiated from 16th November, 1892, till 9th January, 1893; re-appointed 9th January, 1893; resigned 5th March, 1894.

Dr. G. W. F. Thibaut. Officiated from 12th February to 12th December, 1891.

Charles Dodd, Esq. Appointed on 5th March, 1894; re-appointed 2nd March, 1896; re-appointed 7th March, 1898; re-appointed 5th March, 1900; re-appointed 3rd March, 1902; re-appointed 7th March, 1904; resigned 21st January, 1906.

Dr. G. W. F. Thibaut. C.I.E. Officiated from 22nd January to 11th March, 1906. Appointed 12th March, 1906; resigned 19th August, 1907.

J. G. Jennings, Esq., M.A. Officiated from 20th February to 14th July, 1907.

W. K. Porter, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Officiated from 15th July, 1907, to 18th February, 1908.

A. E. Pierpoint, Esq., B.Sc. Appointed 19th February, 1908; resigned 31st October, 1909.

Rev. Dr. A. H. Ewing. Officiated from 8th February, 1909, to 10th October, 1909; again from 1st November, 1909, to 8th April, 1910.

M. G. V. Cole, Esq., M.A. Appointed 9th April, 1910; re-appointed 9th April, 1915; re-appointed 12th March, 1920; resigned 22nd March, 1925.

W. K. Porter, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Officiated from 29th June to the 5th November, 1914.

Rai G. N. Chakravarti Bahadur, M.A., D.Sc., LL.B., I.S.O. Officiated from 15th March to 15th December, 1920.

J. M. David, Esq., B.A. Officiated from 1st March to 30th November, 1923. Again officiated from 23rd July, 1924, to 22nd March, 1925. Appointed 23rd March, 1925.

Pandit Ram Chandra Dikshit. Officiated from 24th November to 23rd December, 1927.

Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A Officiated from 10th April to 31st October, 1928.

PRESIDENTS AND DEANS OF THE FACULTIES.

ARTS.

Presidents :

1890. The Hon'ble Mr. E. White, C.S.

1893. Mr. J. C. Nesfield, M.A.

1895. Mr. T. C. Lewis, M.A.

1896. { Mr. M. J. White, M.A.
        Mr. W. N. Boutflower, M.A.

1897. Mr. T. C. Lewis, M.A.

1899. Mr W. N. Boutflower, M.A.

1902. Mr. T. C. Lewis, M A.

Deans

1905. Mr. T. C. Lewis, M.A.

1906. Dr. A. Venis, M.A., D.Litt.

1914. The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. de la Fosse, M.A.

1920. The Hon'ble Dr. Ganganatha Jha, M.A., D.Litt

1922. Mr. P. S. Burrell, M.A.

1926. Mr. S. G. Dunn, M.A., I.E.S. Re-elected 1928.

1930. Dr. P. K Acharya, M.A., Ph. D., D.Litt.

SCIENCE.

Presidents :

1896. Dr. G. W. F. Thibaut, Ph.D.

1897. Mr J. Murray, M.A.

1901. Mr. H. Cox, M.A.

1902 Mr. A. W. Ward, M A.

Deans :

1905. Mr. H. Cox, M.A.

1906. Dr. E. G. Hill, D.Sc

1911. Mr. A. W. Ward, M.A.

1912. Dr. E. G. Hill, D.Sc.

1914. Mr. A. W. Ward, M.A.

1915. Dr. E. G. Hill, D.Sc.

1917. The Hon'ble Dr. A. W. Ward. M.A.. D.Sc.

1919. Rai G. N. Chakravarti Bahadur, M.A.. LL.B.. I.S.C

1920. Mr. J. J. Durack, M.A.

1922. Mr. R. H. Moody, M.A.

1923. Dr. N. R. Dhar, D.Sc.

1926. Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya. D.Sc.   Re-elected 1928.

LAW.

Presidents :

1890. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. Straight. Bar -at-Law.

1893. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. Tyrrell, B.A., C.S

1894. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. E. Knox, C S

1899. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. C. Banerji, B.A., B.L.

1902. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Conlan. C.I.E . Bar.-at-Law

1904. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. Aikman. M.A.. C.S.

Deans :

1905. Sir John Stanley, Kt.

1909. The Hon'ble Justice Sir P. C. Banerji, B.A., B.L.

1916. The Hon'ble Justice Sir Henry Richards, Kt.

1919. The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Banerji, Kt., LL.D.

1920. The Hon'ble Sir E. Grimwood Mears, Kt.

1922. Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C.. B.A., LL.D.,   Bar.-at-Law.   Re-elected 1925—1928.

COMMERCE.
Deans :

1913. Mr. W. Jesse, M.A.

1915. The Rev. L. Stalschmidt, F.I.A.

1916. The Rev. L. Steele, F.I.A.

1922. Mr. A. R. Burnett-Hurst, B.Sc.

1924. { Mr. S. K. Rudra, M.A. (Acting).
       { Mr. A. R. Burnett-Hurst, B.Sc.

1925. Mr. C. D. Thompson, M.A., Re-elected 1928.

1929. Mr. M. K. Ghosh, M.A., B.Com.

MEDICINE.
Deans :

1914. { The Hon'ble Colonel C. C. Manifold, I.M.S
       { Lt.-Col. W. Selby, F.R.C.S., D.S.O., I.M.S.

1916. Major C. A. Sprawson, I.M.S.

1917. Lt.-Col. J. W. D. Megaw, I.M.S.

1921 { Col. J. K. Close, I.M.S.
     { Dr. R. K. Tandon, M.B.C.M.

ENGINEERING.
President :

1896. Colonel F. V. Corbett, R.E.

Proctor :

1923. Mr. S. K. Rudra, M.A., Re-appointed 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1929.

Librarians :

1923. Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A.

1925. Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., D.Sc., Re-appointed 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, UNITED PROVINCES.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE :

(1) The Hon'ble Mr. Walter Mytton Colvin, Barrister-at-Law Elected 1st November, 1893 ; re-elected 11th January, 1896.

(2) The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Conlan, C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law. Elected 7th March, 1898 ; re-elected 4th August, 1900 ; re-elected 18th September, 1902.

(3) The Hon'ble Sir Sundar Lal, B.A., LL.D. Elected 3rd November, 1904 ; re-elected 8th December, 1906; re-elected 12th March, 1909; re-elected 6th December, 1909; re-elected 6th December, 1912; resigned 26th March, 1915; re-elected 16th April, 1916.

(4) The Hon'ble Dr. Satish Chandra Banerji, M.A , LL.D. Elected 7th May, 1915.

(5) The Hon'ble Syed Karamat Husain, Barrister-at-Law. Elected 3rd July, 1915.

(6) The Hon'ble Dr. A. W. Ward, M.A., D.Sc. Elected 25th March, 1918.

(7) The Hon'ble Dr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad, M.A., D.Sc., C.I.E. Elected 24th September, 1919.

(8) Pt. Iqbal Narain Gurtu, M.A , LL.B. Elected 18th November, 1920.

MEMBERS OF THE COURT :

(1) Dr. Ganesh Prasad, M.A., D.Sc. Elected 13th December, 1923.

(2) Pt. Iqbal Narain Gurtu, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Elected 1st December, 1926.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND AUTHORITIES·

Visitor :

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Edward Frederick
Lindley Wood, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Baron Irwin of
Kirby Underdale Viceroy and Governor-General
of India (*Ex-officio*.

OFFICERS.

Chancellor:

H. E The Hon'ble Sir William Malcolm Hailey? M.A.,
G.C I.E , K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Governor
of the United Provinces (*Ex-o cio*).

Vice-Chancellor :

(*Re-electe i on 9th November, 1929.* j

Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha, M.A., D.Litt.,
LL.D.

Treasurer :

Electe i on 18th November, 1929.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Kanhaiya Lal, M.A., LL.B.

Registrar :

J. M. David, Esq., B.A.

* DEANS OF THE FACULTIES.

Faculty of Arts.

Dr. P. K. Acharya, M.A., Ph. D , D.Litt. } Term expires 19th January, 1932.

Faculty of Science.

Dr. D R Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc. } Term expires 19th January, 1932.

Faculty of Law.

Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., B.A., LL.D. (Bar.-at-Law). } Term expires 19th January, 1932.

Faculty of Commerce.

M. K. Ghosh, Esq., M.A., B. Com. } Term expires 22nd January, 1932.

† Proctor.

S K. Rudra, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.). } Term expires 9th October, 1932.

‡ Librarian.

Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A , Ph.D., D.Sc. } Term expires 9th October, 1930.

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* Deans of Faculties shall hold office for three years *vide* Statute 6 (1) of Chapter V].

† Term of office fixed at three years, *vide* Executive Council resolution No. 297, dated 25th November, 1926.

‡ Term of office fixed at one year, *vide* Executive Council resolution No. 245 dated 2nd August, 1924.

MEMBERS OF THE COURT.

SECTION 17 OF THE ACT.

Class I.—Ex-Officio members.

(i) The Chancellor.

(ii) The Vice-Chancellor.

(iii)
- The Hon'ble the Home Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of United Provinces.
- The Hon'ble the Finance Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of United Provinces.
- The Hon'ble the Minister for Education to the Government of United Provinces.
- The Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government to the Government of United Provinces
- The Hon'ble the Minister for Agriculture to the Government of United Provinces.

(iv) The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.

(v) The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lucknow, Allahabad.

(vi) 1. Members of the Executive Council (*vide* **Appendix A**).
2. Members of the Academic Council (*vide* **Appendix B**).

(vii) The Treasurer.

(viii) *Ex-officio* members appointed under Statute 1(1) of Chapter I.

(i The Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, Lucknow.

The Vice-Chancellor, Hindu University, Benares.

The Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh.

The Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, Agra.

(ii) The Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, Allahabad.

(iii) The Director of Agriculture, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

(iv) The Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

(v) The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, Lucknow.

(vi) The Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools, United Provinces, Allahabad.

(vii) The Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, Benares

(viii) The Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, United Provinces, Allahabad.

(ix) **The Principals of Colleges :—**

    1. The Principal, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.

    2. The Principal, Kayastha Pathshala College, Allahabad.

    3. The Lady Principal, Crosthwaite Girls' College, Allahabad.

(x) **The Wardens of Hostels :—**

    1. M. A. Aziz, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Warden, Muhammadan Boarding House, Allahabad.

    2. Pandit Devi Prasad Shukla, B A., Warden, MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House, Allahabad.

    3. Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C. B.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law, Warden, Sir Sundar Lal Law Hostel, Allahabad.

    4. Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A., Warden, Muir Hostel, Allahabad.

    5. Dr. L. C. Jain, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Warden, Sumerchand Digambar Jain Boarding House, Allahabad.

    6. A. C. Banerji, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., Warden, New Hostel, Allahabad.

Class II.—Life Members

(ix) Such persons as may be appointed by the Chancellor to be life members on the ground that they have rendered eminent services to education. } *Nil.*

(x) All persons who have made donations of not less than Rs. 20,000 to or for the purposes of the University. } *Nil.*

Class III.—Other Members.

(*ri*) Graduates of the University elected by the regis-
tered graduates from among their own body :—

(*Elected—4th September, 1928.*)

[*Term expires 14th November, 1931.*]

1. Rai Bahadur Pandit Shyam Behari Misra, M.A.,
Dewan, Orcha State, Tikamgarh, C. I.
2. Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, M.A., LL.B.,
M.L.C., Shanti Kunj, Benares.
3. Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., M.L.A.,
Servants of India Society, 3, Katra Road,
Allahabad.
4. The Hon'ble Munshi Narayan Prasad Asthana,
M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Edmonstone Road,
Allahabad.
5. Brijendra Swarup, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Civil
Lines, Cawnpore.
6. Hira Lal Khanna, Esq., M.Sc, Principal, S. D.
Intermediate College, Cawnpore.
7. Pandit Prakash Narain Sapru, M.A., LL.B.,
Bar.-at-Law, 19, Albert Road, Allahabad.
8. Dr. Ganesh Prasad, M.A., D.Sc., Jagatgunj,
Benares Cantonment.
9. Rai Madan Mohan Seth Sahib, M.A., LL.B.,
Sub-Judge, Jhansi
10. Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, M.A., LL.D., Advocate,
High Court, Allahabad.
11. Pandit Nanak Chand, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C.,
Advocate, 10, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad.
12. Pandit Rama Kant Malaviya, B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, George Town, Allahabad.
13. Pandit Sukhdeo Malaviya, M.Sc., Bharti Bha-
wan, Allahabad.
14. V. S. Tamma, Esq., M.Sc. Professor, Meerut
College, Meerut.
15. Munshi Gadadhar Prasad, M.A., Advocate, High
Court, Allahabad.
16. Rai Bahadur Dr. R. N. Banerji, B.Sc., M.B., B.S.,
3, Club Road, Allahabad.

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* Members elected under this class shall hold office for a
period of three years. (*vide* Statute 1 (7) of Chapter I.)

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17. Munshi Daya Narayan Nigam, Editor, the *Zamana* and *Azad*, Cawnpore.

18. Lalji Srivastava, Esq., M.Sc., Government College, Ajmer.

19. Hanuman Prasad Varma, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Judge, Small Cause Court, Banda.

20. S. P. Bhargava, Esq., M.A., Rose Villa, Court Road, Delhi.

21. Dr. Muhammad Waliullah, M.A., B.C.L., LL.D., 9, Elgin Road, Allahabad.

22. Maulvi Mehdi Husain Nasiri, M.A., Head Master, Government High School, Aligarh.

23. S. C. Varma, Esq., M.Sc., Zoology Department, Allahabad University.

24. Dr. Mohin Sinha Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar.-at-law, Akshaya Ashram, Udaipur.

25. Gokal Chand, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Principal, K. P. Intermediate College, Allahabad.

26. Dr. Bhavanatha Jha, M.B.B.S., 6, George Town, Allahabad.

27. Balmukand Jain, Esq., B.A., C.T., A.C.P., Lodipura No. 1, Indore City.

28 Surendra Nath Varma, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Stanley Road, Allahabad.

29. Rai Bahadur Major Ram Prasad Dube, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Settlement Commissioner, Kashmir and Jammu States.

30. S. G. Tewari, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Mathematics Department, Allahabad University.

(*xii*) Persons nominated by Associations or individuals making to the University donations or annual contributions of an amount to be prescribed by the Statutes to or for the purpose of the University.   *None.*

(*xiii*) Persons nominated by other non-academic bodies prescribed in this behalf by the Statutes.   *None.*

(*xiv*) Persons nominated by academic bodies prescribed in this behalf by the Statutes.   *None.*

(*xv*) **Persons elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of the United Provinces from among their own body :—**

[*Elected 21st March*, 1929.]

1. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Abdullah, Vakil, Aligarh.
2. E. Ahmad Shah, Esq., Lucknow.
3. Babu Kavendra Narayan Singh, Jagatganj, Benares.
4. Vacant.
5. Vacant.

(*xvi*) Persons elected from their own body by donors, to whom clause (*vii*) does not apply, of such amounts as may be prescribed by the Statutes to or for the purposes of the University. } *Nil.*

(*xvii*) .   *   *   *   * |

(*xviii*) **Persons appointed by the Chancellor :—**

(*Term expires 14th December*, 1931.)

1. Iqbal Ahmad, Esq , B.A.. LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Allahabad.
2. O. M. Chiene, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Allahabad.
3. H. R. Harrop, Esq., M A., Offg. Director of Public Instruction, U.P.
4 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lal Gopal Mukherji, B.A , LL.B., Rai Bahadur, Judge, High Court, Allahabad.
5. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, K.C.S.I., LL.D., Advocate, High Court, Allahabad.
6. Hon'ble Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, Kt., M.A., LL.D. (Bar.-at-Law), Judge, High Court, Allahabad.

APPENDIX A.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

[Statute—1 (1) of Chapter II.]

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Treasurer.

Class I.—Ex-Officio Members.

The Dean of the Faculty of Arts.	Dr. P. K. Acharya, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.
The Dean of the Faculty of Science.	Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M. Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.
The Dean of the Faculty of Law.	Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., B.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law.*
The Dean of the Faculty of Commerce.	Mr. M. K. Ghosh, M A., B.Com.

† *Class II. —Other Members.*

(i) Six members of the Court, elected by the Court at its annual meeting of whom two must be from among members of the Court elected by the registered graduates.	1. Pt. Hriday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc, M.L.A. 2. Pt. Iqbal Narain Gurtu, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. 3. Dr. Ganesh Prasad, M.A., D.Sc 4. Dr. N. R. Dhar, D.Sc. 5. Dr. R. P. Tripathi, M.A., D.Sc. 6. Dr. M Waliullah, M A., B C.L., LL.D.	Term expires on 22nd January, 1932.

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* Vice-Chairman for 1930.

† Members elected under this class shall hold office for three years:

Provided that a member appointed or elected as a member of a particular body or as the holder of a particular post shall hold office so long only within that period as he continues to be a member of that body or the holder of that post as the case may be. [*vide* Statute 1(2) of Chapter II.]

(ii) Two Principals elected by the Principals of Colleges.	1. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil., Principal, Kayastha Pathshala College, Allahabad. 2. Dr. W. Dudgeon, Ph. D. Principal, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.	Term expires on 12th December, 1931.
and		
One Warden elected by the Wardens.	Mr. Devi Prasad Shukla, B.A., Warden, MacDonnell, Hindu Boarding House, Allahabad.	Term expires on 19th December, 1931.
(iii) Two members elected by the Academic Council from its own body.	1. Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A. 2. Mr. B G. Bhatnagar, M.A.	Term expires on 24th January, 1932.
(iv) Three members appointed by the Chancellor.	1. Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, M.A., B.Sc., C.I.E. 2. Mr. Iqbal Ahmad, B.A., LL.B, Advocate. 3. Hon. Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaman, Kt. M.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law.	Term expires on 9th July, 1932.

APPENDIX B.

MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

[Statute—1(1) of Chapter IV.]

The Vice-Chancellor.

Class I.—Ex-Officio Members.

(*i*) The Dean of the Faculty of Arts.	Dr. P. K. Acharya, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.
The Dean of the Faculty of Science.	Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph. D., D.Sc.,
The Dean of the Faculty of Law.	Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., B.A., LL.D.
The Dean of the Faculty of Commerce.	Mr M. K. Ghosh, M.A., B. Com.

(*ii*) The Librarian of the University.

(*iii*) **The Professors and such Readers as are Heads of Departments of Teaching :—**

Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A., Offg. Head of the English Department, Allahabad University.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, M.A., Litt.D., M.L.C., Head of the History Department, Allahabad University.

Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Head of the Department of Political Science, Allahabad University.

C. D. Thompson, Esq., M.A., Head of the Department of Economics, Allahabad University. (On leave.) Mr. S. K. Rudra, M.A (Offg.).

M. K. Ghosh, Esq., M.A., B Com., Head of the Commerce Department, Allahabad University. (On leave).

R. D. Ranade, Esq.. M.A., Head of the Philosophy Department, Allahabad University.

Dr. P. K. Acharya, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Head of the Sanskrit Department, Allahabad University.

Dr. A. Siddiqi, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Arabic and Persian Department, Allahabad University.

A. C. Banerji, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.), M.Sc. (Cal.), Head of the Mathematics Department, Allahabad University.

Dr. Megh Nad Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S., Head of the Physics Department, Allahabad University.

Dr. J. H. Mitter, M.Sc. Ph.D., Head of the Botany Department, Allahabad University.

Dr. N. R. Dhar, D.Sc., Head of the Chemistry Department, Allahabad University.

Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., Head of the Zoology Department, Allahabad University.

Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., B.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law, Head of the Law Department, Allahabad University.

(*iv*) The Principals of Colleges :—

The Principal, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.

Do.   Kayastha Pathshala College, Allahabad.

The Lady Principal, Crosthwaite Girls' College, Allahabad.

(*v*) The Chairman, Board of High School and Intermediate Education, United Provinces, Allahabad.

Class II.—Other Members.

(*vi*) A Reader and a Lecturer elected by the Readers and Lecturers of each Department of Teaching :—

(*Elected - October,* 1928.)

[*Term—1st November, 1928, to 31st October, 1931.*]

Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A., Reader, English Department.

Pt. Damri Ojha, M.A., LL.B., Lecturer, English Department.

* Members elected under this class shall hold office for a period of three years :

Provided that persons appointed or elected as representatives of any particular body shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of that body [*vide* Statute 1(3) of Chapter IV.]

Dr. Ishwari Prasad, M.A., D.Litt., Reader, History Department.

Parmanand, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, History Department.

Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Reader, Department of Political Science.

Ilyas Ahmad, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Department of Political Science.

S. K. Rudra, Esq., M.A., Reader, Economics Department.

B. G. Bhatnagar, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Economics Department.

M. K. Ghosh, Esq., M.A., B.Com., Reader, Commerce Department.

R. C. Chowdhury, Esq., M.Sc., Lecturer, Commerce Department.

A. C. Mukerji, Esq., M.A., Reader, Philosophy Department.

N. C. Mukerji, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Philosophy Department.

Babu Ram Saksena, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Sanskrit Department.

Maulvi Syed Mohammad Ali Nami, M.A., Reader, Arabic and Persian Department.

Maulvi Syed Ishaq Ali, C.T., M.F., Lecturer, Arabic and Persian Department.

Maulvi Syed M. Zamin Ali, M.A., Lecturer in Urdu. (Term expires in August, 1932).

Dhirendra Varma, Esq., M.A., Lecturer in Hindi. (Term expires in August, 1932).

Dr. Gorakh Prasad, D.Sc., Reader, Mathematics Department.

Badri Nath Prasad, Esq., M.Sc., Lecturer, Mathematics Department

Saligram Bhargava, Esq., M.Sc., Reader, Physics Department.

Dr. R. N. Ghosh, D.Sc., Lecturer, Physics Department.

Rai Sahib S. C. Deb, M.A., Reader, Chemistry Department.

Dr. Iqbal Kishen Taimni, M.Sc., Ph.D., Lecturer, Chemistry Department.

Dr. Haru Ram Mehra, Ph.D., Reader, Zoology Department.

Ram Saran Das, Esq., M.Sc., Lecturer, Zoology Department.

S. Ranjan, Esq., M.Sc. (Cantab.), Reader, Botany Department.

Ram Kumar Saksena, Esq., M.Sc., Lecturer, Botany Department.

Dr. M. U. S. Jung, M.A. (Cantab.), LL.D., Bar.-at-Law, Reader, Law Department.

(*vii*) Five members elected by the Court from its own body, who are not engaged in teaching.

1. Dr. Ganesh Prasad, M.A., D.Sc
2. Mr. P. N. Sapru, M.A.,LL.B.
3. Maulvi Mehdi Husain Nasiri, M.A.
4. Mr. Hira Lal Khanna, M.Sc.
5. Dr. M. Waliullah, M.A., B.C.L., LL.D.

Term expires on 22nd January, 1932.

(*viii*) One Warden of a Hostel elected by the Wardens.

Dr. L. C. Jain, M.A., Ph.D., LL.B, Warden, Jain Hostel.

Term expires on 17th December, 1931.

Teachers of the University co-opted by the Academic Council under Statute 12 of Chapter IV.

[*Term expires on 23rd April, 1932.*]

1. Dr R. P. Tripathi, M.A., D.Sc.
2. K. C. Chattopadhyaya, Esq., M.A.
3. G. D. Karwal Esq , M.A.
4. K. P. Chatterji, Esq., M.Sc.
5. S. C. Chaudhri, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

Dean : Dr. P. K. Acharya, M.A., Ph.D., D. Litt.

Under Statute 1(*i*) of Chapter V—Professors and Readers of the Departments.

1. Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A.
2. Pt. Shiva Adhar Pande, M.A., LL.B.
3. S. C. Deb, Esq., M.A. (English Department).
4. Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, M.A., Litt. D., M.L.C.
5. Dr. Ram Prasad Tripathi, M.A., D.Sc.
6. Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.,
7. Dr. Ishwari Prasad, M.A., D.Litt.
8. R. D. Ranade, Esq., M.A.
9. A. C. Mukerji, Esq., M.A.
10. Dr. P. K. Acharya, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.
11. Dr. A. Siddiqi, M.A., Ph.D.
12. Maulvi Syed Muhammad Ali Nami, M.A.
13. Vacant.

Under Statute 1(*ii*) of Chapter V—Teachers appointed by *the Academic Council.

(Elected—24th November, 1928.)

1. N. C. Mukerji, Esq , M.A.
2. Maulvi Syed Ishaq Ali, C.T., M.F.
3. Pt. Umesh Misra, M.A.
4. Naim-ur Rahman, Esq., M.A.
5. Parmanand, Esq., M.A.
6. Dhirendra Varma, Esq , M.A.
7. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D. Phil.
8. S. M. Zamin Ali, Esq., M.A.
9. Baburam Saksena, Esq , M.A.
10. K. C. Chattopadhyaya, Esq., M.A.

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* Members appointed under this head shall hold office for two years ; teachers appointed under 1(*ii*) and (*iii*) shall hold office for so long as they continue to be teachers [*vide* Statute 3 of Chapter V].

(Elected—24th November, 1928.)

Under Statute 1(*iii*) of Chapter V.

1. A. C. Banerji, Esq. M.A., M.Sc.
2. C. D. Thompson, Esq., M.A.
3. G. D. Karwal, Esq., M.A.

(Re-elected—24th November, 1928.)

* Under Statute 1(*iv*) of Chapter V.

1. Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D.
2. P. Seshadri, Esq., M.A., Cawnpore.
3. Pt. Manohar Lal Zutshi, M.A., C.T., Lucknow.
4. Maulvi Mehdi Husain Nasiri, M.A., Aligarh

———

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Dean: Dr. D R. Bhattacharya. M Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.

Under Statute 1(*i*) of Chapter V—Professors and Readers of the Departments.

1. Dr. Megh Nad Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S.
2. Saligram Bhargava, Esq., M.Sc.
3. Dr. N. R. Dhar, D.Sc.
4. Rai Sahib S. C. Deb, M.A. (Chemistry Department).
5. A. C. Banerji, Esq., M.A., M.Sc.
6. Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.
7. Dr. J. H Mitter, M.Sc., Ph.D.
8. K. P. Chatterji, Esq., M.Sc.
9. Dr. Gorakh Prasad, D.Sc.
10. Dr. Haru Ram Mehra, Ph.D.
11. Dr. S. B. Dutt, D.Sc., D.I.C., A.I.C.
12. S. Ranjan, Esq., M.Sc. (Cantab.).
13. Dr. P. L Srivastava, M.A, D.Phil.

———

* Members appointed under these heads shall hold office for two years; teachers appointed under 1 (*ii*) and (*iii*) shall hold office so long as they continue to be teachers *vide* **Statute 3** of Chapter V].

Under Statute 1(*ii*) of Chapter V—Teachers appointed by the Academic Council.

(Elected—24th November, 1928.)

1. Dr. Iqbal Kishen Taimni, M.Sc., Ph.D.
2. Dr. S. Ghosh, D.Sc.
3. Mr. S. G. Tewari, M.A.
4. Dr. W. Dudgeon, Ph.D.
5. B. N. Prasad, Esq., M.Sc.
6. G. B. Deodhar, Esq., M.Sc.
7. Dr. R. N. Ghosh, D.Sc.
8. R. K. Saksena, Esq., M.Sc
9. Ram Saran Das, Esq., M.Sc.
10. S. C. Varma, Esq., M.Sc.
11. K. Majumdar Esq., M.Sc.
12. Piare Mohan, Esq., M.Sc.

* Under Statute 1(*iii*) of Chapter V.

(Elected—24th November, 1928.)

' K. M. Sircar, Esq., M A., M.Sc.

* Under Statute 1 *iv* of Chapter V.

(Elected—24th November, 1928.)

1. Dr. K. C. Mehta, Ph.D., Agra.
2. Dr. Wali Mohammad, M.A., Ph.D.
3. H. Krall, Esq., B.Sc., Agra.
4. Dr. Ganesh Prasad, D.Sc., Benares.
5. Dr. K. N. Bahl, D Sc., Lucknow.

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* Members appointed under these heads shall hold office for **two years** ; teachers appointed under 1 *ii* and (*iii* shall hold office so long as they continue to be teachers ; *vide* Statute 3 of Chapter V.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF LAW.

Dean : Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., B.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law.

Under Statute 1 (*i*) of Chapter V—Professors and Readers of the Department.

1. Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., B.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law.

2. S. C. Chaudhri, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

3. Dr. M. U. S. Jung, M.A. (Cantab.), LL.D., Bar.-at-Law.

* Under Statute 1 (*ii*) of Chapter V.

     Nil.

Under Statute 1 (*iii*) of Chapter V.

(Re-elected—24th November, 1928.)

1. Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.

* Under Statute 1 (*i*) of Chapter V.

(Re-elected—24th November, 1928.)

1. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice, High Court at Allahabad.

2. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. M. Banerji, Pai Bahadur, M.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court.

3. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, K.C.S I., LL.D.

4. The Hon'ble Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, Kt., M.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Allahabad.

5. The Hon'ble Justice Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., LL.D., Judge, High Court, Allahabad.

6. Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, M.A., LL.D.

7. Iqbal Ahmad, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Allahabad.

8. Dr. M. Wali Ullah, M.A., B.C.L., LL.D.

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* Members appointed under these heads shall hold office for two years : teachers appointed under 1 (*ii*) and (*iii*) shall hold office so long as they continue to be teachers [*vide* Statute 3 of Chapter V].

9. The Hon'bl Munshi Narain Prasad Asthana, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court.

10. Rai Bahadur Pt. Kanhaiya Lal, M.A., LL.B., Ex-Judge.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

Dean: M. K. Ghose, Esq., M A , B. Com.

Under Statute 1(*i*) of Chapter V—Professors and Readers of the Departments.

1. C. D. Thompson, Esq., M.A.

2. S. K. Rudra, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.).

3. Mohit Kumar Ghosh, Esq., M.A., B. Com. (Lond.)

*Under Statute 1 (*ii*) of Chapter V.

(*Elected—24th November, 1928.*)

1. B. G. Bhatnagar, Esq., M.A.

2. G. D. Karwal, Esq., M.A.

3. Dr. L. C. Jain, M.A., Ph.D., LL.B

4. R. C. Chowdhri, Esq., M.Sc.

5. Daya Shankar Dubey, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

6. Ram Nath Dubey, Esq., M.A., B. Com.

* Under Statute 1 (*iii*) of Chapter V.

(*Re-elected—24th November, 1928.*)

1. S. C. Chaudhri, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

2. Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., B.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law.

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* Members appointed under these heads shall hold office for two years; teachers appointed under 1 (*ii*) and (*iii*) shall hold office so long as they continue to be teachers (*vide* Statute 3 of Chapter V].

3. Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A.

4. Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, M.A., Litt.D., M.L.C.

5. Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.

6. B. K. Mukerji, Esq., M.A., LL.B., part-time teacher, Law Department.

7. Vacant.

Under Statute 1(*iv*) of Chapter V.

(*Elected—24th November*, 1928.)

1. E. A. H. Blunt, Esq., I.C.S.

2. S. P. Bhargava, Esq., M A., Lashkar, Gwalior.

3. P. Sheshadri, Esq., M.A., Cawnpore.

4. Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.

5. Pt. Hriday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., M.L.A.

6. A. C. Banerji, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., I.E.S.   •

7. P. N. Sapru, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law.

8. B. N. Das Gupta, Esq., M A., Lucknow.

9. Gurmukh N. Singh, Esq., M.Sc., Benares.

10. F. W. Wilson, Esq., (Late Editor " Pioneer").

11. Vacant.

12. Vacant.

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* Members appointed under this head shall hold office for two years; teachers appointed under 1 (*ii*) and (*iii*) shall hold office so long as they continue to be teachers [*vide* **Statute 3 of Chapter V**].

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEES OF COURSES AND STUDIES OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

[Under Statute 4.a) of Chapter V.]

(*Elected*—23rd *November*, 1928.)

Members shall hold office for two years and are eligible for re-election, vide *Regulation 2, Chapter V.*

ENGLISH—

1. S. C. Deb, Esq., M A.
2. S. A. Pande, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
3. Pandit Sri Narain Misra, M.A., LL.B.
4. Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukerji, M.A.
5. P. Seshadri, Esq., M.A., Cawnpore
6. Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A. *Chairman*

PHILOSOPHY—

1. A. C. Mukerji, Esq., M.A.
2. N. C. Mukerji, Esq., M.A.
3. Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D.
4. R. N. Kaul, Esq., M.A.
5. Miss A. L. Haldar, M.A.
6. R. D. Ranade, Esq., M.A. *Chairman*.

HISTORY—

1. Dr Ram Prasad Tripathi, M.A., D.Sc.
2. Dr. Ishwari Prasad, M.A., LL.B., D.Litt.
3. Dr. Radha Kumud Mukerji, M.A., Ph.D., Lucknow
4. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil
5. Parmanand, Esq., M.A.
6. Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.
7. Dr. Sha'aat Ahmad Khan, M.A., Litt.D., M.L.C., (*Chairman*).

POLITICAL SCIENCE—

1. Dr. J C. Weir, K.O, B.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law.
2. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil.
3. Parmanand, Esq., M.A.
4. R. D. Ranade, Esq., M.A.
5. S K. Rudra, Esq , M.A. (Cantab.).
6. Dr. V. S. Ram, M.A., Ph.D., Lucknow Univers ity.
7. Dr. Beni Prasad, M A., Ph.D., D.Sc. *Chairman*.

ARABIC AND PERSIAN—

1. Maulvi Syed Ishaq Ali, C.T., M.F.
2 Maulvi Syed M. Zamin Ali, M.A.
3. Maulvi Mehdi Husain Nasiri, M.A., Aligarh.
4. Maulvi M. Naimur Rahman, M.A.
5 Maulvi Syed Muhammad Ali Nami, M.A.
6. Dr. A. Siddiqi, M.A., Ph.D. *Chairman*.

SANSKRIT—

1. Babu Ram Saksena, Esq., M.A.
2. A B. Dhruva, Esq., M.A., Benares.
3. Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha, ● A , D Litt , LL D.
4. Shastri Raghubar Mittha Lal, M A., M.O.L.
5. Pt Umesh Misra, M.A.
6. Pt. Kshetresh Chandra Chattopadhyaya, M.A.
7. Dr. P. K Acharya, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt. *Chair-man*.

URDU —

1. Maulvi Syed Mohd. Ali Nami, M.A
2. Dr. A Siddiqi, M.A., Ph.D.
3. Maulvi M. H. Nasiri, M.A., Aligarh.
4. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D Phil.
5. M. H Syed, Esq., B.A., L.T.
6. Pt. Manohar Lal Zutshi, M.A., C.T., Lucknow.
7. Maulvi Syed M. Zamin Ali, M.A. *Chairman*.

HINDI—

1. Pt Shiva Adhar Pande, M.A., LL.B.
2. Rai Bahadur L. Sita Ram, B.A., retired Dy. Collector, Allahabad.
3. Babu Ram Saksena, Esq., M.A.
4. Maulvi Syed M. Zamin Ali, M.A.
5. Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A.
6. Pt. Devi Prasad Shukla, B.A.
7. Dhirendra Varma, Esq., M.A. (*Chairman*).

FRENCH AND GERMAN—

1. Dr. M. N. Saha D.Sc., F.R.S.
2. Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya M.Sc , Ph. D., D.Sc.
3. K. Chattopadhyaya, Esq., M.A.
4. S. C. Deb, Esq., M.A. (English Department).
5. The Teacher in French.
6. The Teacher in German.
7. Dr. A Siddiqi, M.A., Ph. D. (*Chairman*.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEES OF COURSES AND STUDIES OF THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

[Under Statute 4(a) of Chapter V.]
(*Elected*—23rd *November*, 1928.)

Members shall hold office for two years and are eligible for re-election, vide *Regulation* 2, *Chapter* V.

PHYSICS—

1. Dr. R. N. Ghosh, D.Sc.
2. G. B. Deodhar, Esq., M.Sc.
3. W. G. P. Wall, Esq., M.Sc.
4. Saligram Bhargava, Esq., M.Sc.
5. Dr. Megh Nad Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S. (*Chairman*).

CHEMISTRY—

1. Dr. S. B. Dutta, D.Sc., D.I.C., A.I.C.
2. Rai Sahib S. C. Deb, M.A.
3. H. Krall, Esq., B.Sc.
4. K. P. Chatterji, Esq., M.Sc.
5. Dr. S. Ghosh, D.Sc.
6. Dr. I. K. Taimni, Ph.D.
7. Dr. N. R. Dhar, D.Sc. (*Chairman*)

MATHEMATICS—
1. Dr. Gorakh Prasad, D.Sc.
2. J. A. Strang, Esq., M A., B.Sc.
3. Badri Nath Prasad, Esq., M.Sc.
4. S. G. Tiwari, Esq., M.Sc.
5. Piare Mohan, Esq., M.Sc.
6. Dr. P. L. Srivastava, M.A., Ph.D.
7. A. C. Banerji, Esq., M.A., M.Sc. (*Chairman*).

BOTANY—
1. Dr. K. C. Mehta, Ph.D., Agra.
2. Dr. W. Dudgeon, Ph.D.
3. G. D. Srivastava, Esq., M.Sc.
4. S. Ranjan, Esq., M.Sc.
5. R. K. Saksena, Esq., M.Sc.
6. Dr. J. H. Mitter, M.Sc., Ph.D. (*Chairman*).

ZOOLOGY—
1. S. C. Varma, Esq., M.Sc.
2. Dr. K. N. Bahl, D.Sc., Lucknow.
3. S. K. Dutta, Esq., M.Sc.
4. Dr. Haru Ram Mehra, Ph.D.
5. Ram Saran Das, Esq., M.Sc.
6. Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc. (*Chairman*).

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF COURSES AND STUDIES OF THE FACULTY OF LAW.

[Under Statute 4(*a*) of Chapter V.]

(*Re-elected—22nd November*, 1928.)

Members shall hold office for two years and are eligible for re-election, vide *Regulation* 2, *Chapter V.*

LAW—
1. S. C. Chaudhri, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
2. Dr. M. U. S. Jung, M.A. Cantab., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law.
3. The Hon'ble Justice Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., LL.D.
4. Dr. K. N. Katju, M.A., LL.D.
5. The Hon'ble Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, Kt., M.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law
6. Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., B.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law (*Chairman*).

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEES OF OURSES AND STUDIES OF THE FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

[Under Statute 4(a) of Chapter V.,

(*Re-elected—22nd November, 1928.*)

Members shall hold office for two years and are eligible for re-election, vide *Regulation 2, Chapter V.*

COMMERCE—

1. C. D. Thompson, Esq., M A.
2. B. K. Mukerji, Esq., M.A , LL.B , part-time teacher Law Department.
3. S. P. Bhargava, Esq.. M.A.,LL.B., Delhi.
4. R. C. Chowdhry, Esq.. M.Sc.
5. R. N. Dubey. Esq., M.A , B.Com.
6. P N. Sapru, Esq. M.A.. LL.B . Bar-at-Law
7. M. K Ghosh. Esq . M.A , B.Com. *Chairman*.

ECONOMICS—

1. G. D. Karwal. Esq., M.A.
2. B. G. Bhatnagar. Esq , M.A.
3. Daya Shankar Dubey. Esq . M.A LL.B
4. M. K. Ghosh. Esq . M A.. B.Com.
5. Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerji, M.A , Ph.D , Lucknow.
6. S. K. Rudra. Esq., M.A. (Cantab.).
7. Gurmukh N. Singh. M A., Benares.
8. C. D. Thompson. Esq . M.A. *Chairman*.

BOARD OF CO-ORDINATION.

[Under Statutes in Chapter VI.

1. The Vice-Chancellor *Chairman*.

Deans :

2. Dr. P. K. Acharya, M A , Ph.D., D Litt , *Arts*
3. Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph D , D.Sc , *Science.*
4. Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C.. B.A ,LL.D., Bar -at-Law, *Law.*
5. M. K. Ghosh, Esq.. M.A.. B.Com , *Commerce*

Registrar

6. J. M. David, Esq., B.A.

MEMBERS OF THE ADMISSION COMMITTEE AND THE BURSARY COMMITTEE.

1. The Heads of Departments.
2. The Vice-Chancellor (*Convener*).

Members of the Committee appointed by the Academic ouncil to perform the functions specified in Ordinances and 2 of Chapter XIII.

1. The Deans of the Faculties.
2. The Vice-Chancellor (*Convener*).

Committee for supervising the work of Contractors.

1. C. D. Thompson, Esq., M.A.
2. S. K. Rudra, Esq., M.A. Cantab.).
3. The Registrar (*Convener*)

COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS

1. The Deans of the Faculties
2. The Head of the Department concerned
3. The Hon'ble Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman (*Convener*).

MEMBERS OF THE U. T. C. COMMITTEE.

1. Lt. S. G. Tiwari M.Sc., O. C. 'A' Coy., (*Chairman*)
2. Dr. J. C Weir, K.C., B.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law.
3. Pt. Hriday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., M.L.A.
4. Rai Bahadur Pandit Kanhaiya Lal, M.A., LL.B.
5. C. D. Thompson, Esq., M.A.
6. Maulvi Naimur Rahman, M.A.
7. 2nd-Lt. S. M. Zamin Ali, M. A.
8. 2nd-Lt. S. Ranjan, M.Sc.

COMMITTEE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF SUPER-INTENDENTS OF UNIVERSITY HOSTELS.

1. The Warden of the Hostel concerned.
2. The Hon'ble Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman.
3. The Vice-Chancellor (*Chairman*).

MEMBERS OF THE DELEGACY.

[Term expires on 18th August, 193?.]

1. P. E. Dastur, Esq.
2. Dr. M U. S. Jung.
3. S. Ranjan, Esq.
4. G. D. Karwal, Esq.
5. S. K. Rudra, Esq. (*Chairman*).

MEMBERS OF EXAMINATION COMMITTEES APPOINTED UNDER SECTION 38(4) OF THE ACT.

For Masters and Bachelors degrees.

English—Pandit Amaranatha Jha (*Chairman*), Mr. P. Seshadri and Mr. F. J. Fielden.

History—Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan (*Chairman*), Dr. P. K. Acharya and Mr. V. S. Puntambekar of Hindu University, Benares.

Philosophy—Professor R. D. Ranade (*Chairman*), A. C. Mukerji and Rev. T. D. Sully.

Economics—Mr. S. K. Rudra (*Chairman*), Dr. I. C. Jain and Mr. Gurmukh N. Singh of the Hindu University, Benares.

Sanskrit—Dr. P. K. Acharya (*Chairman*), Dr. Ganganatha-Jha and Principal A. B Dhruva of the Hindu University, Benares.

Persian—Dr. A. Siddiqi (*Chairman*), Maulvi Syed Ishaq Ali and Mr. Bazlur Rehman of Lucknow University.

Arabic—Dr. A. Siddiqi (*Chairman*), Maulvi Abdul Aziz Maimni and Maulvi Syed Muhammad Ali Nami.

Mathematics—Mr. A. C. Banerji (*Chairman*), Dr. Ganesh Prasad and Dr. Gorakh Prasad.

Physics—Dr. M. N. Saha (*Chairman*), Mr. Saligram Bhargava and Dr. N. K. Sethi of the Hindu University, Benares

Chemistry—Dr. N. R. Dhar (*Chairman*), Mr P. S. MacMohan and Rai Sahib S. C. Deb.

Zoology—Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya (*Chairman*), Dr. H. R. Mehra and Dr. K. N. Bahl of the Lucknow University.

Botany—Dr. J. E Mitter (*Chairman*), Dr. K. C. Mehta of Agra and Mr. S. Ranjan.

Law—Dr. J. C. Weir (*Chairman*), Mr. S. C. Chaudhri and Dr. K. N. Katju.

Urdu—Mr. S. M. Zamin Ali (*Chairman*), Dr. Tara Chand and Maulvi Mehdi Husain Nasiri, Aligarh.

Hindi—Mr. Dhirendra Varma (*Chairman*), Pt. Devi Prasad Sbukla and Rai Bahadur Lala Sita Ram.

Commerce—Head of the Department (*Chairman*), Mr. R. C. Chaudhuri, Mr. B. N. Das Gupta and Mr. M. K. Ghosh.

Politics—Dr. Beni Prasad (*Chairman*), Dr. Tara Chand and Mr. Gurmukh N. Singh of the Hindu University, Benares.

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* COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE.

[*Term expires on 22nd November, 1932.*]

1. The Vice-Chancellor.
2. The Treasurer.
3. Pandit Nanak Chand, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Allahabad.
4. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lal Gopal Mukerji, Rai Bahadur, B.A., LL.B.
5. Miss C. R. Poovaiah, M.A.
6. Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. (Lond.).
7. Dr. Ishwari Prasad, M.A., D.Litt.
8. The Hon'ble Munshi Narayan Prasad Asthana M.A., LL.B., Allahabad.
9. Dr. J. H. Mitter, M.Sc., Ph.D.
10. Dr. M. N. Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S.
11. Pt. Rama Kant Malaviya, B A., LL.B., Allahabad.
12. P. N. Sapru, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Allahabad.
13. Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, M.A., LL.D., Allahabad.
14. S. K. Rudra, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.).
15. Dr. P. K. Acharya, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.
16. Maulvi Mehdi Husain Nasiri.
17. Vacant.

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* Members shall hold office for a period of three years. Provided that the period of office shall not extend beyond the period during which they continue to be members of the Court [*vide* Statute 1 of Chapter III].

* FINANCE COMMITTEE.

[Term expires on 1st February, 1932.]

1. The Treasurer *(Chairman)*.
2. Pt. Hriday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., M.L.A.
3. Dr. J. C. Weir, K. C., B.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law.
4. Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.
5. Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A.
6. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil.
7. The Hon'ble Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, Kt M.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law.
8. Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C.
9. Vacant.

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†BOARD OF RESIDENCE, HEALTH AND DISCIPLINE.

Under Statute 1 of Chapter VII.]

1. Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor *ex officio Chairman.*

The Principals of Colleges :—

1. The Principal, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad
2. The Principal, Kayastha Pathshala College, Allahabad.
3. The Lady Principal, Crosthwaite Girls' College, Allahabad.

The Wardens of Hostels –

1. M. A. Aziz Esq., B.A., LL.B., Warden, Muhammedan Boarding House, Allahabad.
2. Pandit Devi Prasad Shukla, B.A., Warden, MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House, Allahabad.

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* Members shall hold office for a period of three years, *vide* Executive Council resolution No 372, dated the 13th of December, 1924.

⁺ Members shall hold office for a period of three years, *vide* Executive Council resolution No. 57, dated the 13th of February, 1926.

3. Dr. J. C. Weir, K. C., B.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law, Warden, Law Hostel, Allahabad.

4. Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A., Warden, Muir Hostel, Allahabad.

5. Dr. L. C. Jain, Esq., M.A., LL.D., LL.B., Warden, Sumerchand Digambar Jain Boarding House, Allahabad.

6. A. C. Banerji, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., Warden, New Hostel, Allahabad.

Medical Officer :—

Dr. Anant Prasad.

Proctor :—

S. K. Rudra, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.).

Two members elected by the Court :—

1. Dr. R. N. Banerji, B.Sc., M.B., B.S. ⎫
2. S. C. Chaudhri, Esq., M.A., LL.B. ⎭ Term expires on 20th November, 1930.

MUSLIM ADVISORY BOARD.

* (Under Statute I of Chapter VIII.)

Elected by the non-official Muslim members of Legislative Council.

Sheikh Abdullah, Esq., M.L.C., Vakil, Aligarh ⎱ Term expires on 27th February, 1933.

Elected by the Court of the Allahabad University.

1. Iqbal Ahmad, Esq., B.A., LL.B. ⎫
2. Maulvi Syed Muhammad Ali Nami, M.A. ⎬ Term expires on 20th November, 1930.
3. Maulvi Syed M. Zamin Ali, M.A. ⎭

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* Members shall hold office for a period of three years : Provided that members elected under heads (1) and (2) shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of the body that elected them ; *vide* **Statute 2 of Chapter VIII.**

Appointed by the Chancellor.

M. A. Aziz, Esq., B.A., LL.B., ⎱ Term expires on
   Allahabad. ⎰ 15th January, 1931.

Chairman—Iqbal Ahmad, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

MEMBERS OF THE SELECTION COMMITTEES IN INDIA.

[Under Statute 1 (1) of Chapter XII.]

(A)—For appointments in the Faculty of Arts--

   (*i*) the Vice-Chancellor ;

   (*ii*) the Head of the Department of Teaching concerned ;

      Term expires on 6th April, 1932.

   (*iii*) Pt. Amaranatha Jha and ⎱ Elected by the Exec-
      Dr. M. Waliullah ⎰ utive Council.

      Term expires on 3rd April, 1932.

   (*iv*) Mr. S. G. Dunn and Dr. ⎱ Elected by the Aca-
      Beni Prasad. ⎰ demic Council.

      Term expires on 18th June, 1932.

   (*v*) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice ⎱ Appointed by the
      C. Moss King. ⎰ Chancellor.

(B)—For appointments in the Faculty of Science—

   (*i*) the Vice-Chancellor ; •

   (*ii*) the Head of the Department of Teaching concerned ; •

      [*Term expires on 6th April, 1932.*]

   (*iii*) Dr. Ganesh Prasad and ⎱ Elected by the Exec-
      Dr D. R. Bhattacharya. ⎰ utive Council.

      [*Term expires on 3rd April, 193..*

   (*iv*) Dr. J. H. Mitter and ⎱ Elected by the Acade-
      Dr. M. N. Saha. ⎰ mic Council.

      [*Term expires on 18th June, 193.]*

   (*v*) Mr. H. Tinker, ⎱ Appointed by the
       ⎰ Chancellor.

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* Members shall hold office for a period of three years , *vide* Executive Council resolution No. 225, dated 11th September, 1925.

(C)—For appointments in the Faculty of Law—

(*i*) the Vice-Chancellor ;

(*ii*) the Head of the Department of Teaching concerned;

[*Term expires on 6th April,* 1932.]

(*iii*) The Hon'ble Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman and Rai Bahadur Pt. Kanhaiya Lal. } Elected by the Executive Council.

[*Term expires on 23rd April,* 1932.]

(*iv*) Mr. S. C. Chaudhri and Mr. P. N Sapru. } Elected by the Academic Council.

Term expires on 18th June, 1932.]

(*v*) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lal Gopal Mukerji. } Appointed by the Chancellor

D) For appointments in the Faculty of Commerce—

(*i*) the Vice-Chancellor ;

(*ii*) the Head of the Department of Teaching concerned;

[*Term expires on 6th April,* 1932.]

(*iii*) Rai Bahadur Pandit Kanhaiya Lal and Dr. Tara Chand. } Elected by the Executive Council.

Term expires on 3rd April, 1932.

(*iv*) Mr. M. K. Ghosh and Mr. S. K. Rudra. } Elected by the Academic Council.

[*Term expires on 11th June,* 1933.]

(*v*) Mr. C. St. L. Teyen, O.B E. } Appointed by the Chancellor.

MEMBERS OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

[Under Statute 2(d) of Chapter IV.]

Number raised from 15 to 25 *vide* Academic Council Resolution No. 24, dated 15th November, 1928.

[*Elected—18th November, 1928.*]

1. Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D.
2. Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., B A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law
3. Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.
4. Mr. C. D. Thompson, M.A.
5. Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, M.A., Litt.D.
6. Dr. N. R. Dhar, D Sc.
7. Dr. P. K. Acharya, M.A , Ph.D., D.Litt.
8. Dr. J. H. Mitter, M.Sc , Ph.D.
9. Dr. M. N. Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S.
10. Mr. R. D. Ranade, M.A.
11. Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.
12. Dr. A. Siddiqi, M.A., Ph.D.
13. Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A.
14. Maulvi S. M. Zamin Ali, M.A.
15. Mr. Dhirendra Verma, M.A
16. Mr. M. K. Ghosh, M.A., B. Com.
17. Mr. A. C. Banerji, M A., M.Sc.
18. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil.
19. Maulvi Syed Muhammad Ali Nami, M.A
20. Dr. M. U. S. Jung, M.A., LL.D.
21. Mr. Saligram Bhargava, M Sc.
22. Mr. S. C. Deb M.A. English Deptt.).
23. Mr. K. C. Chattopadhyaya, M.A
24. Miss C. R. Poovaiah, M.A.
25. Vacant.

Co-opted Members

26. Mr. S. K. Rudra, M.A.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY ON OTHER BODIES.

Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U. P.

1. Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A.
2. Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.

CORRESPONDENT OF THE STUDENTS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, CAWNPORE.

Dr. S. B. Dutta, D.Sc., Chemistry Department.

COURT OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE.

Saligram Bhargava, Esq., M.Sc.

ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE THOMASON ENGINEER-ING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

Dr. Ganesh Prasad, M.A., D.Sc.

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BOARD OF INDIAN MEDICINE.

Dr. N. R. Dhar, D.Sc.

INTER.-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA.

Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, ALLAHABAD.

J. M. David, Esq., B.A.

PRINCIPAL ACADEMIC AND EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha, M.A., D.Litt , LL.D.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

TREASURER.

Rai Bahadur Pt. Kanhaiya Lal, M.A., LL.B.

REGISTRAR.

J. M. David, Esq., B.A.

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

Pandit Ram Chandra Dikshit.

PROCTOR.

S. K. Rudra, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.)

III.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY ACT, 1921.

11 of 1887

An Act to provide for the re-organisation of the Allahabad University.

WHEREAS by the Allahabad University Act, 1887, a University was established and incorporated at Allahabad :

VIII of 1904.

And whereas the law relating to the said University was amended by the Indian Universities Act, 1904 ;

And whereas it is expedient to reorganise the system of government of the said University with a view to establishing a unitary, teaching and residential University at Allahabad ; [* * * *] It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Allahabad University Act, 1921.

Short title and commencement.

(2) This section shall come into force at once. The rest of this Act shall, save as otherwise expressly provided herein, come into force on such date or dates

as the Local Government may by notification in the Gazette appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :—

Definitions.

(a) "College" means an institution maintained or recognised by the University, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, in which tutorial and other supplementary instruction is provided under conditions prescribed in the Statutes, and which shall be a unit of residence for students of the University.

(b) "Limits of the University" means the territorial limits within which colleges as defined in clause (a) may, under this Act, be situated.

(c) "Hostel" means a unit of residence other than a college, for students of the University maintained or recognised by the University, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, to the residents of which tutorial and other supplementary instruction shall be given under the direction of the University in accordance with the Ordinances.

(d) [*   •   *   *   •

(e) [*   *   *   *

(f) "Principal" means the head of a college.
[* * * *].

(g) "Warden" means the head of a hostel.

(h) "Teachers" includes Professors, Readers and Lecturers and such persons giving instruction in the University or in colleges or hostels as may be declared by the Statutes to be teachers.

(i) "Teachers of the University" means persons appointed by the University to give instructi n in the University on its behalf.

(j) "Registered Graduates" means graduates of the Allahabad University registered under the provisions of this Act, or of the Indian Universities Act, 1904.

(k) "Statutes," "Ordinances" and "Regulations" mean respectively the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of the University for the time being in force.

(l) "University" means the University of Allahabad as re-constructed under this Act.

THE UNIVERSITY.

3. (1) The first Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University and the first Members of Court, of the Executive Council, of the Academic Council, [* * * * * *] and all persons who may hereafter become such officers or members so long as they continue to hold such office or membership are hereby constituted a body corporate by name of the University of Allahabad.

The University.

(2) The University shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal and shall sue and be sued by the said name.

4. (1) As from the date on which section 3 and this section are brought into operation, all Fellows and Honorary Fellows of the University of Allahabad, as constituted and incorporated by any Act or Acts heretofore in force, shall cease to be Fellows.

Vacation of Fellowships.

(2) All references in any enactment or other instrument of whatever nature to the University of Allahabad, as constituted prior to the commencement of this Act, shall be construed as references to the University as reconstructed under section 3.

Powers of the University.

5. The University shall have the following powers, namely :—

(1) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit,

and to make provision for research and
for the advancement and dissemination
of knowledge :

(2) to grant and confer degrees and other aca-
demic distinctions to and on persons who—.

(*a*) shall have pursued an approved course of
study in the University [* * * * * *]
and shall have passed the examinations
of the University under conditions
laid down in the Statutes or Ordinan-
ces, or

(*b*) are teachers in educational institutions
under conditions laid down in the
Ordinances and Regulations and shall
have passed the examinations of the
University, under like conditions, or

(*c*) shall have carried on independent research
under conditions laid down in the
Statutes or Ordinances ;

(3) to confer honorary degrees or other distinc-
tions on approved persons in the manner
laid down in the Statutes ;

(4) to provide such lectures and instruction for
and to grant such diplomas to persons,
not being members of the University, as
the University may determine ;

(5) [

(6) to inspect all colleges, hostels [* * * * *] ;

(7) to co-operate with other Universities and
authorities in such manner and for such
purposes as the University may determine ;

(8) to institute Professorships, Readerships,
Lectureships and any other teaching posts
required by the University, and to appoint
persons to such Professorships, Reader-
ships, Lectureships, and posts ;

(9) to recognise teachers as qualified to give instruction in colleges and hostels ;

(10) to institute and award Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes in accordance with the Statutes and the Ordinances ;

(11) to institute, maintain and manage colleges and hostels and to recognise colleges and hostels not maintained by the University :

(12) to demand and receive such fees as may be prescribed in the Ordinances ;

(13) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of students of the University, and to make arrangements for promoting their health and general welfare ; and

(14) to do all such other acts and things whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not, as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University as a teaching and examining body, and to cultivate and promote arts, science and learning.

6. The University shall be open to all persons of
University open to   either sex of whatever race, creed
all classes, castes and   or class, and it shall not be lawful
creeds.   for the University to adopt or
impose on any person any test whatsoever of religious
belief or profession in order to entitle him to be admitted
thereto as a teacher or student, or to hold any office therein, or to graduate thereat or to enjoy or exercise any
privileges thereof, except where such test is specially
prescribed by the Statutes, or in respect of any particular
benefaction accepted by the University where such test
is made a condition thereof, by any testamentary or
other instrument creating such benefaction :

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed
to prevent persons (whether teachers of the University
or not), who have been approved for that purpose by the

Executive Council, from giving religious instruction in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances to those who are not unwilling to receive it.

7. (1) No attendance at any teaching other than that conducted by the University [* * * *] shall qualify for admission to an examination of the University.

Teaching of the University.

Explanation.—Such teaching shall include lecturing, work in laboratories or workshops and other teaching, conducted in the University by the Professors, Readers and Lecturers in accordance with any syllabus prescribed by the Regulations.

(2) The authorities responsible for organising such teaching shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) Teaching given by the teachers of the University shall be supplemented by tutorial and other instruction given in the University or, under the authority of the University, in colleges and hostels.

(4) The courses of study and curricula shall be prescribed by the Ordinances and subject thereto by Regulations.

(5) It shall not be lawful for the University [* * *] to maintain classes, for the purpose of preparing students for admission to the University, beyond a period of five years, from the commencement of this Act save with the previous sanction of the Local Government, and for such period as the Local Government may direct, nor shall the University frame courses, conduct examinations or recognise institutions for that purpose without such sanction and for such period.

THE VISITOR.

8. (1) The Governor-General shall be the Visitor of the University.

The Visitor.

(2) The Visitor shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made by such person or persons as he

may direct, of the University, its buildings, laboratories, workshops and equipment [* * * * *], and also of the examinations, teaching and other work conducted or done by the University, and to cause an inquiry to be made in like manner in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Visitor shall, in every case, give notice to the University of his intention to cause an inspection or inquiry to be made, and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

(3) The Visitor may address the Chancellor with reference to the results of such inspection or inquiry, and the Chancellor shall communicate to the Court and to the Executive Council the views of the Visitor and shall, after ascertaining the opinion of the Court and the Executive Council thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken.

(4) The Executive Council shall report to the Chancellor for communication to the Visitor such action, if any, as it is proposed to take or has been taken upon the results of such inspection or inquiry. Such report shall be submitted within such time as the Chancellor may direct through the Court, which may express its opinion thereon.

(5) Where the Executive Council does not, within a reasonable time, take action to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, the Chancellor may after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Court and the Executive Council, issue such directions as he may think fit, and the Executive Council shall comply with such directions.

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Officers of the University.

9. The following shall be the officers of the University :—

(i) The Chancellor,

(ii) The Vice-Chancellor,

(iii) The Treasurer,

(iv) The Registrar,

(*v*) The Deans of the Faculties, and

(*vi*) Such other officers as may be declared by the Statutes to be officers of the University.

10. (1) The Chancellor shall be the Governor of the United Provinces. He shall, by virtue of his office, be the head of the University and the President of the Court, and shall, when present, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University.

The Chancellor.

(2) Where power is conferred upon him by the Act or the Statutes to nominate persons to authorities and bodies, the Chancellor shall, to the extent necessary and without prejudice to such powers, nominate persons to represent minorities not otherwise adequately represented.

(3) The Chancellor shall have such other powers as may be conferred on him by this Act or the Statutes.

11. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court from among persons recommended by the Executive Council, subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor, and shall hold office for such term and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

The Vice-Chancellor.

(2) Where any temporary vacancy in the office of the Vice-Chancellor occurs by reason of leave, illness or other cause, the Executive Council shall, as soon as possible, subject to the approval of the Chancellor, make such arrangements for carrying on the office of the Vice-Chancellor as it may think fit. Until such arrangements have been made, the Registrar shall carry on the current duties of the office of the Vice-Chancellor.

12. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a whole-time officer of the University. He shall be the principal executive and academic officer of the University, and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the

Powers and duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

University.   He shall be an *ex-officio* Member and Chairman of the Executive Council, of the Academic Council [* * * * *] and shall be entitled to be present and to speak at any meeting of any authority or other body of the University, but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of the authority or body concerned.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, are faithfully observed, and he shall have all powers necessary for this purpose.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to convene meetings of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council :

Provided that he may delegate this power to any other officer of the University.

(4) (*a*) In any emergency which, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, requires that immediate action should be taken, he shall take such action as he deems necessary, and shall at the earliest opportunity thereafter report his action to the officer, authority or other body who or which in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.

(*b*) When action taken by the Vice-Chancellor under this sub-section affects any person in the service of the University such person shall be entitled to prefer an appeal to the Executive Council within fifteen days from the date on which such action is communicated to him.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall give effect to the orders of the Executive Council regarding the appointment, dismissal and suspension of the officers and teachers of the University, and shall exercise general control over the affairs of the University. He shall be responsible for the discipline of the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(6) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

The Treasurer. 13. (1) The Treasurer shall be elected by the Court from among persons recommended by the Executive Council, subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor, and shall receive such remuneration (if any) from the funds of the University as the Executive Council shall deem fit.

(2) Where any temporary vacancy in the office of the Treasurer occurs by reason of leave, illness or other cause, the Executive Council shall forthwith, subject to the approval of the Chancellor, make such arrangements for carrying on the office of the Treasurer as it may think fit.

(3) The Treasurer shall exercise general supervision over the funds of the University, and shall advise in regard to its financial policy.

(4) He shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Council, and shall subject to the control of the Executive Council manage the property and investments of the University. He shall be responsible for the presentation of the annual estimates and statement of accounts.

(5) Subject to the powers of the Executive Council, he shall be responsible for seeing that all moneys are expended on the purpose for which they are granted or allotted.

(6) All contracts shall be signed by the Treasurer on behalf of the University.

(7) He shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

The Registrar. 14. The Registrar shall act as the Secretary of the Court, of the Executive Council, of the Academic Council [* * * *] He shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

15. The powers of officers of the University other than the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Treasurer and the Registrar shall be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

Other Officers.

AUTHORITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

16. The following shall be the authorities of the University :—

Authorities of the University.

    I.—The Court,

    II.—The Executive Council,

    III.—The Academic Council,

    IV.—The Committee of Reference,

    V.—The Faculties,

    VI.— [* * * * *] and

    VII.—Such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University.

17. The Court shall consist of the following persons, namely :—

The Court.

Class I.—Ex-Officio members.

  (i) The Chancellor,

  (ii) The Vice-Chancellor,

  (iii) The members of the Executive Council and the Ministers of the Governor of the United Provinces,

  (iv) The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad,

  (v) The Bishop of Lucknow,

  (vi) The Members of the Executive and Academic Councils [* * * * *].

  (vii) The Treasurer, and

  (viii) Such other *ex-officio* members as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Class II.—*Life members.*

(ix) Such persons as may be appointed by the Chancellor to be life members on the ground that they have rendered eminent services to education.

(x) All persons who have made donations of not less than Rs. 20,000 to or for the purposes of the University.

Class III.—*Other members.*

(xi) Graduates of the University elected by the registered graduates from among their own body.

(xii) Persons nominated by associations or individuals making to the University donations or annual contributions of an amount to be prescribed by the Statutes to or for the purposes of the University.

(xiii) Persons nominated by other non-academic bodies prescribed in this behalf by the Statutes.

(xiv) Persons nominated by academic bodies prescribed in this behalf by the Statutes.

(xv) Persons elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of the United Provinces from among their own body.

(xvi) Persons elected from their own body by donors, to whom clause (xii) does not apply, of such amounts as may be prescribed by the Statutes to or for the purposes of the University.

(xvii) [*   *   *   *   *   ]

(xviii) Persons appointed by the Chancellor.

The number of members to be elected, appointed or nominated under heads (xi) to (xvii), the tenure of office of such members and the mode of election of members to be elected under heads (xi) and (xvi) shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

18. (1) The Court shall, on a date to be fixed by the
Meetings of the Court.　Vice-Chancellor, meet once a year
at a meeting to be called the
annual meeting of the Court.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor may whenever he thinks
fit and shall upon a requisition in writing signed by
not less than twenty-five members of the Court, convene
a special meeting of the Court.

19. (1) The Court shall be the supreme governing
body of the University and shall
Powers and duties　have power to review the acts of
of the Court.　the Executive and Academic Coun-
cils (save when such Councils have acted in accordance
with powers conferred upon them under this Act, the
Statutes or the Ordinances) and shall exercise all the
powers of the University not otherwise provided for by
this Act, the Statutes, the Ordinances and the Regula-
tions.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act the
Court shall exercise the following powers and perform
the following duties, namely : —

(a) Of making Statutes, and of amending or
repealing the same,

(b) Of considering and cancelling Ordinances,

(c) Of considering and passing resolutions on the
annual report, the annual accounts and the
financial estimates, and

(d) Of electing members to serve on the Com-
mittee of Reference.

The Court shall exercise such other powers and
perform such other duties as may be conferred or im-
posed upon it by this Act or the Statutes.

20. The Executive Council shall be the executive body of the University, and its constitution and the terms of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

The Executive Council.

21. The Executive Council,

Powers and duties of the Executive Council.

(a) shall hold, control and administer the property and funds of the University, and for these purposes shall appoint from among its own members a Finance Committee to advise it on matters of finance. The Treasurer shall be Chairman of the Finance Committee and at least one member of the Committee shall be a member elected to the Executive Council by the Court ;

(b) shall direct the form, custody and use of the Common Seal of the University ;

(c) shall, subject to the powers conferred by this Act on the Vice-Chancellor, regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances :

Provided that no action shall be taken by the Executive Council in respect of the fees paid to examiners and the number, qualifications and the emoluments of teachers, otherwise than after consideration of the recommendations of the Academic Council ;

(d) [*   *   *   *   *]

(e) shall frame the budget of the University ;

(f) shall administer any funds placed at the disposal of the University for specific purposes ;

(g) save as otherwise provided by this Act or the Statutes, shall appoint the officers (other than the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer), teachers and other servants of the University, and shall define their duties and the conditions of their service, and shall provide for the filling of temporary vacancies in their posts ;

(h) shall have powers to accept transfer of any movable or immovable property on behalf of the University ;

(i) shall arrange for and direct the inspection of all colleges, hostels [* * * * *] ;

(j) shall appoint examiners after consideration of the recommendations of the Academic Council ;

(k) shall publish the results of the University examinations : and

(l) shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed on it by this Act or the Statutes.

22. The Academic Council shall be the academic body of the University, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, have the control and general regulation, and be responsible for the main tenance of standards of teaching and examination within the University, and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by the Statutes. It shall have the right to advise the Executive Council on all academic matters. The constitution of the Academic Council and the term of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

The Academic Council.

23. (1) The Committee of Reference shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Treasurer, and fifteen members of the Court elected by it in such manner and holding office for such term as may be prescribed by the Statutes :

The Committee of Reference.

Provided that of the members so appointed none shall be a member of the Executive Council.

(2) The Committee of Reference shall deal with items of new expenditure only and its powers and duties in respect of such items shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

24. (1) The University shall include Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Commerce and such other Faculties as may be prescribed by the Statutes :

The Faculties.

Provided that a Faculty of Medicine shall be instituted as early as may be feasible.

(2) The constitution and powers of the Faculties shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

• (3) There shall be a Dean of each Faculty who shall be nominated by the Faculty subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes and to confirmation by the Academic Council.

(4) The Dean of each Faculty shall be responsible for the due observance of the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations relating to such Faculty.

(5) The Dean shall receive in respect of his duties as Dean such additional remuneration (if any) as may be fixed by the Executive Council, and shall hold office as Dean for such terms as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(6) Each Faculty shall comprise such Departments of Teaching as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. The head of every such Department shall be the Professor of the Department, or, if there is no Professor, the Reader. If there are more Professors or

Readers of a Department, as the case may be, than one, the Academic Council shall appoint such Professor or Reader to be Head of the Department as it thinks fit. The Head of the Department shall be responsible to the Dean for the organisation of the teaching in that Department.

25. The constitution of [* * * * * *] such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University shall be provided for in the manner prescribed by the Statutes.

Other authorities of the University.

26. [* * * * *]

UNIVERSITY BOARDS.

27. (1) The University shall establish a Residence, Health and Discipline Board, a Muslim Advisory Board and such other Boards as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

University Boards.

(2) The constitution, powers and duties of the Boards shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

28. [* * * * *]

TEACHERS.

29. The Teachers of the University shall be appointed in such manner as may be prescribed by the Statutes or Ordinances.

Teachers.

STATUTES, ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS.

30. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

Statutes.

(a) the conferment of honorary degrees ;

(b) the institution of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Medals and Prizes ; .

(c) the term of office and conditions of service of the Vice-Chancellor ;

(d) the designations and powers of the officers of the University ;

(e) the constitution, powers and duties of the authorities and boards of the University ;

(f) [*   *   *   *   *   ]

(g) the institution and maintenance of Colleges and Hostels ;

(h) the classification and the mode of appointment of the teachers of the University ;

(i) the constitution of a pension or provident fund for the benefit of the officers, teachers and other servants of the University :

(j) the maintenance of a register of registered graduates ;

(k) the discipline of students ;

(l) all matters which by this Act are to be or may be prescribed by the Statutes.

31. (1) The first Statutes shall be those set out in Schedule I.

Statutes how made.

(2) The Statutes may be amended or repealed or added to by Statutes made by the Court in the manner hereinafter appearing.

(3) The Court may of its own motion take into consideration the draft of any Statute :

Provided that in any such case before a Statute is passed affecting the powers or duties of any officer or authority or board the opinion of the Executive Council and a report from the person or body concerned shall have been taken into consideration by the Court.

(4) The Executive Council may propose to the Court the draft of any Statute to be passed by the Court. Such draft shall be considered by the Court at its next succeeding meeting   The Court may approve such draft and pass the Statute, or may reject it or return it to

the Executive Council for reconsideration, either in whole or in part together with any amendments which the Court may suggest. After any draft so returned has been further considered by the Executive Council, together with any amendments suggested by the Court returned thereto, it shall be again presented to the Court with the report of the Executive Council thereon, and the Court may then deal with the draft in any way it thinks fit.

(5) Where any Statute has been passed by the Court or a draft of a Statute has been rejected by the Court, it shall be submitted to the Chancellor who may refer the Statute or draft back to the Court for further consideration or, in the case of a Statute passed by the Court, assent thereto or withhold his assent. A Statute passed by the Court shall have no validity until it has been assented to by the Chancellor.

(6) The Executive Council shall not propose the draft of any Statute or of any amendment of a Statute,

(a) affecting the status, powers or constitution of any authority of the University until such authority has been given an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the proposal. Any opinion so expressed shall be in writing and shall be considered by the Court, and shall be submitted to the Chancellor.

(b) [*   *   *   *   *   *]

32. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Ordinances may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

Ordinances.

(a) the admission of students to the University ;

(b) the courses of study to be laid down for all degrees and diplomas of the University ;

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(c) the conditions under which students shall be admitted to the degree or diploma courses and to the examinations of the University, and shall be eligible for degrees and diplomas ;

(d) the conditions of residence of the students of the University and the levying of fees for residence in Colleges and Hostels maintained by the University ;

(e) the recognition of Colleges and Hostels not maintained by the University ;

(f) the number, qualifications and emoluments of teachers of the University ;

(g) the fees to be charged for courses of teaching in the University given by teachers of the University, for tutorial and supplementary instruction given by the University, for admission to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University and for the registration of graduates ;

(h) the giving of religious instruction ;

(i) the formation of Departments of Teaching in the Faculties ;

(j) the conditions subject to which persons may be recognised as qualified to give instruction in Colleges and Hostels ;

(k) the conditions, mode of appointment and duties of examiners ;

(l) the conduct of examinations ;

(m) all matters which by this Act or the Statutes are to be or may be provided for by the Ordinances.

33. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section,
Ordinances how   Ordinances shall be made by the
made.   Executive Council :

Provided that no Ordinance shall be made—

(a) affecting the admission of students, or prescribing examinations to be recognised as equivalent to the University examinations or the further qualifications mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 37 for admission to the degree courses of the University, unless a draft of the same has been. proposed by the Academic Council, or

(b) affecting the conditions and mode of appointment and duties of examiners and the conduct or standard of examinations or any course of study, except in accordance with a proposal of the Faculty or Faculties concerned and unless a draft of such Ordinance has been proposed by the Academic Council in the manner prescribed by the Statutes, or

(c) [　　*　　*　　*　　*　　*　　]

(d) affecting the conditions of residence of students, except after compliance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) The Executive Council shall not have power to amend any draft proposed by the Academic Council under sub-section (1) but may reject it or return it to the Academic Council for reconsideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which the Executive Council may suggest.

(3) All Ordinances made by the Executive Council shall have effect from such date as it may direct, but every Ordinance so made shall be submitted, as soon as may be, to the Chancellor and the Court, and shall be considered by the Court at its next succeeding meeting. The Court shall have power by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at such meeting to cancel any such Ordinance and such Ordinance shall, from the date of such resolution, be void.

(4) The Chancellor may, at any time after any Ordinance has been considered by the Court, signify to the Court and the Executive Council his disallowance of such Ordinance, and from the date of receipt by the Executive Council of intimation of such disallowance, such Ordinance shall become void.

(5) The Chancellor may direct that the operation of any Ordinance shall be suspended until he has had an opportunity of exercising his power of disallowance. An order of suspension under this subsection shall cease to have effect on the expiration of one month from the date of such order, or on the expiration of 15 days from the date of consideration of the Ordinance by the Court, whichever period expires later.

(6) Where the Executive Council has rejected the draft of an Ordinance proposed by the Academic Council, the Academic Council may appeal to the Court which after obtaining the views of the Executive Council, may, if it approves the draft, make the Ordinance and submit it to the Chancellor.

34. (1) The authorities and the Boards of the University may make Regulations consistent with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances—

Regulations.

(a) laying down the procedure to be observed at their meetings and the number of members required to form a quourm;

(b) providing for all matters which by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances are to be prescribed by the Regulations; and

(c) providing for all other matters solely concerning such authorities and Boards and not provided for by this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(2) Every authority of the University shall make Regulations providing for the giving of notice to the members of such authority of the dates of meetings and of the business to be considered at meetings and for the keeping of a record of the proceedings of meetings.

(3) The Executive Council may direct the amendment, in such manner as it may specify, of any Regulations made under this section or the annulment of any Regulation made under sub-section (1):

Provided that any authority or Board of the University which is dissatisfied with any such direction may appeal to the Chancellor, who, after obtaining the views of the Executive Council, may pass such orders as he thinks fit.

RESIDENCES: COLLEGES AND HOSTELS.

35. Every student of the University shall reside in a College or Hostel, or under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

Residences.

36. (1) Colleges and Hostels maintained by the University shall be such as may be named by the Statutes.

Colleges and Hostels.

(2) Colleges and Hostels other than those maintained by the University shall be such as may be recognised by the Executive Council on such general or special conditions as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(3) The condition of residence in Colleges and Hostels shall be prescribed by the Ordinances; and every College or Hostel shall be subject to inspection by any member of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board, authorised in this behalf by the Board, or by any authority or officer of the University authorised in this behalf by the Executive Council.

(4) The Executive Council shall have power to suspend or withdraw the recognition of any College or Hostel which is not conducted in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Ordinances :

Provided that no such action shall be taken without affording the Committee of Management of such College or Hostel an opportunity of making such representation as it may deem fit.

ADMISSION AND EXAMINATIONS.

37. (1) Students shall not be eligible for admission to a course of study for a degree unless they have passed the Intermediate examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education of the United Provinces or of an Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or an examination recognised by the University as equivalent thereto, and possess such further qualifications (if any) as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Admission to University courses.

(2) Every student admitted to a course of study, for a degree shall, unless exempted from the provisions of this sub-section by a special order of the Executive Council made on the recommendation of the Academic Council, be enrolled as a member of a College or Hostel [* * * * *]. Any such exemption may be made subject to such conditions as the Executive Council may think fit.

(3) Students exempted from the provisions of sub-section (2) and students admitted in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Ordinances, to courses of study other than courses of study for a degree shall be non-collegiate students of the University.

38. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, all arrangements for the conduct of examinations shall be made, and all examiners shall be appointed by the Executive Council.

Examinations.

(2) If during the course of examination any examiner is for any cause incapable of acting as such, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint an examiner to fill the vacancy.

(3) At least one examiner who is not a teacher in a College shall be appointed for each subject included in a department of teaching.

(4) The Academic Council shall appoint examination committees, consisting of members of its own body or of other persons, or of both, as it thinks fit, to moderate examination questions, to prepare the results of examinations and to report such results to the Executive Council for publication. The Academic Council shall also appoint one member from its own body to be Chairman of all such committees.

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

39. The annual report of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Court on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, and shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting. The Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take such action as it thinks fit and the Executive Council shall inform the Court of the action taken by it and, when no action is taken, of its reasons therefor.

Annual Report.

40. (1) The annual accounts and balance sheet of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Local Government for the purposes of audit.

Annual accounts.

(2) The accounts when audited shall be published by the Executive Council in the Gazette and copies thereof shall, together with copies of the audit report, be submitted to the Court, to the Local Government and to the Visitor.

(3) The Executive Council shall also prepare, before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, the financial estimates for the ensuing year.

(4) Every item of new expenditure, of or above such amount as may be prescribed by the Statutes, which it is proposed to include in the financial estimates, shall be referred by the Executive Council to the Committee of Reference which may make recommendations thereon.

(5) The Executive Council shall, after considering the recommendations (if any) of the Committee of Reference, submit the financial estimates as finally approved by it to the Court with such recommendations.

(6) The annual accounts and the financial estimates shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting, and the Court may pass resolutions with reference thereto and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take them into consideration and take such action thereon as it thinks fit or inform the Court, when no action is taken, of its reasons therefor :

Provided that where there has been a disagreement between the Executive Council and the Committee of Reference upon any item of expenditure referred to it under sub-section (5), the decision of the Court thereon shall be final.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

41. The Court may, on the recommendation of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Executive Council for the time being in India, remove the name of any person from the register of graduates and remove any person from membership of any authority or board of the University on conviction by a Court-of-law of what, in the opinion of the Court, is

Removal from membership of the University.

a serious offence involving moral delinquency, or if he has been guilty of scandalous conduct and for the same reasons may withdraw any degree or diploma conferred or granted by the University.

42. If any question arises whether any person has been duly elected or appointed as, or is entitled to be, a member of any authority or other body of the University, the matter shall be referred to the Chancellor, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Disputes as to constitution of University authorities or bodies.

43. Where any authority of the University is given power by this Act or by the Statutes to appoint committees, such committees shall, unless there is some special provision to the contrary, consist of members of the authority concerned and of such other persons (if any) as the authority in each case may think fit.

Constitution of committees.

44. All casual vacancies among the members (other than *ex-officio* members) of the authority or other body of the University shall be filled as soon as conveniently may be by the person or body who appointed, elected or co-opted the member whose place has become vacant, and the person appointed, elected or co-opted to a casual vacancy shall be a member of such authority or body for the residue of the term for which the person whose place he fills would have been a member.

Filling of casual vacancies.

45. No act or proceeding of any authority or other body of the University shall be invalidated merely by reason of the existence of a vacancy or vacancies among its members.

Proceedings of University bodies not invalidated by vacancies.

46. (1) Every salaried officer and teacher of the
University shall be appointed on
Conditions of service.   a written contract.

The contract shall be lodged with the Registrar of
the University, and a copy thereof shall be furnished
to the officer or teacher concerned.

(2) Any member of the public services in India
whom it is proposed to appoint to a post in the Uni-
versity shall subject to the approval of such appoint-
ment by the Government have the option—

   (i) of having his services lent to the University for
        a specified period and remaining liable to recall
        to Government service at the discretion of the
        Government at the end of that period, or

   (ii) of resigning Government service on entering
        the service of the University.

47. Any dispute arising out of a contract between
the University and any officer or
Tribunal of Arbitra-   teacher of the University shall, on
tion.   the request of the officer or teacher
concerned, be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration
consisting of one member appointed by the Executive
Council, one member nominated by the officer or teacher
concerned, and an umpire appointed by the Chancellor.
The decision of the Tribunal shall be final, and no suit
shall lie in any Civil Court in respect of the matters
decided by the Tribunal. Every such request shall be
deemed to be a submission to arbitration upon the
terms of this section within the meaning of the Indian
Arbitration Act, 1899, and all the provisions of that
Act, with the exception of section 2 thereof, shall apply
accordingly.

48. (1) The University shall constitute for the
benefit of its officers, teachers and
Pension or Provident   other servants such pension or
Fund.   provident funds as it may deem
fit in such manner and subject to such conditions as may
be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) Where such pension or provident fund has been so constituted, the Governor-General in Council may declare that the provisions of the Provident Fund Act, 1897, shall apply to such fund as if it were a Government Provident Fund.

49. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the powers of the University conferred by or under this Act shall not extend beyond a radius of ten miles from the Convocation Hall of the University. Notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution beyond that limit shall be admitted to any privileges of the University, and no educational institution within that limit shall, save with the sanction of the Chancellor, be associated in any way with or seek admission to any privileges of any other University incorporated by law in British India, and any such privileges granted by any such other University to any educational institution within that limit prior to the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be withdrawn on the commencement of this Act.

Territorial exercise of powers.

[*   *   *   *   *   *   ]

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

50. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Ordinances any student of a College affiliated to the Allahabad University, established under the Allahabad University Act, 1887, who was studying for any examination of the said University shall be permitted to complete his course in preparation therefor, and the University shall provide for such students instruction and examinations in accordance with the Prospectus of Studies of that University.

Completion of course for students in colleges affiliated to the Allahabad University under previous Act.

51. The first Vice-Chancellor may be appointed at any time after the passing of this Act. Such appointment shall notwithstanding anything contained

Appointment of first Vice-Chancellor.

in sub-section (1) of section 11, be made by the Chancellor for a period of not more than three years on such conditions as he thinks fit :

Provided that no such appointment shall be made until financial provision has been made therefor.

52. At any time after the passing of this Act, if the Local Government is satisfied that adequate arrangements have been made to replace the present system of examinations for admission to the University of Allahabad, as constituted prior to the commencement of this Act, and to its Colleges, it may, by notification in the Gazette, direct that the said University shall cease to exercise any control over the recognition of schools ; and as from such date clause (o) of sub-section (2) of section 25 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, shall, so far as it relates to the said University, be repealed.

Withdrawal of control of existing University over schools.

53. (1) At any time after the passing of this Act and until such time as the authorities of the University shall have been duly constituted :—

First appointments of University staff.

(*a*) the Treasurer may be appointed by the Chancellor ;

(*b*) any other officers of the University may be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor with the previous sanction of the Chancellor ;

(*c*) teachers of the University shall be appointed by the Chancellor after considering the recommendations of an Advisory Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, and such other person or persons, if any, as the Chancellor thinks fit to associate with them.

(2) Any appointment made under sub-section (1) shall be for such period not exceeding three years and on such conditions as the appointing authority thinks fit:

Provided that no such appointment shall be made until financial provision has been made therefor.

54. The Vice-Chancellor appointed under section 51 shall, until sections 3 and 4 are brought into operation, have power—

General powers of the Vice-Chancellor.

(a) with the previous approval of the Chancellor to make additional Statutes to provide for any matter not provided for by the first Statutes;

(b) to constitute provisional authorities and bodies and on their recommendations make rules providing for the conduct of the work of the University;

(c) subject to the control of the Local Government to make such financial arrangements as may be necessary to enable this Act or any part thereof to be brought into operation;

(d) with the sanction of the Chancellor, to make such appointments as may be necessary to enable this Act or any part thereof to be brought into operation;

(e) to appoint committees, as he may think fit, to discharge such of his functions as he may direct; and

(f) generally to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on the Executive Council by this Act or the Statutes.

55. As from the date on which sections 3 and 4 are brought into operation, the enactments specified in Schedule II shall be repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

Repeal of certain enactments.

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STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

SCHEDULE I.

[SEE SECTION 31(1).]

The first Statutes are now printed in the Statutes of the University and on the right hand margin of the Statutes a reference to the Schedule is given.

SCHEDULE II.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See Section 55.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1887	XVIII	The Allahabad University Act, 1887.	So much as is unrepealed.
1904	VIII	The Indian Universities Act, 1904.	In sub-section (2) of section 6 the word "Allahabad" and the proviso.
			In the first schedule the heading "The University of Allahabad" and the entries under that heading.

1. In these Statutes, unless there is anything repug-   F. St. I.
Definitions.   nant in the subject or context :—

    (a) "the Act" means the Allahabad University
        Act, 1921, and "section" means a section of
        the Act; and "clause" or "sub-clause"
        means a clause or sub-clause of the statutes;
        and

    (b) all words and expressions defined in Section 2   No. III
        of the Act have the meaning thereby given   of 1925.
        to them.

Footnote.—The abbreviation *F.St* in the right-hand
margin refers to the First Statutes of the University.

CHAPTER I.

THE COURT.

MEMBERSHIP.

1. (1) In addition to the officers mentioned in section
          17, the following persons shall be   F. St. 2.
S. 17. (1) (viii.)   *ex-officio* members of the Court,
          namely :—

    (i) The Vice-Chancellors of the Lucknow Uni-
        versity, the Benares Hindu University,
        the Aligarh Muslim University and the
        Agra University;

    (ii) The Director of Public Instruction, United
         Provinces;

    (iii) The Director of Agriculture, United Pro-
         vinces;

    (iv) The Director of Industries, United Provinces.

(v) The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces;

(vi) The Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools, United Provinces;

(vii) The Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies;

(viii) The Inspector of Muhammadan Schools in the United Provinces;

(ix) The Principals of Colleges;

(x) The Wardens of Hostels.

(2) The number of persons to be appointed by the Chancellor under head (xviii) of section 17 shall not exceed fifteen, of whom not more than five may be appointed to secure the representation of minorities not otherwise adequately represented.

(3) The number of graduates to be elected as members of the Court by the registered graduates from among their own body shall be thirty.

(4) Every association making a donation of not less than Rs. 25,000, and every individual making a donation of not less than Rs. 10,000, and every association or individual making an annual contribution of not less than Rs. 5,000 to or for the purposes of the University, shall be entitled to nominate one member to the Court, who shall be a member for five years, or as long as the annual contribution continues, as the case may be.

(5) The number of persons elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council under head (xv) of section 17 shall be five.

(6) The number of persons elected by the donors of sums of not less than Rs. 500 and below Rs. 10,000 to the University under head (xvi) of section 17 shall not exceed ten.

(7) Save as otherwise provided members of the Court other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years :

Provided that teachers elected under head (xiv) of class III of section 17 shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be teachers, and

Provided also that members elected under head (xv) of class III of section 17 shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of the Legislative Council.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE COURT BY DONORS.

2. The Registrar shall keep in the office a list showing the names and addresses of all donors of a sum of not less than five hundred rupees and not more than ten thousand rupees to the University.

S. 17 (x)
St. 1 (6) of this Chapter.

3. Every person whose name is entered in the said list shall be entitled to vote at the election of members of the Court under Section 17(x).

4. (1) Where the donors of the sum specified above are more persons than one, who constitute a joint family or a partnership firm, or a company, or corporation, the Registrar shall call upon such donors to elect, within a time to be fixed by him, one of their number to represent and act for them in voting at the election.

(2) If such donors fail to elect and notify the name and address of the person so elected by them, within the time specified in the notice or within such further period of time as may be allowed by the Registrar, or are unable to agree as to the person who should represent them for the purpose of voting at the election, the Registrar shall lay the matter for orders before the Vice-Chancellor, who may nominate any one of their number to represent them at the election for the purpose of voting. The orders of the Vice-Chancellor shall be final.

(3) The name of the person so elected or nominated to represent such donors, shall be entered in the column of remarks against the names of such donors, and for purposes of serving notices of election, of making nominations of persons to be elected and for voting at the election, the person, so noted as the representative of such donors, shall be deemed to be the person entitled to act as one of the electors.

5. Where the donor is a minor, or a person suffering from disability or a Ward of the Court, the legal guardian of such person shall be entitled to act for him at such election as a voter, so long as the minority or disability continues or so long as he is a Ward of the Court. Where the same person is not the guardian of the person and property of a minor, the guardian of the property shall be deemed to be the guardian within the meaning of this Ordinance.

6. Whenever there are one or more vacancies in the Court for election, the Registrar shall cause a notice to be issued showing the number of such vacancies and call on the registered donors to make elections in the manner hereinafter laid down.

7. (1) The Registrar shall prepare a voting paper containing the names and addresses of all the registered donors whose names are entered in the said list of donors and shall mark with an asterisk the name or names of such donors, if any, who are already members of the Court.

(2) One such voting paper, along with the notice, shall be posted under a registered cover to the elector at his registered address.

(3) The voting paper shall state the time and date on or before which it must be delivered in a sealed cover to the Registrar or posted to him in a registered cover so as to reach him on or before the date and time fixed for the delivery of such paper.

(4) The date and time thus specified shall not be less than 21 days from the date on which the voting paper is posted.

8. (1) The elector shall strike out the names of the persons for whom he does not vote. Such voting paper shall be signed by the elector.

(2) A person unable to sign his name may put his seal or mark instead. The seal or mark shall be made in the presence of and witnessed by not less than two witnesses who shall attest the same. In such case, as also in the case of *pardanashin* ladies, their signature or seal or mark shall be authenticated by at least two witnesses before a Magistrate or Judicial Officer or other person entitled to attest affidavits for use in a Court of Justice.

9. Each elector may vote for the election of as many persons as there are vacancies, but he shall not be entitled to give more than one vote to each person. A voting paper incorrectly filled in shall be null and void.

10. The voting paper shall be put in a sealed cover by the voter, which shall be delivered to the Registrar in his office on or before the date and time fixed for the delivery of voting papers or posted by registered post so as to reach the Registrar before the said time and the said date.

11. (1) Such voting papers shall be kept in sealed covers unopened until the time and date fixed for their scrutiny.

(2) Due notice of such time and date as also the place of scrutiny shall be given by the Registrar to all the voters, who shall have a right to be present during the scrutiny.

(3) On the said day the Registrar shall open the said covers and scrutinise them in the presence of a Committee of three persons appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for that purpose.

(4) The Registrar shall prepare a return of the votes obtained by each person, and such return when prepared shall be verified by the members of the Committee present during the scrutiny.

12. The person or persons who have obtained the highest number of votes shall be declared to have been duly elected to fill up the vacancy or vacancies.

13. Where two or more persons have obtained an equal number of votes and the vacancies available are less than the number of such persons, the Registrar shall report the case to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall, on a date and time to be appointed, determine by drawing lots, in such manner as he may consider advisable, which of the aforesaid persons shall be deemed to have been elected.

14. All objections to an election shall be referred by the persons aggrieved to the Vice-Chancellor whose order in such matters shall be final.

15. No election shall be deemed to be invalid by reason of the notice or the voting paper posted to any elector being not delivered to him by the Postal Department.

ELECTION OF REGISTERED GRADUATES TO THE COURT.

16. The Registrar shall maintain in his office Register of Graduates in such form as may be prescribed by Regulations made in this behalf by the Executive Council.

S. 17 (xi), St. 1 (3) of this Chapter.

17. Every Graduate whose name is entered in the said Register shall be entitled to vote at the election of members of the Court under section 17(xi):

Provided that a graduate who is not registered, or who owes any arrears, on the 1st of August of any year shall not be entitled to vote or to be a candidate for election to the Court as a registered graduate before the 31st March of the year next following ;

> "Provided also that a graduate who has been expelled, rusticated or disqualified from appearing for a University examination shall •not be entitled to be registered, or (if already

registered) to vote, as long as such expulsion, rustication or disqualification remains in force."

18 " Whenever a general election is to be held any registered graduate who has been appointed, nominated or elected to the Court by any person or body under Section 17 shall be eligible for election by the registered graduates.

19. A registered graduate cannot be elected to the Court unless he has been nominated for election by at least two registered graduates who are qualified to vote under Statute 17.

20. (1) Whenever an election is to take place and not less than 14 days before the voting papers are to be sent out the Registrar shall send to every registered graduate, who is qualified to vote under Statute 17, a nomination form to be filled up if he desires to stand for election.

(2) The Registrar shall state in such form the date on or before which it must reach him if returned.

21. (1) Nominations must be made on the form supplied by the Registrar and must reach the Registrar not later than the date specified by him when issuing the form. These forms can be returned either by registered post or by hand ; but not otherwise

(2) Nomination papers must be signed by the candidate and by his proposer and seconder.

22. If the number of candidates who are qualified and have complied with the provisions of these Statutes does not exceed the number of vacancies the Registrar shall declare such candidates to be duly elected, and no election shall be held whether any vacancy remains or not.

23. If an election is necessary the voting papers shall contain only the names of such registered graduates as are qualified for election and have been regularly nominated as provided in this Chapter and whose

nomination papers have reached the Registrar on or before the date mentioned in Statute 20(2).

24. The Registrar may issue additional nomination papers to a voter, if so required   and may also issue a second voting paper; but, if a voter votes more than once, none of his votes shall be counted even if the votes on all his papers are identical.

25. (1) Whenever a general election is to take place the Registrar shall send out the voting papers not later than the 15th of August in the year in which the election is to be held and voters must either despatch their voting papers so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 15th of September in that year or deliver them to the Registrar in his office by that date. Voting papers received after that date shall not be counted

(2) In any other election, the Vice-Chancellor shall fix the dates on which voting papers shall be sent out.

26. (1) One voting paper shall be posted under a registered cover to the voter at his registered address. The voting paper shall state the time and date on or before which it must reach the Registrar. The time and date thus specified must not be less than 21 days from the date on which the voting paper is posted.

(2) Before issuing a voting paper the Registrar shall write, or cause to be written, on it the name of the voter to whom it is issued.

27. The elector shall put a cross against the name of the person for whom he votes. Such voting paper shall be signed by the elector. A voting paper incorrectly filled in shall be null and void.

28. Each elector may vote for the election of as many persons as there are vacancies but he shall not be entitled.to give more than one vote to each person.

29. (1) Every voter must mark and sign his voting paper either in the presence of the Registrar of the University or of a Principal of a first grade college or of a Gazetted Officer or in the case of graduates residing in an Indian State an Officer exercising the powers of a first class Magistrate and the person in whose presence the voting paper is marked and signed must attest the same with his signature and designation.

(2) Each voter who is not a resident of Allahabad must himself send his voting paper separately by registered post in a sealed cover and each voter resident in Allahabad must either himself deliver his voting paper to the Registrar in a sealed cover or send it separately by registered post in a sealed cover. Such voting papers must be delivered or despatched so as to reach the Registrar in his office on or before the date and time fixed by the Registrar under statute 26(1). If two or more voting papers are sent in the same cover they shall not be counted.

30. The voting papers shall be put in sealed covers by the voters, which shall be delivered to the Registrar in his office on or before the date and time fixed for the delivery of voting papers or posted by registered post so as to reach the Registrar before the said time and date.

31. (1) Such voting papers shall be kept in the sealed covers unopened until the time and date fixed for their scrutiny.

(2) Due notice of such time and date as also the place of scrutiny shall be given by the Registrar to all voters, who shall have a right to be present during the scrutiny.

(3) On the said day the Registrar shall open the covers and scrutinise the voting papers and count the votes in the presence of a Committee of three persons appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for that purpose.

(4) The Registrar shall prepare a return of the votes obtained by each person, and such return shall be verified by the members of the Committee present during the scrutiny.

32. The person or persons who have obtained the highest number of votes shall be declared to have been duly elected to fill up the vacancy or vacancies.

33. Where two or more persons have obtained an equal number of votes and the vacancies available are less than the number of such persons, the Registrar shall report the case to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall, on a date and time to be appointed, determine by drawing lots, in such manner as he may consider advisable, which of the aforesaid persons shall be deemed to have been elected.

34. All objections to an election shall be referred by persons aggrieved to the Vice-Chancellor, whose order in such matters shall be final.

* 35. The Registrar shall report to the Vice-Chancellor any case in which a voter appears to have been guilty of unfair practices. The Vice-Chancellor may, if he thinks that reasonable grounds for suspicion exist, report such case to the Executive Council; and the Executive Council after giving such voter an opportunity of offering an explanation may, if it considers the charge of unfair practices to have been proved, remove the name of such voter from the list of Registered Graduates either for such period as the Executive Council may fix, or permanently.

36. No election shall be deemed to be invalid by reason of any notice or the nomination form or voting paper posted to any elector not being delivered to him by the Postal Department or not having reached the Registrar in time.

CHAPTER II.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

MEMBERSHIP.

1. (1) The members of the Executive Council, in
addition to the Vice-Chancellor and
the Treasurer shall be—

S. 20.

Class I.—Ex-officio members.

The Deans of the Faculties.

Class II.—Other members.

(i) *Six* members of the Court, elected by the
Court at its annual meeting of whom two
must be from among members of the Court
elected by the registered graduates;

(ii) *Two* principals, elected by the Principals of
colleges and one Warden, elected by the
Wardens;

(iii) *Two* members elected by the Academic
Council from its own body;

(iv) *Three* members appointed by the Chancellor.

(2) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall
hold office for a period of three years :

Provided that a member appointed or elected as a
member of a particular body or as the holder of a par-
ticular post shall hold office so long only within that
period as he continues to be a member of that body or
the holder of that post, as the case may be.

POWERS AND DUTIES.

2. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Exec-
utive Council shall have the fol-
lowing powers, namely :—

S. 21(1).

F. St. 4.

(a) to institute, at its discretion, such Professor-
ships, Readerships, Lectureships, or other
teaching posts as may be proposed by the
Academic Council;

(*b*) to abolish or suspend, after report from the Academic Council thereon, any Professorship, Readership, Lectureship or other teaching post ;

(*c*) to appoint in accordance with the Statutes officers, teachers, and other servants of the University ;

(*d*) to delegate, subject to the approval of the Court and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by Regulations made by the Executive Council, its power to appoint officers, teachers, and other servants of the University to such person or authority as the Executive Council may determine ;

(*e*) to manage and regulate the finances, accounts, investments, property and all administrative affairs whatsoever of the University and for that purpose to appoint such agent as it may think fit ;

(*f*) to accept bequests, donations, and transfers of property to the University ;

Provided that all such bequests, donations, and transfers shall be reported to the Court at its next meeting ;

(*g*) to provide the buildings, premises, furniture, apparatus, equipment, and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University ;

(*h*) after report from the Finance Committee, to enter into, vary, carry out, and cancel contracts on behalf of the University :

(*i*) to invest any money belonging to the University including any unapplied income in any of the securities described in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, or in the purchase of immovable property in India, with the like power of varying such investments; or to place on fixed deposit in any bank approved in this behalf by the Local Government any portion of such moneys not required for immediate expenditure;

(*j*) to institute and manage colleges and hostels; and

(*k*) to acquire and own immovable property and to hold such property in its own name upon trust for the University whenever it considers such a course desirable.

CHAPTER III.

THE COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE.

MEMBERSHIP.

1. The election of members of the Court to the Committee of Reference shall take place at the annual meeting of the Court. The members so elected shall hold office for a period of three years :

S. 23.

Provided that the period of office shall not extend beyond the period during which they continue to be members of the Court.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE.

2 The members present at the Annual Meeting of the Court at which an election is being held shall be supplied with a voting paper containing a list of members of the Court. The Chairman shall announce from the chair the names of such members of the Court as are members of the Executive Council.

S. 23 (1).

3. Any member present may propose the name or names of members of the Court for election ; but no proposal shall be put from the chair unless it is seconded by another member present.

4. When all proposals have been made the Chairman shall read to the meeting the names of all those who have been duly proposed for election to the Committee of Reference.

5. Members of the Court will be furnished with a voting-paper upon which to record the names of the person or persons for whom they vote.

6. Such voting-paper must be signed by the voter. A voting-paper incorrectly filled in shall be null and void.

7. A voter may vote for the election of as many persons as there are vacancies on the Committee of Reference, but he shall not be entitled to give more than one vote to each person or to vote for a number of persons in excess of the number of vacancies.

8. Such voting papers shall be collected by tellers appointed by the Chairman and the votes recorded shall be counted by them and the result checked by the Registrar.

9. The person or persons who have obtained the highest number of votes shall be declared by the Chairman to have been duly elected to fill up the vacancy or vacancies.

10. When two or more persons have obtained an equal number of votes and the vacancies available are less than the number of such persons, the chairman shall determine by drawing lots in such manner as he may consider advisable, which of the aforesaid persons shall be deemed to have been elected.

11. The Chairman's decision on any question affecting the elections shall be final.

12. (1) The items of new expenditure in the financial estimates to be referred by the Executive Council to the Committee of Reference shall be—

F. St. 7.

S. 23 (2).

(a) in the case of non-recurring expenditure, any item of ten thousand rupees or over, and

(b) in the case of recurring expenditure, any item of three thousand rupees or over.

(2) The Committee of Reference shall, on or before such date as may be prescribed in this behalf by the Ordinances, consider all items of expenditure referred to it by the Executive Council under sub-clause (1), and shall make and communicate to the Executive Council, as soon as may be, its recommendations thereon.

(3) If the Executive Council, at any time after the consideration of the annual financial estimates by the Court, proposes any revision thereof involving recurring or non-recurring expenditure of the amounts respectively referred to in sub-clause (1), the Executive Council shall refer the proposal to the Committee of Reference which may require that the proposal shall be laid before the Court for its decision thereon.

(4) The Committee of Reference shall be entitled to inspect any reports from the Executive Council or the Academic Council relating to any item of proposed expenditure referred to the Committee under sub-clause (1) or sub-clause (2), and to require that the proposal shall be considered at a joint meeting of the Committee and of the Executive Council. At any such joint meeting the Vice-Chancellor shall preside.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

MEMBERSHIP.

F. St. 5.

S. 22.

1. (1) The members of the Academic Council, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor, shall be—

Class I.—Ex-officio members.

(*i*) The Deans of the Faculties ;

(*ii*) The Librarian of the University ;

(*iii*) The Professors and such Readers as are Heads of Departments of Teaching ;

(*iv*) The Principals of Colleges ;

(*v*) The Chairman of the Board of Intermediate and High School Education.

Class II.—Other members.

(*vi*) A Reader and a Lecturer elected by the Readers and Lecturers of each Department of Teaching ;

(*vii*) Five members elected by the Court from its own body, who are not engaged in teaching;

(*viii*) One Warden of a Hostel elected by the Wardens.

(2) The Academic Council as constituted under sub-clause (1) may co-opt as members, teachers of the University not exceeding one-tenth of its number as so constituted.

(3) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided that persons appointed or elected as representatives of any particular body shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of that body.

POWERS AND DUTIES.

2. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Academic Council shall have the following powers, namely :— F. St. 6.

S. 22.

(a) to make proposals to the Executive Council for the institution of Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships, or other teaching posts, and in regard to the duties and emoluments thereof ;

(b) to make Regulations for and to award in accordance with such Regulations, Scholarships, Fellowships, Exhibitions, Bursaries, Medals, and other rewards ;

(c) to recommend to the Executive Council the names of examiners after report from the Faculties concerned ;

(d) to control and manage the University Library or Libraries, to frame Regulations regarding their use, and to appoint a Library Committee under the general control of the Academic Council to manage the affairs of the Library ;

(e) to formulate, modify or revise, subject to the control of the Executive Council, schemes for the constitution or reconstitution of Faculties and for the assignment of subjects to such Faculties ;

(f) to assign teachers to the Faculties ;

(g) to promote research within the University and to require reports on such research from the persons engaged thereon.

CHAPTER V.

THE FACULTIES.

MEMBERSHIP.

S. 24 (1).

1. Each Faculty shall consist of—

(i) the Professors and Readers of the Departments comprised in the Faculty;

(ii) such other teachers of subjects assigned to the Faculty as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council;

(iii) such teachers of subjects not assigned to the Faculty but having in the opinion of the Academic Council an important bearing on subjects so assigned, as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council;

(iv) such other persons as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council on account of their possessing expert knowledge in a subject or subjects assigned to the Faculty.

F. St. 9.

2. Each Faculty shall comprise such Departments of Teaching as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

S. 24 (1).

3. Members of the Faculties appointed under sub-clauses (ii), (iii) and (iv) of Statute 1 of this Chapter shall hold office for a period of two years:

S. 24 (2).

Provided that teachers appointed under Statute 1 (ii) and (iii) shall hold office for so long as they continue to be teachers.

POWERS AND DUTIES.

F. St. 10.

1. Subject to the provisions of the Act, each Faculty shall have the following powers, namely :—

S. 24 (2).

(a) to constitute Committees of Courses and Studies;

(*b*) to recommend to the Academic Council, after consulting the Committee of Courses and Studies, the names of examiners in subjects assigned to the Faculty ;

(*c*) subject to the control of the Academic Council to organise the teaching and research work of the University in the subjects assigned to the Faculty ;

(*d*) subject to the control of the Academic Council to regulate the conditions for the award of degrees, diplomas, and other distinctions ;

(*e*) to deal with and dispose of any matter referred to it by the Academic Council.

5. (1) The members of each Faculty shall elect from among the Heads of Departments comprised in the Faculty a Head of a Department to be Dean of the Faculty.

S. 24 (3 .

(2) The members of each Faculty shall also elect from among the Heads or Acting Heads of the Departments comprised in the Faculty some person who shall act as Dean of the Faculty during the absence of the Dean going on leave for more than six months.

The Deans.

6. (1) The Dean of each Faculty shall be the executive officer of the Faculty and shall preside at its meetings. He shall, subject to statute 5 (2) of this chapter, hold office for three years.

S. 9 (r) S. 24 (4.

F. St. 11

(2) He shall issue the lecture lists of the University in the Departments comprised in the Faculty and shall be responsible for the conduct of teaching therein.

(3) He shall have the right to be present and to speak at any meeting of any Committee of the Faculty but not to vote unless he is a member of the Committee.

CHAPTER VI.

THE BOARD OF CO-ORDINATION.

MEMBERSHIP.

S. 27 (2).   1. The Board of Co-ordination shall consist of—

(a) the Vice-Chancellor, who shall be Chairman thereof ;

(b) the Deans of the Faculties ; and

(c) the Registrar.

POWERS AND DUTIES.

2. It shall be the duty of the Board to make arrangements for the teaching of the University and in particular to co-ordinate the work and time-tables of the various Faculties, and to assign lecture rooms, laboratories and other rooms to the Faculties.

CHAPTER VII.

THE BOARD OF RESIDENCE, HEALTH AND DISCIPLINE.

MEMBERSHIP.

S. 27 (1).   1. The Board of Residence, Health and Discipline shall consist of—

The Vice-Chancellor (*Chairman*).

The Principals of Colleges.

The Wardens of Hostels.

The Medical Officer or Officers of the University.

The Proctor.

Two members elected by the Court out of its own body who are residents of Allahabad.

POWERS AND DUTIES.

S. 27 (2). 2. The Board shall have the following powers—

(a) To enquire into conditions under which students not residing in Hostels are living ;

(b) To require students not residing in Hostels to attach themselves to Hostels ;

(c) To propose to the Executive Council draft regulations affecting the health of students and to advise in regard to physical training and sanitation ;

(d) To take measures with the approval of the Executive Council for dealing with an epidemic occurring among students of the University ;

(e) To draft regulations for the approval of the Executive Council affecting the discipline of students outside the precincts of the University or of its colleges or hostels.

3. The Board shall have the right to advise the Executive Council before the making of any Ordinance or Regulation affecting the residence, health or discipline of students.

4. Before the execution of any building project the cost of which exceeds Rs. 1,000, affecting the provision of accommodation for resident students of the University, the Board shall be furnished with copies of the plans and specifications of the same for its information, and the Board shall thereupon be entitled within twenty-one days to object thereto and such objection shall, subject to appeal to the Executive Council, be met to the satisfaction of the Board before building operations are commenced. The same procedure shall be adopted in the case of a drainage or levelling scheme, the cost of which exceeds Rs. 300.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE MUSLIM ADVISORY BOARD.

MEMBERSHIP.

S. 27 (2).

1. The members of the **Board shall** be five in number of whom—

(1) One shall be elected by the non-official Muslim members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of the United Provinces from their own body ;

(2) Three shall be elected by the Court from among the Muslim members of its own body of whom not less than two shall be teachers of the University, and

(3) One shall be appointed by the Chancellor.

2. Members shall hold office for a period of three years. Provided that members elected under heads (1) and (2) shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of the body that elected them.

3. The Board shall appoint its own Chairman.

4. Three members shall form a quorum.

POWERS AND DUTIES.

S. 27 (2).

5. The Board shall have the right—

(1) to advise the University on any matter affecting the religious convictions or the special interests of Muslim students, and

(2) to address any of the University bodies on any matter affecting Muslim interests.

6. The Board shall discharge such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Ordinances.

CHAPTER IX.

COMMITTEES.

1. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, or when not otherwise provided by Regulation any one or more of the powers and duties of the Executive Council, the Academic Council may, subject to the supervision, control and approval respectively of any of the authorities aforesaid, be exercised and performed by a Committee appointed for the purpose in accordance with the Act.

S. 43

CHAPTER X.

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

F. St. 20.

1. There shall be the following officers, namely :—

S. 9 (vi).

(i) a Proctor for the maintenance of the general discipline of the University, to whom the Vice-Chancellor may delegate such of his disciplinary powers as he may think fit;

(ii) a Librarian for the University Library.

CHAPTER XI.

TERM OF OFFICE AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

1. The Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for three years from the date of his election by the Court and till the election of his successor has been confirmed by the Chancellor.

S. 30 (c).

2. His salary shall be rupees two thousand a month payable from the date of his election and he shall also be paid an allowance of rupees two hundred a month in lieu of a residence.

3. He shall be entitled to leave in accordance with the ordinances governing the granting of leave to whole-time officers and teachers of the University.

CHAPTER XII.

APPOINTMENT OF TEACHERS.

F. St. 21.

1. (1) Subject to the provisions of statute 2 of this
Chapter appointments to Professor-
ships, Readerships and Lecture-
ships shall be on the nomination of Committees of
Selection constituted for the purpose as follows,
namely :—

S. 29.

(i) the Vice-Chancellor;

(ii) the Head of the Department of Teaching
in the Faculty concerned ;

(iii) two members of the Executive Council
selected by the Executive Council;

(iv) two members of the Academic Council select-
ed by the Academic Council on the
ground of their special knowledge of,
or interest in, the subject or subjects with
which the Professor, Reader, or Lecturer,
as the case may be, will be concerned ;

(v) one member, who shall not be an officer or
teacher, appointed by the Chancellor ;

(vi) for appointment to a professorship or a
Readership one expert in the subject
concerned who is not a teacher or officer
of the University may be co-opted by the
Selection Committee.

(2) Committees of Selection appointed under sub-
clause (1) shall report to the Executive Council which
shall, if it accepts the nomination of the Committee, make
the appointment to the post accordingly. If the Exec-
utive Council does not accept the nomination of the Com-
mittee, it shall in the case of a Professorship or Reader-
ship refer the case to the Chancellor, who shall make such
appointment as he thinks fit, and in the case of a Lecture-
ship it shall make the appointment itself as it deems fit.

2. (1) Where the Executive Council desires to
engage a Professor in the United Kingdom to fill a

vacant Professorship, such Professorship shall be
filled on the nomination of a Committee of Selection
constituted for the purpose in the United Kingdom.

(2) Committees of Selection referred to in sub-
clause (1) shall be constituted as follows, namely :

    (i) one member resident in the United Kingdom
        appointed by the Academic Council ;

    (ii) one member appointed by the Executive
        Council ; and

    (iii) one member appointed by the Chancellor.

(3) The Executive Council shall consider the report
of a Committee of Selection constituted under sub-clause
(2), and shall, if it accepts the nomination of the Com-
mittee, make the appointment to the post accordingly. If
the Executive Council does not accept the nomination of
the Committee, it shall refer the case to the Chancellor,
who shall make such appointment as he thinks fit.

F. St. 22.

3. Appointments to teaching posts other than those
Appointment of   provided for by Statutes 1 and 2 of
other teachers.   this Chapter shall, subject to the
provisions of the Act and the Statutes, be made in the
manner prescribed by the Ordinances.

CHAPTER XIII.

COLLEGES AND HOSTELS.

F. St. 17.

1. The Sir Sundar Lal Law Hostel. the Muir Hostel
and the New Hostel are maintained and managed by the
University.

2. (a) Every College or Hostel not maintained by
S. 30 (g).   the University shall be managed
Colleges and Hostels   by a Committee of Management,
                appointed by the person or body
maintaining the Hostel the constitution of which shall
be reported to the Executive Council.

(b) The appointment of the teachers and superin-
tending staff of every such College or Hostel shall be
made by the Committee of Management or by any

authority to whom such body may have delegated the power, and all such appointments shall be reported to the Executive Council.

(c) Every student not being a teacher and not residing in a College or Hostel shall be attached to a College or Hostel for tutorial help and disciplinary supervision and for such other purposes as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

CHAPTER XIV.

TUTORIAL AND OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTION IN COLLEGES AND HOSTELS.

1. "Tutorial instruction" means the training of students by methods of individual work or group work, e.g., the writing of essays, discussions, etc. No such group to consist of more than six students or normally to meet less than once in six working days.

S. 2(a) and (c).

2. "Supplementary instruction" means all such instruction as is not declared by the University to be formal teaching. It may take any of the following forms :—

    (a) instruction given to supplement the formal teaching of the University in the subjects of University Examination;

    (b) class or seminar*work ; and

  *(c) Library work, etc.

3. Every undergraduate student of the University shall receive tutorial and other supplementary instruction, which in case of students residing in or attached to a college will be provided by the college, and in case of other students by the University subject to exchange arrangements between the colleges or between any college and the University.

4. Every undergraduate student receiving tutorial or other supplementary instruction shall pay direct to the college such fee therefor as may be determined by the Executive Council for all students of the University.

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*This has been interpreted to include work in the Laboratories.

5. The names of all tutors with their qualifications shall be reported to the University within a month of their appointment for approval by the Executive Council.

6. All persons employed by a college for the purpose of giving tutorial instruction shall when approved by the Executive Council be Teachers of the University within the meaning of section 2(*h*).

7. No person may be retained upon the staff of a college for tutorial work who is not recognised by the University as a Teacher under section 2(*h*).

8. (*a*) A college desiring permission to give tutorial and other supplementary instruction shall submit to the Registrar for the approval of the Executive Council four months before the commencement of the session definite proposals for giving such instruction. The application shall state the provision for staff, equipment and accommodation.

(*b*) The college shall maintain a record of attendance and of the work done by each student.

CHAPTER XV.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES (ORDINARY AND HONORARY).

1. The Executive Council shall have power to confer Degrees and other academic distinctions on the recommendation of the Academic Council.

S. 5 (2).

2. (1) All proposals for the conferment of honorary degrees shall be made by the Academic Council to the ExecutiveCouncil and shall require the assent of the Court before submission to the Chancellor for confirmation :

S. 5 (3).

F. St. 18.

Provided that in cases of urgency the Chancellor may act on the recommendation of the Executive Council only.

(2) Any honorary degree conferred by the University may, with the previous approval of the Court and the sanction of the Chancellor, be withdrawn by the Executive Council.

CHAPTER XVI.

CONVOCATION.

1. Not less than six weeks' notice shall be given by the Registrar of all meetings of the Convocation.

S. 10.

2. The Registrar shall with the notice required by Regulation of the Executive Council, issue to each member of Convocation, a programme of procedure thereat.

3. Once in every year on such date and at such time as the Chancellor shall appoint, a Convocation for conferring degrees shall be held.

4. The Convocation shall consist of the body corporate of the University.

5. All members attending a Convocation shall appear either in the habit prescribed for members of the University or in that for the degree to which they have been admitted by any University.

CHAPTER XVII.

REGISTERED GRADUATES.

F. St. 19.

1. (1) Every person who holds a degree of Doctor or Master of the University or of the University of Allahabad as constituted immediately prior to the commencement of the Act and every graduate of two years' standing and upwards of the University or of the University of Allahabad as constituted immediately prior to the commencement of

S. 30 'j).

the Act shall, on payment of such fees as are prescribed in this Chapter, be entitled to have his name enrolled in the Register of registered graduates and upon such enrolment to enjoy all the privileges of registration.

(2) The period of two years mentioned in clause (1) of this Statute shall be reckoned from the date of the Convocation at which the degree by which the graduate is qualified was conferred upon him ; and a person who claims to be qualified as a Master or Doctor cannot be registered until such degree has been actually conferred upon him.

2. Application for registration may be made at any time and shall be in such form as may be prescribed by regulations made in this behalf by the Executive Council.

3. Each applicant must send along with his application an initial fee of Rs. 5 and an annual fee of Rs. 2. The annual fee shall cover the period from the 1st of April in the year in which it is paid to the 31st of March in the year following.

4. The annual fee is due and payable by the 31st of March of each calendar year.

5. Upon receipt of the application the Registrar shall, if he finds that the graduate is duly qualified and if the fees due have been paid, enter the name of the applicant in the register.

6. If any registered graduate fails to pay the annual fee on or before the date prescribed by Statute 4 of this Chapter the Registrar shall remove the name of such registered graduate from the register. His name shall be re-entered in the register provided that he either pays the fees which he would have been liable to pay had his name remained in the register or, as he may elect, a sum of Rupees 5 in lieu of arrears.

7. Any registered graduate shall, at any time, be entitled to have his name placed on the register for his life on payment to the Registrar of a composition fee of Rs. 20 and all arrears of annual fees then due by him or, as he may elect, a composition fee of Rs. 25.

8. The fee payable for admission and the annual feè may be compounded for a sum of Rs. 25, on payment of which a graduate shall be entitled to have his name placed on the register for his life.

9. (1) By the 1st of March in each year the Registrar shall serve a notice of demand on each registered graduate who may not have paid his annual fee by that date, intimating that if the fee is not paid by the 31st of March his name will be removed from the register.

(2) The posting of such an intimation on a post-card shall be sufficient notice whether the post-card is delivered or not.

CHAPTER XVIII.
PROVIDENT (PERMANENT APPOINTMENTS) FUND.

1. Every officer or servant of the University, other than one whose services have been lent to the University by Government, appointed permanently to a substantive appointment carrying a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem or upwards shall, as a condition of his service, become a depositor in the University Provident Fund to which this chapter applies. An officer or servant appointed prior to the commencement of the Act may at his option become a depositor in the said fund or continue to subscribe to the "Allahabad University Provident Fund."

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2. Officers and servants of the University appointed on probation or only for a fixed period of time (except where such period is determined by rules concerning the age after which an officer or servant must resign his appointment) are not eligible to become depositors in the said Fund while appointed on probation or during such fixed period as aforesaid.

3. Only officers or servants holding appointments, the terms of which require them to give the whole of their time to the work of the University, shall be entitled to become subscribers to this fund.

4. The subscription to the fund shall be eight per cent. on the salary of the depositor. Such subscription shall be deducted monthly from the salary of each depositor, and the amount so deducted shall be paid into the University Funds to the credit of the depositor.

5. An officer or servant on leave on full pay shall continue to pay his contribution to the Provident Fund, and may continue to do so at his option if on leave on less than full pay.

6. At the end of each month the University shall in the case of each subscriber make a contribution at the rate of twelve per cent. in the case of subscribers drawing a salary of Rs. 500 or less, and 10 per cent. in the case of subscribers drawing a salary of more than Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and 8 per cent. in the case of subscribers drawing a salary of over Rs. 1,000 on his salary bill and, subject to the conditions contained in the provisos to this Statute the amount shall be placed to the credit of the depositor :

Provided that the contribution of the University shall be at the rate of 12 per cent.

> (a) in the case of teachers and officers of the University appointed before 15th July, 1923, and

> (b) in the case of such teachers and officers as have, after that date, accepted appointments on the understanding that the University contribution would be at the rate of 12 per cent.

Provided that no officer or servant of the University whose services shall have been dispensed with for what, in the opinion of the Executive Council, is gross misconduct shall be entitled to the benefit of or to receive any part or share in any sums at any time contributed by the University to the Fund or the accumulated interest or profits thereof :

7. The University shall not be entitled to recover from the amount at the credit of any such officer or

Ch.XVIII. servant in the said Fund on account of contributions made by him thereto (including interest on such contributions) any sum on account of any loss or damage sustained by the University through the misconduct or negligence of any such officer or servant.

8. No officer or servant of the University shall be entitled to receive any part, or share in any part or share in any sums contributed by the University unless he has been in the service of the University for at least twelve months and has been permitted to resign his appointment.

9. Subject to the last proviso to Statute 6 and to Statute (8) a depositor shall be entitled, upon quitting the service of the University, to draw out and receive the whole amount standing to his credit in the Fund.

10. In the case of severe illness of a depositor or of a member of his family, the Executive Council may permit the depositor to draw out of the Fund from the amount contributed by him such amount as it may deem fit. But except for very special reasons the Executive Council shall not allow a depositor to withdraw an amount exceeding three times the amount of the monthly salary which he is then receiving from the University.

11. The amount withdrawn by any depositor shall be recovered by such number of monthly instalments not exceeding twenty-four as the Vice Chancellor may fix, and shall be recovered by deductions from the salary paid by the University to the depositor. The first of such deductions shall be made from the first payment of a full month's salary after the depositor has withdrawn the sum to be refunded. The amount of such instalments shall be fixed in round numbers and the last instalment shall cover the entire balance then to be refunded by the depositor. But a depositor may at his option pay any additional sum above the amount of the instalment fixed.

12. Except for special reasons to be recorded in the minutes of the Executive Council a depositor shall not be allowed to withdraw any sum from his Provident

Fund until 12 months have elapsed from the date when he repaid in full the last of any sums previously withdrawn by him from his Provident Fund.

13. A depositor may register in the books of the Fund the name of the person to whom he desires to be paid, in the event of his death or his becoming insane, the amount standing to his credit in the Fund.

14. The Executive Council may from time to time make regulations or issue such general or special directions as may be consistent with the Statutes as to—

(a) The conduct of the business of the Fund :

(b) Any matter relating to the Fund, or its management or the investment of sums at the credit of the Fund or the privileges of the depositors not herein expressly provided for, or vary, or cancel any regulations made or directions given.

NOTE.—The Governor-General in Council has declared that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act 1925 (XIX of 1925) shall apply to the Provident (Permanent Appointments) Fund of the University (*vide* Government of India notification No. 1169 Edn , dated 9th May 1928)

CHAPTER XIX.
PROVIDENT (TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS) FUND.

1. Every officer or servant of the University, other than one whose services have been lent to the University by Government, appointed for a period of years named in the terms of his appointment to a substantive appointment carrying a salary of Rs 30 per mensem or upwards shall, as a condition of his service, become a depositor in the University Provident Fund constituted by this Statute.

2 Only officers or servants holding appointments, the terms of which require them to give the whole of their time to the work of the University, shall be entitled to become subscribers to this Fund.

3. The subscription to the Fund shall be eight-per cent on the salary of the depositor. Such subscrip-

tion shall be deducted monthly from the salary of each depositor, and the amount so deducted shall be paid into the University Funds to the credit of the depositor

4. An officer or servant on leave on full pay shall continue to pay his contribution to the Provident Fund, and may continue to do so at his option if on leave on less than full pay.

5. At the end of each month the University shall in the case of each subscriber make a contribution at the rate of twelve per cent. in the case of subscribers drawing a salary of Rs 500 or less, and 10 per cent. in the case of subscribers drawing a salary of more than Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and 8 per cent. in the case of subscribers drawing a salary of over Rs. 1,000 on his salary bill and, subject to the conditions contained in the provisos to this Statute, the amount shall be placed to the credit of the depositor.

Provided that no officer or servant of the University whose services shall have been dispensed with for what, in the opinion of the Executive Council, is gross misconduct shall be entitled to the benefit of or to receive any part or share in any sums at any time contributed by the University to the Fund or the accumulated interest or profits thereof ; and

Provided further that the University shall be entitled to recover, as the first charge from the amount at the credit of any officer or servant, a sum equal to the amount of any loss or damage at any time sustained by the University by reason of his dishonesty or negligence.

6. No officer or servant of the University shall be entitled to receive any part or share in any part or share in any sums contributed by the University unless he has been in the service of the University for at least twelve months and has been permitted to resign his appointment.

7. Subject to the provisos to statute 5 a depositor shall be entitled, upon quitting the service of the University, to draw out and receive the whole amount standing to his credit in the Fund.

8. In the case of severe illness of a depositor or of a member of his family, the Executive Council may permit the depositor to draw out of the Fund from the amount contributed by him such amount as it may deem fit. But except for very special reasons the Executive Council shall not allow a depositor to withdraw an amount exceeding three times the amount of the monthly salary which he is then receiving from the University.

9. The amount withdrawn by any depositor shall be recovered by such number of monthly instalments not exceeding twenty-four as the Vice-Chancellor may fix, and shall be recovered by deductions from the salary paid by the University to the depositor. The first of such deductions shall be made from the first payment of a full month's salary after the depositor has withdrawn the sum to be refunded. The amount of such instalments shall be fixed in round numbers and the last instalment shall cover the entire balance then to be refunded by the depositor. But a depositor may at his option pay any additional sum above the amount of the instalment fixed.

10. Except for special reasons to be recorded in the minutes of the Executive Council a depositor shall not be allowed to withdraw any sum from his Provident Fund until 12 months have elapsed from the date when he repaid in full the last of any sums previously withdrawn by him from his Provident Fund.

11. A depositor may register in the books of the Fund the name of the person to whom he desires to be paid, in the event of his death or his becoming insane, the amount standing to his credit in the Fund.

12. The Executive Council may from time to time make regulations or issue such general or special directions as may be consistent with the Statutes as to :—

    (a) The conduct of the business of the Fund ;

    (b) Any matter relating to the Fund, or its management or the investment of sums at the credit of the Fund or the privileges

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of the depositor not herein expressly provided for, or vary, or cancel any regulations made or directions given.

13. In the case of every officer and servant of the University appointed for a fixed period as defined in Statute 1 of this Chapter before the date when these Statutes come into operation the sum then to his credit in the University Provident Fund as constituted before that Fund was placed under the Provident Funds Act, 1897, or as the case may be, the sum to his credit in the said Fund when the original period of his appointment expired shall be transferred to his credit in the Fund constituted by these Statutes and, subject to the provisions of these Statutes, shall stand to his credit in the Fund constituted by these Statutes as long as he remains in the service of the University.

NOTE -The term "salary" in the statutes in Chapters XVIII and XIX includes personal allowances but does not include any acting or other allowance

CHAPTER XX.
GRATUITY TO MENIAL SERVANTS.

1. The Executive Council shall set aside a sum of Rs. 500 every year and invest the same at interest in order to form a fund for the payment of gratuities to menial servants of the University or to their families in the manner provided in this chapter.

Section 30 (i).

2. As soon as such fund has, in the opinion of the Executive Council, become sufficient to meet all demands on it, the Executive Council may either reduce the amount to be set aside each year as provided in Statute 1, or may cease to set aside any sum whatever.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Chapter the Executive Council may (but shall not be bound to) pay gratuities to menial servants of the University, or to their families, and if it decides to pay any gratuity may pay the same either in a lump sum or by instalments, as it thinks fit.

4. Gratuities may be paid on the following scale and subject to the restrictions contained in this Statute : —

(a) No gratuity shall be paid to a servant of ten years standing or less.

(b) If a servant has served for more than ten years, but has not served for more than 20 years, a gratuity of one month's pay for each completed year of service may be paid to the servant himself if he has been permitted to retire from the service of the University on account of his incapacity to continue in its service; or may be paid to his family if he dies while in the service of the University.

(c) If a servant has served in the University for more than 20 years, a gratuity at the rate of one and a half month's pay for each year of completed service may be paid to the servant himself, if he has been permitted to retire from the service of the University on the ground of incapacity, or may be paid to his family if he dies while in the service of the University.

(d) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Statute a gratuity exceeding Rs. 500 shall not be paid to any servant or to his family.

(e) No gratuity shall be paid to a servant or to his family except in cases where the servant leaves the service of the University with the permission of the Executive Council given on the ground that he is incapable of continuing in the service of the University or where the servant dies while still in the service of the University.

(f) In this Chapter the expression " family " means those persons who in the opinion of the Executive Council were dependent on the servant at the time when he died.

ORDINANCES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

CHAPTER I.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The following shall be the subjects assigned to
the Faculty of Arts :

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   (1) English,

   (2) Philosophy,

   (3) Indian History,

   (4) European History,

   (5) Sociology,

   (6) Sanskrit,

   (7) Persian,

   (8) Arabic,

   (9) Political Science,

   (10) Modern European languages,

   (11) Modern Indian languages,

   (12) Oriental and European Classical languages,

   (13) Education.

2. The following shall be the subjects assigned to
the Faculty of Science :—

   (1) Physics,

   (2) Chemistry,

   (3) Mathematics,

   (4) Botany,

   (5) Zoology,

3. The following shall be the subjects assigned to
the Faculty of Commerce :—

   (1) Economics,

   (2) Accountancy,

   (3) Commercial Geography,

    (4) Business Methods, ·
    (5) Commercial and Industrial Organisation,
    (6) Banking,
    (7) International Trade and Foreign Exchange,
    (8) Elementary Statistics and Public Finance,
    (9) Commercial and Industrial Law,
    (10) Insurance.

4. The following shall be the subjects assigned to the Faculty of Law.—

    (1) *Substantive Private Law in force in India.*

        Law of Contracts, Transfer of Property. Trusts, Specific Relief, Torts and Easements, Hindu Law and Muhammadan Law.

    (2) *Adjective Private Law in force in India.*

        Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure and Limitation.

    (3) *Public Law of India.*

        Constitutional Law, Revenue Law, Criminal Law and Procedure.

    (4) *Legal Theory.*

        Roman Law, Principles of English Common Law and Equity, Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation, International Law and Conflict of Laws.

5. The following shall be the Departments comprised within the Faculty of Arts:—

    (1) English,
    (2) Philosophy,
    (3) History,
    (4) Education,
    (5) Political Science,
    (6) Arabic and Persian and allied vernaculars,
    (7) Sanskrit and Prakrit languages,
    (8) Modern European languages,
    (9) European Classical languages.
    (10) Hindi,
    (11) Urdu.

6. The following shall be the Departments comprised within the Faculty of Science :—

(1) Physics,
(2) Chemistry,
*(3) Mathematics,
(4) Botany,
(5) Zoology,
(6) Geography.

7. The following shall be the Department comprised within the Faculty of Law :—

The Department of Law.

8. The following shall be the Departments comprised within the Faculty of Commerce :—

(*i*) Commerce,
(*ii*) Economics,
(*iii*) Geography.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS AND SETTING EXAMINATION PAPERS.

1. The appointment of examiners for all University examinations shall be made by the Executive Council after report from the Academic Council with such remuneration as shall be determined by the Executive Council.

Section 32 (*k* and (*l*.

2. Within the week next preceding a meeting of the Faculty the Chairman of a Committee of Courses and Studies shall summon a meeting of the Committee for the purpose of selecting Examiners for any examination with which the Committee is concerned.

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* The Dean of the Faculty of Science should send copies of the Courses in Mathematics to the Dean of the Faculty of Arts for information. Should differences of opinion arise in regard to the Courses, they should be adjusted at joint meetings of the two Faculties.

3. In each subject of teaching with which it is concerned and in every examination therein the Committee shall select at least one Examiner who is a person not engaged in teaching in the University or in a College thereof.

4. The names of the persons selected by the Committee shall be reported to the Faculty concerned at its next meeting.

5. If the Faculty declines to confirm the selection of any person so selected, it shall thereupon make its own nomination.

6. The names of the persons nominated by the Faculty shall be reported to the Academic Council at its next meeting.

7. At least one External examiner shall be required to take part in the *vivâ voce* examination for each Honours school and to attend the meeting of the Examination Committee at which the results are considered. Such examiners shall, in accepting their appointments, agree to come to Allahabad for the purpose.

8. If any examiner resigns his appointment before the examination takes place, the Executive Council shall appoint another examiner to fill the vacancy.

9. As soon as the appointment of examiners for any University examination is completed the Academic Council shall constitute the necessary Examination Committees and appoint Chairmen for these Committees. Each Examination Committee shall include at least one External Examiner.

Examination Committees.

10. There shall be separate Examination Committees for (1) each of the Honours Schools, (2) each of the subjects for examinations for the Degree of Master, (3) each candidate for the degree of Doctor, and (4) ordinary degrees.

11. The functions of Examination Committees shall be to moderate examination questions and to prepare the results of the examinations for publication.

12. All question papers shall be sent to the Registrar in sealed covers by a date to be fixed by the Academic Council not less than seven months before the date of the examination. The Registrar shall forward the papers to the Chairmen of the Examination Committees, who shall present them to their respective Committees for consideration. The Chairmen shall return the question papers to the Registrar for printing, not less than six months before the date of the respective examinations.

Question Papers.

CHAPTER III.

MODE OF APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF EXAMINERS, AND CONDUCT AND STANDARDS OF EXAMINATIONS.

Appointment and Duties of Examiners.—Within the week next preceding the March meeting of the Faculty the Chairmen of the Committees of Courses shall summon meetings of their respective Committees for the purpose of recommending examiners.

2. If the Examination Committee is entirely dissatisfied with the question-paper set by an examiner, it shall either call upon him to set a fresh paper, or it may itself set a paper, in the latter case the examiner shall not get any remuneration for setting the paper.

3. Except in the examination for the Master's degrees no one shall ordinarily be appointed examiner in more than one paper in the same subject.

4. In the case of papers where more than one examiner is appointed, all co-examiners shall, as far as possible, conform to the standard of the Head Examiner.

5. If an examiner cannot mark the papers, after setting the question-paper, he shall be entitled to only half the amount of the fees for paper-setting, the other half being paid to the examiner who marks the answer-books, in the case of the M.A. Examination only.

6. Examiners are expected not to leave their stations until they have finished marking papers.

Standard of Examinations.—The Course of Studies and the text-books for each examination shall be determined on and notified at least two years before the examination is held; and subject to such previous notification, ordinarily in one year not more than one-half of a course shall be altered.

2. Except when otherwise provided in these ordinances, the names of the students approved shall be placed by the Executive Council in the classes—in the first class in order of merit, and in the second and third in the alphabetical order.

3. To every student who satisfies the Examiners, the Registrar shall give a certificate showing the subjects in which the student passed, and the class in which he was placed by order of the Executive Council. Diplomas in respect of a degree shall be laid by the Registrar before the Vice-Chancellor for his signature; other certificates shall be signed by the Registrar.

4. The number of papers set in the various Examinations and the marks allotted to each paper, and to the *vivâ voce* and practical examinations shall be as follows :—

B.A. (PASS) EXAMINATION.

English—General Section...	1st paper—50 2nd paper—35 *Vivâ Voce*—15	Minimum pass marks 33
English—Special Section ...	1st paper—50 2nd paper—50 3rd paper—50	Minimum pass marks 50.
Sanskrit or Persian or Arabic or Latin or Greek or Hebrew.	1st paper—50 2nd paper—50 3rd paper—50	Minimum pass marks 50.
Modern European Languages.	1st paper—70 2nd paper—40 3rd paper—40	Minimum pass marks 50.

Ch. III.   Hindi or Urdu   ... $\begin{cases} \text{1st paper—70} \\ \text{2nd paper—40} \\ \text{3rd paper—40} \end{cases}$ Minimum pass marks 50.

Mathematics   ... $\begin{cases} \text{1st piper—50} \\ \text{2nd paper—50} \\ \text{3rd paper—50} \end{cases}$ Minimum pass marks 45.

Philosophy or Economics or History or Political Science. $\begin{cases} \text{1st paper—75} \\ \text{2nd paper—75} \end{cases}$ Minimum pass marks—P h i-losophy, 45. Economics or History, or P o l i t i c a l Science 50.

First class   ... $\begin{cases} \text{60 per cent. and over} \\ \text{45 per cent. and over} \end{cases}$ of the aggregate marks.
Second class

A candidate is required to pass in each of the two sections in English.

B.A. (HONOURS) EXAMINATION.

In the first Honours Examination at the end of the second year there shall be two papers in each subject, each carrying maximum 100 marks. For the Final Examination at the end of the third year there shall be four papers and a *vivâ voce* in each subject, except in Mathematics in which there shall be four papers and in Economics in which a composition paper shall be *substituted* for the *vivâ voce.*

Maximum marks in each paper and *vivâ voce* shall be 100.

In the First Examination the minimum pass marks shall be 36 per cent. of the aggregate of the two papers and 25 per cent. in each paper. There shall be no division into classes.

In the Second Examination the minimum pass marks shall be the same as in the First Examination.

First class marks shall be 60 per cent. and over of the aggregate.

Second class marks shall be 48 per cent. and below 60 per cent. of the aggregate.

Third class marks shall be 36 per cent. and below 48 per cent. of the aggregate.

In determining the class of a candidate, but not for determining his pass, the marks obtained in the First Examination shall be added to the marks obtained in the Second Examination.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

Each paper ... ... 100 marks.
Viva voce ... ... 100 ,,

Minimum pass marks—36 per cent. of the aggregate marks in each subject.

First Class ... 60 per cent. ⎱ of the aggregate
Second Class ... 48 per cent. ⎰ marks.

B.Sc. (PASS) EXAMINATION.

English—General Section.	1st paper	50	Minimum pass marks 33.
	2nd paper	35	
	Viva Voce	15	
Mathematics ...	1st paper	50	Minimum pass marks 45.
	2nd paper	50	
	3rd paper	50	
Physics ...	1st paper	50	Minimum pass marks 30.
	2nd paper	50	
Practical ..	...	50	Minimum pass marks 15.
Chemistry ...	1st paper	50	Minimum pass marks 30.
	2nd paper	50	
Practical ...	...	50	Minimum pass marks 15.
Zoology ...	1st paper	50	Minimum pass marks 30.
	2nd paper	50	
Practical ...	...	50	Minimum pass marks 15.
Botany ...	1st paper	50	Minimum pass marks 30.
	2nd paper	50	

Ch. III.   Practical   50   Minimum pass marks
                                                        15.

First Class   ... 60 per cent. ⎫ of   the   aggregate
Second Class   ... 48 per cent. ⎬ marks.
Third Class   ... 33 per cent. ⎭

Candidates must obtain at least 30% of the total marks
in each subject except in English in which 33% is required.

A candidate is required to pass in the total of the
papers in the *Science* subjects, as well as in the Practical
Examination in *Science*.

B.Sc. (HONOURS) EXAMINATION.

Physics ...   ...   ⎧ 1st paper 100 ⎫
                         ⎪ 2nd paper 100 ⎪
                         ⎨ 3rd paper 100 ⎬ Minimum pass marks
                         ⎪ 4th paper 100 ⎪   240.
                         ⎩ 5th paper 100 ⎭

Practical...   ...   ⎧ Class record 50 ⎫ Minimum pass marks
                         ⎨ Practical 200   ⎬   120.

Chemistry   ...   ⎧ 1st paper 125 ⎫
                         ⎪ 2nd paper 125 ⎪
                         ⎨ 3rd paper 125 ⎬ Minimum pass marks
                         ⎩ 4th paper 125 ⎭   240.

Practical...   ..   ⎧ Class record 50 ⎫ Minimum pass marks
                         ⎨ Practical 200   ⎬   120.

Zoology ...   ...   ⎧ 1st paper 100 ⎫
                         ⎪ 2nd paper 100 ⎪
                         ⎨ 3rd paper 100 ⎬ Minimum pass marks
                         ⎪ 4th paper 100 ⎪   240.
                         ⎩ 5th paper 100 ⎭

Practical .. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Class record 50} \\ \text{Practical 200}\end{array}\right\}$ Minimum pass marks 120.

Botany ... ... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{1st paper 100} \\ \text{2nd paper 100} \\ \text{3rd paper 100} \\ \text{4th paper 100} \\ \text{5th paper 100}\end{array}\right\}$ Minimum Pass marks 240.

Practical... ... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Class record 50} \\ \text{Practical 200}\end{array}\right\}$ Minimum pass marks 120.

Mathematics ... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{1st paper 125} \\ \text{2nd paper 125} \\ \text{3rd paper 125} \\ \text{4th paper 125} \\ \text{5th paper 125} \\ \text{6th paper 125}\end{array}\right\}$ Minimum pass marks 360.

First Class ... 60 per cent. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\\ \\\end{array}\right\}$ of the aggregate marks.
Second Class ... 48 per cent.

N. B.—Candidates obtaining 36 to 47 per cent. of marks may be awarded a pass degree.

A candidate is required to pass in the total of the papers in the Science subjects, as well as in the Practical Examination in Science.

M.Sc. EXAMINATION.

PREVIOUS.

				Marks.
Physics				
Four papers, each ...	...	...	...	100
Practical ...	...	...	...	200

Ch III.

Chemistry.

Inorganic paper	...	...	...	... 100
Organic ,,	...	...	...	... 100
Physical ,,	...	...	...	... 100
Record of Practical Work	...	50		... 200
Practical Examination...	...	150	...	

Total	... **500**

Zoology.

Four papers, each	...	...	...	... 100
Class Record	...	...	50	... 250 .
Practical Examination	...	200	...	

Botany.

Three papers, each	...	...	...	... 100
Record of Practical Work	...	25		... 200
Practical Examination	...	175	...	

Mathematics.

Four papers, each 100

Minimum pass marks—36 per cent. of the aggregate marks in each subject.

First Class	...	60 per cent.	
Second Class	...	48 per cent.	} of the aggregate marks.

A candidate is required to pass in the written and the Practical Examinations separately.

FINAL.

Physics.   Marks.

Two papers, each	...*	...	...	... 100
Practical	...	...	...	... 100

Chemistry.

Marks will be allotted in each branch as follows :—

First paper	...	...	...	... 100
Second paper or Thesis	...	...	...	... 100
Record of Practical Work	...	50		... 200
Practical Examination	...	150	...	

Zoology.

For students who pass the B.Sc. (Honours) Examination :

Four papers, each	...	...	...	... 100
Practical	...	..	...	... 200

For students who pass the M.Sc. (Previous) Examination :

Five papers, each	..	...	...	... 100
Practical ...	...		...	. 200

Botany.

For students who pass the B.Sc. (Honours) Examination :

Thesis	...	...	...	...	300
Oral Examination	...	...	...	...	50

Total ... 350

For students who pass the M.Sc. (Previous) Examination :

Thesis	...	...	...	...	175
Oral Examination	...	...	...	...	25
One paper...	...	...	...	...	100
Practical ...	..	...	...	...	50

Total ... 350

Mathematics.

Five papers, each 100

Minimum pass marks—36 per cent. of the aggregate marks in each subject

First Class	... 60 per cent.	} of the aggregate
Second Class	... 48 per cent.	} marks.

A candidate is required to pass in the written and the Practical Examinations separately.

D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

No marks and no class. The Examiners to report to the Board of Examiners whether a candidate satisfies them.

B.COM. EXAMINATION.

	Total Marks.	Pass Marks.
A. Part I—Examination (to be taken at the end of the second year.)		
1. English ... 1 paper 3 hours	100	33
2. (a) Principles of Economics 1 ,, ,,	100 ⎫	
(b) Currency a n d Banking 1 ,, ,,	100 ⎬	99
(c) Economic a n d Commer c i a l Geography ... 1 ,, ,,	100 ⎭	

Ch. III.   3. (a) Book-keep i n g
                 and Account-
                 ancy   1   ,,   ,,   100
             (b) Business   O r-
                 ganisation (in-   99
                 cluding Com.
                 mercial   O r-
                 ganisation) ... 1   ,,   ,,   100
             (c) C o m m e r c i a l
                 Law   ... 1   ,.   ,,   100

		Total Marks.	Pass Marks.
B. Part II—Examination. Third Year.			

1. English.
   (i) (a) General Stand-
           ard of B.Sc.
           of 1924   ... 1 paper 3 hours   100
       (b) E s s a y   on a
           s u b j e c t of   66
           C o m m e r c i a l
           and Economic
           importance   1   ,, 1½   ,,   50
  (ii) *Vivâ Voce* on Com-
           mercial   s u b-
           jects   50

2. (a) Industrial   Or-
       ganisation   and
       Organisation   of
       Transport   ... 1 paper 3 hours   100

   (b) Statistical   Me-   99
       thod   ... 1   ,,   ,,   100

   (c) Economics Deve-
       lopment   of
       India and Eng-
       land   ... 1   ,,   ,,   100

3. One of the following groups (2 papers of
       3 hours each)   ...   200   66

   (a) Advanced Banking.
   (b) Accountancy and Auditing.
   (c) Railway Transport.
   (d) Modern Development of Trade (including the
       geographical basis).
   (e) Secretarial work and Practice.
   (f) Insurance.
   *(g) Administration and Public Finance, with special
       work in t x administration.

N. B.—No student will be allowed to take an optional subject in which instruction is not provided.

NOTE :—For both Parts I and II Examinations candidates shall obtain for a pass 33 per cent. marks in each subject or group of subjects, as the case may be, and 40 per cent. in the aggregate. For a position, marks of the two examinations, Part I and Part II will count together for place on the Pass List of the Final year.

1st Class—60 per cent. and over.
2nd Class—50 per cent. and under 60 per cent.

DOCTOR OF LETTERS IN ECONOMICS.

No marks and no class. The Examiners to report to the Faculty of Commerce whether a candidate satisfies them.

CHAPTER IV.

REMUNERATION TO EXAMINERS.

1. The following is the scale of remuneration allowed to Examiners :—

For Arts, Science, Law and Commerce Examinations.

FOR M.A. FINAL, M.SC. FINAL, AND LL.M. EXAMINATIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper	100	0	0
For marking each Answer-book	2	8	0
For examining each candidate *virâ voce* (with a minimum fee of Rs 50 to each Examiner)	2	8	0
*For Practical Examination in the M Sc Examination (each Examiner)	100	0	0
For reading the thesis including *virâ voce* in the M.Sc. Examination (each Examiner) ...	100	0	0

FOR D.SC. & D.LITT. EXAMINATIONS.

For reading the thesis in the D.Sc. and D. Litt. Examinations (each Examiner) ...	100	0	0
For practical and *virâ voce* in the D.Sc. and D.Litt. Examinations and for any paper on the subject of thesis ...	100	0	0

*Fee for the Practical M.Sc. Examination is intended to cover the whole of that Examination whether conducted on paper or orally, or partly oral and partly on paper and also the cost of the materials that the Examiner has to supply.

FOR B.A., B.Sc. PASS, B. COM. AND LL.B. (BOTH THE PRE-
VIOUS AND FINAL) EXAMINATIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper	50	0	0
For marking each answer-book	1	8	0
For Practical Examination in the B.Sc. Pass degree with a minimum of Rs. 50 (to each Examiner)...	2	0	0
For B. Com. *virâ voce* (with a minimum to each Examiner Rs. 50.)	1	8	0
For B.A. and B.Sc. Pass *vira voce* for each candidate (to each Examiner) with a minimum fee of Rs. 50 (to each Examiner) ...	1	8	0

FOR B.Sc. HONOURS AND M.Sc. PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

For setting each question-paper... ...	100	0	0
For marking each answer-book	2	8	0
For Practical Examination (each Examiner)†	75	0	0

B.A. HONOURS FIRST EXAMINATION.

For setting each question-paper	75	0	0
For marking each answer-book	2	0	0

B.A. HONOURS FINAL (M.A. PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.

For setting each question-paper	100	0	0
For marking each answer-book	2	8	0
For *vira voce* with a minimum of Rs. 50 to each Examiner	2	8	0

The fee for re-examination should be the same as the first fee if the paper is re-examined by the same examiner; but in case the paper is re-examined by another examiner the fee should be double.

CHAPTER V.

ADMISSION TO EXAMINATIONS OF STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. Every candidate for a degree shall, except when
exempted by any of these Ordinan-
ces, be enrolled as a member of the
University before entering upon the course prescribed
for such degree.

S. 32 (c).

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† If the same Examiner conducts the B.Sc. Honours and the M.Sc. Previous Practical Examinations the remuneration for both the Examinations will be Rs. 100 to each Examiner.

2. Any student who shall have (*i*) passed the Intermediate Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education of the United Provinces or (*ii*) passed any other examination* recognised by the regulations of the Academic Council from time to time as equivalent thereto, may be admitted as a student of the University.

3. (*a*) A candidate for any University Examination shall not less than eight weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination—

(1) pay into the office of the Registrar the fee prescribed for such examination ;

(2) intimate the subject or subjects in which he desires to present himself for examination ; and

(3) along with his application for admission, furnish the Registrar with a certificate from the Head or Heads of the Departments of Teaching in which he studied, certifying that he has fulfilled the conditions laid down by these Regulations.

(*b*) In the case of students of the University who reside in or are attached to a College or Hostel the application of every such student who appears at any examination of the University must be forwarded to the Registrar through the Principal or Warden of the College or Hostel in which the student resides or to which he or she is attached ; and the " Admit Card " of every such student shall be sent to the Principal of the College or the Warden of the Hostel in which the student resides or to which he or she is attached.

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* For the examinations so recognised by the Academic Council see the footnote on page 156, Chapter VII.

4. The following fees shall be paid in respect of examinations held by the University :—

	Rs.
Bachelor of Arts	30
Bachelor of Arts (2nd year Honours) in addition to the fee paid for the B.A. Pass examination	5
Bachelor of Arts (3rd year Honours)	20
Examination previous to Master of Arts	20
Master of Arts	30
Bachelor of Science	30
Bachelor of Science (Honours)	20
Each subsidiary subject in above	10
Examination previous to Master of Science	20
Master of Science	30
Doctor of Science	200
Examination previous to LL.B	20
Bachelor of Laws	40
Master of Laws	100
Admission to the Degree of Doctor of Laws or to the Degree of Doctor of Letters	200
Bachelor of Commerce, Part I	20
Ditto Part II	20
Examination for a Certificate of Proficiency in French, or German	5

5. A candidate who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for any examination, shall not receive a refund of his fee, provided that the Executive Council may for sufficient cause permit the candidate to present himself for the next ensuing examination without payment of a further fee.

6. Except as provided by Ordinances, a candidate when admitted to one or more subsequent examinations shall, before admission, pay the prescribed fee for such examination on each occasion when he is so admitted.

7. Upon receipt of the fee prescribed, the Registrar shall furnish the candidate with an admission card,

which will, on presentation, admit the candidate into the examination hall.

8. Permission to appear at a University Examination may be withdrawn for conduct which, in the opinion of the Executive Council, justifies the candidate's exclusion.

9. A candidate may not be admitted into the examination hall, unless he produces to the officer conducting the examination his examination admission card or satisfies such officer that it will be produced.

10. (1) If a candidate for any University Examination owes any money to the University on any account, the Vice-Chancellor may withhold or authorise the withholding of the admission card or cards of the candidate till all such money has been paid by him.

(2) If the Principal, Warden or Head of any College or Hostel recognised by the University or the President, Chairman or Treasurer of any Society or Association organised with the approval of the University for the benefit of the students or of the staff and students of the University, reports in writing to the Vice-Chancellor that any such candidate owes any money to the College or Hostel concerned or any money which the College or Hostel authorities require residents or students attached to it to pay or any money to any such Society or Association, the Vice-Chancellor may either withhold or authorise the withholding of the admission card or cards of the candidate or may send the same to the Principal, Warden or Head of the College or Hostel or to the President, Chairman or Treasurer of the Society or Association concerned to be withheld till all such monies have been paid

(3) The Vice-Chancellor may take similar action if any such candidate fails, refuses or neglects to return any books, instruments or other pro-

perty of the University or of any College or Hostel recognised by it or of any such Society or Association as aforesaid which have been lent to, or have otherwise come into the possession or custody of, the candidate concerned ; or if a candidate fails, neglects or refuses to pay for any such books, instruments or property or to pay for any damage done to the same.

(4) If any Principal, Warden or Head of a Hostel or any President, Chairman or Treasurer of any Society or Association, desires the Vice-Chancellor to take action under Clause (2) or (3) of this Ordinance he must send to the University Office particulars of the sum or sums claimed by him and the name and class of the candidate against whom the claim is made, at least three weeks before the date of the examination or the first examination (if more than one) at which such candidate has applied (or qualified) to appear.

11. Except with the special permission of the Executive Council and on the recommendation of the Head or Heads of Departments concerned no student of the University will be allowed to appear at a University Examination, unless he has attended 75 per cent. of the lectures delivered during the course of instruction for the examination.

Provided that, in the case of students studying a science subject, 75 per cent. of attendance during the course of practical work will also be required.

12. The Registrar may, if satisfied that an examination admission card has been lost or destroyed, grant, on payment of a further fee of Re. 1, a duplicate examination admission card. The card so granted shall show in a prominent place the number and date of the card originally granted.

13. A candidate who fails in one subject in any examination may, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10, apply for the re-examination of his answer-books, provided the

application is made within one month of the publication of results.

14. The marks obtained by a candidate in each subject will be communicated to him on payment of a fee of Rs. 2; in the case of M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations the marks obtained in each paper will be communicated.

15. Duplicates of University certificates or diplomas shall not be granted except in cases in which the Executive Council is satisfied by the production of an affidavit on a stamped paper of one rupee or otherwise that the applicant has lost his certificate or diploma, or that it has been destroyed. In such cases a duplicate of a certificate, the original of which was signed by the Registrar, may be granted on payment of a fee of Rs. 5; and a duplicate of a certificate or diploma the original of which was signed by the Vice-Chancellor on payment of a fee of Rs. 10.

CHAPTER VI.

HOLDING OF EXAMINATIONS.

1. The dates of all University examinations shall be fixed by the Executive Council after report from the Academic Council.

S. 32(*i*).

CHAPTER VII.

GENERAL ORDINANCES RELATING TO DEGREES.

GENERAL.

1. In chapters VIII, IX, X, XI, and XII the expression " a regular course of study " means attendance at such percentage of lectures and other teaching in the subject or subjects for the examination at which a candidate intends to appear, and at such other practical work (such as work in a laboratory) as is required by any Ordinance,

S. 32(*c*).

Ch. VII. Regulation or rule in force for the time being in the University.

2. Where there are two examinations for any degree or diploma, such as a Previous and a Final examination, and there are two or more alternative courses for such a degree or diploma, a candidate for the degree or diploma must take the same course in the Final Examination as he has taken in the Previous Examination, provided that, if there are two examinations, an examination for honours and an examination for a pass, in the same subject or subjects, a candidate who has passed the Previous Examination with honours may take the pass course for the Final Examination ; but a candidate who has not passed the Previous Examination with honours cannot take the honours course for the Final Examination.

*General ordinances for admission to under-graduate classes.

1. Students who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education of the United Provinces, or of any University in British India incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or any examination † recognised by the Academic Council as equivalent thereto, may be admitted to the under-graduate classes of the University.

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* Accepted by the Faculty of Commerce subject to such restrictions as the Faculty deems it fit to impose from time to time.

† The Higher School Certificate Examination conducted by the Syndicate of the University of Cambridge and the Intermediate Examination of the Mysore University have been so recognised by the Academic Council. The Intermediate Examination of the Dacca Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education has also been so recognised by the Academic Council provided that a candidate passes in addition to the present compulsory subjects in English and *any three* of the following subjects :—

History or Geography ; Logic ; Mathematics ; Economics ; Classical Language ; Physics ; Chemistry ; Botany, Physiology ; Urdu ; Hindi or Bengali.

General ordinances for admission to post-graduate classes.

1. Any graduate of the University or of any other University in British territory recognised by the law of the place in which it is situated or of any University‡ which the Academic Council may from time to time recognise for this purpose may be admitted to the classes for post-graduate degrees in the University, provided that, only those who have passed the examination for an Honours degree of the University or, as the case may be, have passed the Previous Examination, if any, of this University for a post-graduate degree may be admitted to the final class for that degree.

2. The number of lectures to be delivered for any examination for a post-graduate degree shall not be less than 100 in each academic year.

Transitory Ordinance.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the above Ordinances those students who have passed the Previous M.A., M.Sc., or LL.B. Examinations of the Nagpur University in 1924 will be permitted to appear at the Final M.A., M.Sc., or LL.B. Examination of this University.

CHAPTER VIII.

DEGREES IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

A.

Ordinances for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Pass).

1. A candidate who has attended a regular course of study in the University for this degree shall be permitted to appear at this examination.

2. The examination for the pass degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted by means of papers, and may include a *vivâ voce* examination.

‡ The Mysore University has been so recognised.

Ch. VIII.   3. Every candidate for the pass B.A. degree shall be required to show a competent knowledge of three distinct branches of study :—

(1) English.

(2) Any two of the following branches :—

(*a*) Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit, Hindi or Urdu, French, German or Italian.

(*b*) Mathematics.

(*c*) Philosophy.

(*d*) Economics.

(*e*) History.

(*f*) Geography.

(*g*) Politics.

4. Any candidate who has passed the pass B.A. or B.Sc. Examination of this University shall be allowed to present himself for examination at any pass B.A. Examination in one of the following languages, *viz.*, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin, Greek, and French.

B.

Ordinances for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours).

1. The Course for the Honours degree in any subject under the Faculty of Arts shall be a three years' course. A candidate for Honours shall during his first year in the University take the course for the pass degree and at the end of that year shall sit for the examination of the first year class; thereafter, if he has satisfied the Head of the department concerned of his fitness to take the Honours Course, such fitness to be judged by the results of the said examination and by his work in the classes during the year, he shall be admitted to a special Honours Class of instruction and read in the Honours Course during his second year, while continuing to attend the lectures in the

B.A. Course in all the subjects selected by him for the Ch. VIII B.A. (Pass) degree. At the end of his second year he shall appear in the examination for B.A. (Pass) degree and also in a special examination in the subject which he has studied for the Honours degree. If he passes in both these examinations he may continue to read in the Honours Course during his third year, and at the end of that year appear in the examination therein, and, if successful in the examination, he may be given the degree of Bachelor of Arts with Honours. If at the end of his second year he passes the B.A. (Pass) examination he shall be entitled to the B.A. Pass degree ; if he fails in either of the examinations taken at the end of his second year he shall not be admitted to read further in the Honours Course, but may be re-admitted to the course for the B.A. Pass degree, if he has failed to pass the examination for it.

2. A candidate studying for the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours) may not study in any post-graduate class for any other degree of the University.

3 The subjects of examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours) shall be the following :—

(1) Languages, (2) Mental and Moral Science, (3) History, (4) Mathematics, (5) Economics, (6) Politics.

4. The examination in Languages shall be in English or in one of the following Languages, *viz.*, Sanskrit Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Hindi, Urdu, French, German or Italian.

5. The examination in any language, other than Sanskrit, shall include the Language, Literature and History of the country to which it belongs.

6. The examination in Sanskrit shall include the Sanskrit language, Literature, Philosophy or Early Indian History.

C.

Ordinances for the degree of Master of Arts.

1. A candidate who, after passing the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours), has completed a regular course of study for not less than one academical year in the University in the subject in which he has passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours) (but not in any other subject) shall be admitted to the Examination for the degree of Master of Arts.

2. (a) A pass B.A. or in the case of candidates for M.A. in Economics a B.Com. of the University, who wishes to proceed to the degree of M.A., may be admitted to the third year course of study specified in Ordinance 1 of Section ' B ' of this Chapter, and to the examination thereafter, in any of the subjects offered by him in the examination for the pass degree or in any other subject considered by the Head of the department teaching it and the Dean of the Faculty to be allied to any one of the subjects in which he graduated provided that he shall have satisfied the Head of the department concerned of his special fitness for admission to the course. Such candidate, if successful in the examination, shall not be entitled to the B.A. Honours degree.

(b) A graduate in Arts of any other University to which ordinance 1 of the general ordinances applies, who wishes to proceed to the degree of M.A. of this University, may be admitted to the Course and examination mentioned in clause (a) of this ordinance, in any subject taken by him for his B.A. degree, provided that he shall have satisfied the Head of the department concerned of his special fitness for admission, but, if successful in the examination, he shall not be entitled to the B.A. Honours degree.

(c) A candidate who has passed the examination mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of this ordinance may

be admitted to the examination for the degree of Master of Arts if he completes a regular course of study for not less than one academical year in the University in the subject in which he passed the examination mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of this ordinance.

3. The subjects of examination for the degree of Master of Arts shall be the same as those enumerated in Ordinances 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Section 'B' of Chapter VIII

4. The examination in Economics shall include the Theory of Economics, the Scope and Method of Economics, Currency and Banking, the Theory of International Trade and Foreign Exchanges, Socialism and Trade Unionism, the Structure and Administration of an Indian province, together with a detailed enquiry into Indian economic conditions.

D.

Ordinances for the degree of Doctor of Letters.

S. 32(c).

A candidate for the degree of Doctor of Letters must be either (a) a Master of Arts of the University of Allahabad of at least three years standing or (b) a Master of Arts of at least three years standing of any other University recognised by the University of Allahabad who has resided at and carried on research at the University for at least two years.

2. The examination will be entirely *vivâ voce*, based chiefly on an original thesis offered by the candidate, at least six months before the annual meeting of the Academic Council, upon any subject comprised within the Faculty.

3. A candidate who has been admitted to the examination for the degree of Doctor of Letters shall pay to the University, through the Registrar, the sum of rupees two hundred (Rs. 200) for the diploma of the said degree.

4. Every candidate, who intends to supplicate for the said degree, shall communicate his intention to do so to the Registrar, and also the special subject chosen by him for the original thesis.   No application for admission to the said degree will be entertained, unless it is supported by two members of the Faculty or two Doctors of the University, who shall have testified that the applicant is a fit and proper person to supplicate for the degree. The communication shall be laid before the Faculty of Arts.   If the application is approved, the Faculty shall appoint a Board of three members, who, if so required, shall advise the candidate as to the amount of knowledge and research required of him.

5. When the supplicant has prepared his thesis, he shall forward it to the Registrar for submission to the aforesaid Board, stating therein what part of it he himself considers original, and what authorities he has utilised in preparing it.

6. The Board aforesaid shall proceed to examine the said thesis with a view to determining its value and importance.   If, in the opinion of the Board, the thesis evinces sufficient merit and research, they shall, through the Registrar, instruct the candidate to present himself for a *vivâ voce* examination at a date, time and place to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor in consultation with the members of the Board.

7. If, after the *vivâ voce* examination, the Board are satisfied that the candidate has really worked on original lines and is conversant with the subject, and is a fit and proper person for the degree, they will make a recommendation to that effect to the Faculty of Arts.

8. Such recommendation shall be laid before the next meeting of the Faculty, and if approved by it, shall be submitted through the Academic Council to the Executive Council, along with other motions for the conferment of degrees under Statute 1 of Chapter XV of the Allahabad University Act, 1921.

CHAPTER IX.

DEGREES IN THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

A.

Ordinances for the degree of Bachelor of Science (Pass).

1. Courses of study for the B.Sc. Pass degree shall S. 32(c). extend over a period of two academic years and the degree examination shall be held at the end of the second academic year.

2. Candidates shall be required before presenting themselves for the degree examination to have resided in a college, or under conditions laid down for the residence of students for not less than 75 per cent. of the number of days during which the University is in session, in each academic year, unless the Executive Council decides for sufficient reason to accept a lower percentage in exceptional cases.

3. Every candidate shall be required to pass in either of the following groups of subjects :—

    (*a*) Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics ;

    (*b*) Chemistry, Botany and Zoology ;
provided that no candidate shall be allowed to take any subject, unless he has passed an examination in the corresponding subject in the Intermediate, or any other examination recognised as qualifying for admission to a degree course.

4. A candidate may, at his option, take General English as an extra subject. The marks obtained by the candidate shall not be counted towards his aggregate, and the class obtained by him in General English shall be indicated in his diploma and notified in the Gazette.

5. Students who are reading for a Pass degree may, on the recommendation of the Head of the department concerned, be transferred by the Dean to the Honours course at any time within the first three months of the first year of study.

REGULATIONS.

1. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science shall be by means of papers ; but candidates shall be required to undergo a practical examination, except in the case of Mathematics, examination in which shall be entirely by means of papers.

Candidates shall be required to pass separately in the practical examinations.

2. Names of successful candidates shall be arranged in three classes. Candidates who obtain 60% and upwards of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first class. Candidates who obtain 48% or more, but less than 60% of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the second class. Candidates who obtain 33% or more, but less than 48 % of the aggregate marks shall be declared to have passed in the third class. Names shall be arranged in alphabetical order within the classes.

3. Candidates must obtain at least 30% of the total marks in each subject.

4. The examination in General English shall be the same as for the B.A. degree.

B.

Ordinances for the degree of Bachelor of Science (Honours).

1. The courses of study for the B.Sc. (Honours) degree shall extend over a period of three academic years.

2. Candidates shall be required, before presenting themselves for the Degree examination to have resided in a college, or under conditions laid down for the residence of students, for not less than 75 per cent. of the number of days during which the University is in session, in each academic year, unless the Executive Council decides for sufficient reason to accept a lower percentage in exceptional cases.

3. There shall be the following Honours Schools in the Faculty :—

(1) Physics, (2) Chemistry, (3) Botany, (4) Zoology, (5) Mathematics.

4. Every candidate for the degree of B.Sc. Honours shall, in addition to his Honours or principal subject, be required to pass an examination in each of two subsidiary subjects.

5. The subsidiary subjects, which may be taken along with a particular principal subject, will be determined by the Dean in consultation with the Heads of departments concerned.

6. The examination in the subsidiary subjects shall ordinarily be taken at the end of the second year, and shall be identical with the examination for the B.Sc. Pass degree in those subjects.

7. Candidates who are reading for an Honours degree may, on the recommendation of the Head of the department concerned, be transferred by the Dean to the Pass Course at any time within the first six months of the first year of study.

8. A candidate for an Honours degree who fails in one or both of the subsidiary subjects at the end of the second year, may appear again in an examination held during the next session : a course of practical training in such cases will be necessary except in Mathematics.

9. A candidate for an Honours degree who attains the necessary standard in his subsidiary subjects, but who fails to attain the Honours standard in his principal subject, shall be allowed to present himself for re-examination in that subject at the end of the next year, and, if successful, shall be given an Honours degree but without class.

10. Candidates who have failed to obtain Honours may, if they attain the prescribed standard, be recommended for a pass degree.

11. A candidate may, at his option, take general English, or French or German. The marks obtained by the candidate in any of the above-mentioned subjects shall not be counted towards his aggregate but the class obtained by him in such subject or subjects shall be stated in his diploma and notified in the Gazette.

12. A candidate for an Honours degree who twice fails to obtain the standard necessary for that degree and who fails to obtain a pass degree under Ordinance 10 shall be allowed to take the B.Sc. Pass Examination at the end of any subsequent year, provided he has attended a regular course of study during the academical year at the end of which such examination is held.

REGULATIONS.

1. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science with Honours shall be by means of papers ; but candidates shall be required to undergo a practical examination except in the case of Mathematics, examination in which shall be entirely by means of papers.

Candidates shall be required to pass separately in the practical examinations.

2. Candidates who pass the examination for B.Sc Honours shall be classified in two classes :—

1st class: 60 % of the total marks in the Honours subject.

2nd class: 48 % of the total marks in the Honours subject.

Candidates obtaining 36 % to 47% of the total marks in the Honours subject may be awarded a Pass degree.

3. The names of successful candidates shall be published in such form as to distinguish the Honours Schools in which they have passed; the names shall be arranged in order of merit within the classes.

C.

Ordinances for the degree of Master of Science.

1. A candidate who after taking the Pass degree in Science has completed a regular course of study in the University, shall be admitted to the Previous Examination for the degree of Master of Science at the end of the academical year in which he has completed such course of study ; but if he does not then appear at the examination, he cannot be admitted to a subsequent examination in the same subject, unless

during the academical year at the end of which such
examination is held, he has completed a regular course
of study in the University for the examination.

2. A candidate who, after passing the Honours B.Sc.
examination or the Previous M.Sc. examination has
completed a regular course of study in the University,
shall be admitted to the Examination for the degree
of Master of Science at the end of the academical year in
which he has completed such course of study ; but if he
does not then appear at the examination, he cannot be
admitted to a subsequent examination in the same
subject, unless, during the academical year at the end of
which such examination is held he has completed a
further regular course of study for the examination.

D.

Ordinances for the degree of Doctor of Science.

S. 32(c).

1. A candidate for the degree of
D.Sc. must be either—

(a) an M.Sc. or M.A. of the Allahabad Univer-
sity of at least three years standing, or

(b) an M.Sc. or M.A. of at least three years stand-
ing of any other Indian University recog-
nised by the Allahabad University who has
been resident within the territorial limits of
the Allahabad University for the three years
immediately preceding his application.

Provided that the candidate for the degree who is
certified by the Head of the department concerned to
have carried on research work in any of the Science de-
partments of the Allahabad University since taking his
M.Sc. or M.A. degree may supplicate for the degree of
Doctor of Science in the month of March of the third
year after M.A. or M.Sc. examination passed by the
candidate.

2. Every candidate who intends to supplicate for the degree of D.Sc. shall communicate to the Registrar, (a) his intention to do so, (b) the special subject chosen by him for a thesis, (c) a certificate signed by two D.Scs. of the University, or by two members of the Faculty of Science testifying that the applicant is a fit candidate for the degree of D.Sc.

3. If the application is approved by the Faculty of Science, the Faculty shall recommend a Board of three examiners. The candidate will then submit his thesis (three printed or type-written copies) together with a fee of Rs. 200 (or such uniform fee as may be prescribed for the degree in the Faculties).

4. The candidate must indicate how far his thesis embodies the results of his own researches, and in what respects his investigations appear to him to advance scientific knowledge ; he is invited to submit in support of his candidature any paper, which he may have published independently or conjointly.

5. A candidate may not submit as his thesis any paper on which a degree has already been conferred on him by this, or any other University, but he shall not be precluded from incorporating work, which he has already submitted for a degree, in a thesis covering a wider field, provided that he shall indicate the extent of the work so incorporated.

6. The thesis submitted must be satisfactory as regards literary presentation, and, if not already published, must be in a form suitable for publication.

7. The fitness of the candidate for the degree shall be judged on the thesis. The examiners will satisfy themselves that the thesis embodies the results of the candidate's original researches, and that these researches constitute a material addition to scientific knowledge.

8. No fee shall be charged to the candidate in respect of the diploma of the degree.

9. The thesis submitted for the degree of D.Sc. shall be on some branch of the following Sciences : —

(1) Mathematics.

(2) Physics.

(3) Chemistry.

(4) Zoology.

(5) Botany.

CHAPTER X.

DEGREE IN SUBJECTS ASSIGNED TO THE FACULTY OF LAW.

A.

Ordinances for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

1. A candidate who after graduating either in Arts, in Science or in Commerce completes a regular course of study in the University, for one academical year, shall be admitted to the Previous Examination in Law.

S. 32(c).

2. A candidate who after passing the Previous Examination has completed a regular course of study in the University, for one academical year, shall be admitted to the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

3. (*a*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing ordinances a candidate shall not be admitted after 1931 to either the Previous or Final Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws unless he has attended a regular course of study for that

15

examination within 10 years immediately preceding the examination.

(*b*) In and after the year 1931 no candidate shall be admitted to either the Previous or Final examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws except a candidate who has attended lectures either in the University School of Law prior to 1923 or in the Law department of the University.

II. TRANSITORY ORDINANCE.

In the 1930 examination candidates must take the paper in Hindu Law for their Final examination instead of the paper on Company Law.

4. The Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall consist of two parts—(1) the Previous Examination and (2) the Final Examination.

5. Every candidate for the Previous Examination shall present himself for examination in the following subjects :—

(i) Roman Law, .

(ii) The Law of Contracts, except the Law of Partnership,

(iii) The Law of Easements and Torts,

(iv) The Law of Evidence,

(v) Criminal Law and Procedure,

(vi) Constitutional Law,

(vii) Hindu Law with statutory modifications thereof

and the examination shall be conducted by papers.

6. Every candidate for the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall present himself for examination in the following subjects :—

> (i) Civil Procedure including Principles of Pleading and Limitation ;
>
> (ii) The Law relating to Land Tenures, Rent and Revenue in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ;
>
> (iii) The Law of Partnership and of Companies ;
>
> (iv) Muhammadan Law, with the statutory modifications thereof ;
>
> (v) The Law relating to Transfer of Property including the Principles of Equity in so far as they relate to the subject ;
>
> (vi) Equity with special reference to the Law of Trusts and Specific Relief ;
>
> (vii) Jurisprudence ;

and the examination shall be conducted by papers.

7. The list of candidates who have passed, either in the Previous or in the LL.B. Examination, shall be arranged in two classes. A candidate who, out of the aggregate marks obtainable, obtains not less than 60 per cent. shall be placed in the first class, and a candidate who obtains not less than 50 per cent. shall be placed in the second class, provided that no candidate shall be placed in either class, who does not succeed in obtaining a minimum of 30 per cent. of the marks allotted to each paper.

B.

Ordinances for the degree of Masters of Laws.

1. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination for the degree of LL.M., unless he has passed not less than two years previously the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws of the Allahabad University.

2. Candidates for the degree of Master of Laws shall be examined in the following compulsory subjects with such combination of two of the optional subjects as an intending candidate adopts :—

Compulsory Subjects.

I. Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation.

II. Constitutional Law, British and Indian.

III. Equity.

IV. Either (a) Hindu Law or (b) Muhammadan Law.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.—Only two out of these may be taken—

I. Muhammadan or Hindu Law, whichever is not chosen as a compulsory subject.

II. The Law of Contracts.

III. Transfer of Immovable Property and Easements.

IV. Roman Law.

V. International Law, Public and Private.

3. Candidates who obtain not less than fifty per cent. of the marks assigned to each subject and not less than sixty per cent. on the whole shall be declared to have passed the examination.

4. There shall be no classes; the names of successful candidates shall be arranged in alphabetical order.

5. The examination shall be conducted *vivâ voce* and by written papers.

6. Failure to pass the examination will not operate as a disqualification to appear a second time upon a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

C.

Ordinances for the degree of Doctor of Laws.

1. No special examination shall be held, but any person who has obtained the Degree of Master of Laws of the University of Allahabad or has passed the examination for Honours in Law of the University of Allahabad on or before the 1st November, 1906, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws without examination, provided—

(*a*) that two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors of Laws certify to the satisfaction of the Academic Council that since obtaining the Degree of Master of Laws or since passing the examination for Honours in Law under the regulations in force on or before the 1st November, 1905, he has practised his profession with repute for at least five years or has contributed during such period either by scholastic work or by literary production to the advancement of Law for the public benefit and that in habits and character, he is a fit and proper person for the degree of Doctor of Laws; and

(*b*) that he has written an essay approved by the Faculty of Law, or by a Sub-Committee thereof on some subject connected with Law or with Jurisprudence.

2. A candidate shall be required to state in a preface the source or sources whence he has derived information in the composition of his thesis, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others and the portions of the thesis which he claims as original.

CHAPTER XI.

A.

Ordinances for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce.

1. The examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce shall be open to all students who have passed any of the following examinations and have since passing such examination prosecuted a regular course of study as laid down under these Ordinances at the University or a College associated with the University for the B. Com. Degree :—

(i) the Intermediate Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U.P., or of any University in India established by law ;

(ii) the Commercial Diploma Examination of the Allahabad University or of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education or the Intermediate Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce of the University of Bombay ;

(iii) the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or of Science of any University in India established by law ;

(iv) the examination for the Degree of Master of Arts of any University in India established by law.

2. The examination for the Degree shall be taken in two parts, Part I at the end of the Second Year, and Part II at the end of the Third Year.

3. The following will be exempted from taking the First year of the Bachelor of Commerce :—

(i) Students who have passed the Commercial Diploma Examination of the Allahabad University or of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, United Provinces ;

(*ii*) Students who can produce a certificate of having passed the Intermediate Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce of the Bombay University;

(*iii*) Students who have passed the Bachelor of Arts with Economics;

(*iv*) Students who have passed the Previous Master of Arts in Economics of the Allahabad University; and

(*v*) Students who have passed the Master of Arts of any University.*

B.

Ordinances for the degree of Doctor of Letters in Economics.

1. Any Master of Arts of a University established in India by an Act of the legislature may, at least three years after he has taken the M.A. degree, be admitted to the examination for the degree of Doctor of Letters in Economics.

2. The examination will be entirely *vivâ voce*, based chiefly on an original thesis offered by the candidate, at least six months before the annual meeting of the Academic Council, upon any subject comprised within the Faculty of Commerce.

3. A candidate who has been admitted to the examination for the degree of Doctor of Letters in Economics shall pay to the University, through the Registrar, the sum of rupees two hundred (Rs. 200) for the diploma of the said degree.

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* Students who have passed their M.A. examination in Economics may be excused from examination in those subject-matters which in the opinion of the Head of the department have already been covered in their M.A. work, and they may be permitted to appear in the remaining subjects of both Part I and Part II in a single year, provided the time-table can be arranged so that they can attend the classes in the subjects of both parts which they have not studied.

4. Every candidate, who intends to supplicate for the said degree, shall communicate his intention to do so to the Registrar, and also the special subject chosen by him for the original thesis. No application for admission to the said degree will be entertained, unless it is supported by two members of the Faculty or two Doctors of the University, who shall have testified that the applicant is a fit and proper person to supplicate for the degree. The communication shall be laid before the Faculty of Commerce. If the application is approved the Faculty shall appoint a Board of three members, who, if so required, shall advise the candidate as to the amount of knowledge and research required of him.

5. When the supplicant has prepared his thesis, he shall forward it to the Registrar for submission to the aforesaid Board stating therein what part of it he himself considers original, and what authorities he has utilised in preparing it.

6. The Board aforesaid shall proceed to examine the said thesis with a view to determining its value and importance. If, in the opinion of the Board, the thesis evinces sufficient merit and research, they shall, through the Registrar, instruct the candidate to present himself for a *vivâ voce* examination at a date, time and place to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor in consultation with the members of the Board.

7. If, after the *vivâ voce* examination, the Board are satisfied that the candidate has really worked on original lines and is conversant with the subject, and is a fit and proper person for the degree, they will make a recommendation to that effect to the Faculty of Commerce.

8. Such recommendation shall be laid before the next meeting of the Faculty, and if approved by it, shall be submitted through the Academic Council to the Executive Council along with other motions for the conferment of degrees under Statute I of Chapter XV of the Allahabad University Act, 1921.

CHAPTER XII.

RE-ADMISSION TO UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

1. A candidate who has failed once in a degree examination other than in Law and

S. 32(c).   Final M.A. or M.Sc., shall not be admitted to a subsequent examination, unless he has attended a regular course of study during the academical year in which the subsequent examination is held : provided that the Academic Council may, in exceptional cases, permit a candidate who has attended a regular course of study in any year, subsequent to the year in which he last failed, to be examined at the next examination.

A candidate who after passing the Previous M.A. or M.Sc. examination has attended a regular course of study for one year in the University for the Final examination for the same degree may be allowed by the Executive Council to appear at any subsequent examination for such degree without attending any further regular course of study, provided that his application is recommended by the Dean of the Faculty concerned.

2. A candidate who has failed more than once in a University Examination may be admitted to a subsequent examination without attending a regular course of study provided that—

(*i*) he remains a student of the University ;

(*ii*) not less than six months before the date fixed for the next examination he sends an application together with a fee of Rs. 2 to the Registrar setting out—

(*a*) the conditions under which he has been studying and is now proposing to continue his studies ;

(*b*) the dates of his previous failures to pass in the examination ; and

(*c*) in the case of a Science candidate, whether he passed the practical examination at his last appearance for the Examination.

3. Any candidate for the B.A., B.Sc. or B. Com. examinations who has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than 25 per cent. in that subject and has obtained 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks allotted to the remaining subjects, shall be admitted to the examination of the following year in the subject in which he failed, and if he passes in that subject, he shall be deemed to have passed the examination. The fee for such an examination shall be prescribed by the Executive Council.*

4. Every ex-student who wishes to appear at subsequent examinations shall pay an annual fee of Rs. 5 in order to retain his membership of the University. Law students must pay this fee from 1925 onwards.

CHAPTER XIII.
ORDINANCES FOR A CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY IN FRENCH/GERMAN.

1. A certificate of proficiency in French/German will be granted to those students who have

   (*a*) attended the two years' course provided by the University in the subject, and

   (*b*) passed the prescribed examination.

2. The examination will consist of two papers and a *vivâ voce*. The maximum marks in each paper shall be 50 and the minimum pass marks an aggregate of 36 out of 100. The maximum marks for the *vivâ voce* shall be 50; the minimum pass marks, 15.

A candidate passing in the papers and failing in *vivâ voce* shall be granted a certificate endorsed to that effect.

3. A candidate who has failed in the examination may be permitted to appear again after one year.

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* A fee of Rs. 15 for each subject has been fixed, *vide* Executive Council resolution No. 302, dated the 15th December, 1923.

4. Names of successful candidates shall be published in one list arranged in alphabetical order.

5. The examination shall be held on a convenient day before study leave for University examination candidates commences.

Regulations.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION.

At the end of two years' course a candidate shall be admitted to the following examinations :—

(*i*) One paper will be set with five passages for translation into English ; two from the prescribed text, two from the books recommended for general reading and one unseen passage. Time allowed three hours. Maximum marks, 50.

(*ii*) In the second paper one unseen passage will be printed. A candidate will be required to make a summary of this passage in French/German and to answer some questions on grammar and idiom based on this passage. Also short colloquial questions in French/German will be printed in this paper, which a candidate will be required to answer in French/German. Time allowed three hours. Maximum marks, 50. Minimum pass marks in the two papers taken together, 36.

(*iii*) Each candidate will be examined *vivâ voce* for 20 minutes to test his practical knowledge of the language, both for reading and speaking purpose. Maximum marks, 50. Minimum pass marks, 15.

CHAPTER XIV.

ADMISSION AND REGISTRATION OF STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. Applications for admission shall be made to the

S. 32(a).

Registrar in the prescribed form (see **Appendix**) and be accompanied by the fee for registration as an applicant for admission. The fee for registration will not be returned whether or not the applicant secures admission to the University.

2. All applications shall be forwarded by the Registrar to the Admission Board, which shall decide whether the applicant fulfils the qualifications for admission prescribed by the Act and the Ordinances, and in consultation with the Heads of the departments of Teaching concerned may order his admission as a student of the University.

3. On receipt of the order of admission the student shall present himself at the office of the Registrar to receive his admission card of enrolment as a student of the University and pay the admission fee.

4. Students are required to show their card of enrolment as members of the University to the Teachers of the University concerned, so that their names may be placed on the class registers of the courses for which they have entered.

5. Within a month of admission every student shall notify to the University office the name of the Hostel or College where he or she is residing or to which he or she is attached—in the latter case his or her place of residence also,

6. The Registrar shall maintain a Register of all students enrolled as members of the University.

7. The Register shall contain the name of each enrolled student, the dates of admission or re-admission to, and of leaving the University, every pass or failure in the University examination, with roll number, and every degree taken.

8. On enrolment every student shall be informed by the Registrar of the enrolment number under which his name has been entered in the Register, and that number shall be quoted in all subsequent reports concerning that student, and in all applications by that student to be admitted to University examinations.

9. Every enrolled student may at any time receive a certified copy of all the entries under his name on payment of Rs. 2.

10. A duplicate copy of the enrolment fee receipt may be granted on payment of a fee of Re. 1.

11. A fee of Re. 1 shall be charged for each (1) certificate of age, (2) migration or transfer certificate and (3) provisional certificate of having passed a University examination.

CHAPTER XV.

FEES PAYABLE BY STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

S. 5(12).

1. Fees payable to the University are classified under the following heads :—

(a) Fee for registration of application for admission.

(b) Admission fee.

(c) Class fee.

(d) Athletic fee.

(e) Laboratory Caution Money.

(f) Examination fee.*

(g) Fee for Tutorial Instruction.

2. The Fee for Registration of an Application for Admission shall be Re. 1 (one).

3. The Admission Fee shall be Rs. 4 (four).

4. The Class Fee for courses for a Bachelor's degree in Arts, Science and Commerce shall be at the rate of Rs. 9 (nine) a month and for a Bachelor's degree in Law at the rate of Rs. 15 a month for nine months in the year.

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* NOTE.—Examination fees are dealt with in Chapter V.

Ch. XV.   5. The fee for tutorial instruction shall be Rs. 3 per month to be paid to the College in which a student resides or to which a student is attached if the College gives such student tutorial instruction in at least two of the subjects which such student is studying for his or her degree. In all other cases the tutorial fee shall be paid to the University.

6. The Class Fee for courses for a Post-graduate degree in the Faculties of Arts and Science shall be Rs. 15 (fifteen) a month for nine months in the year.

7. Fees for each month will be received up to the 20th of the month for which the fees are due, on dates which will be fixed from time to time.

Monthly payment of fees.

8. A student, if admitted after the beginning of the session, shall pay the admission fee and the University dues from the commencement of the academic year up to and including the fee for the month in which he is admitted.

Payment of admission and University fee.

9. An additional fee of one anna shall be charged for every day that a student is in arrears in payment of his monthly class fee.

Delay fine.

10. If the monthly class fee or any fine due from a student remains unpaid on the last day of the month in which it is due, the student's name shall be removed from the Register of Students of the University.

Removal from register.

11. A student, whose name has been removed from the Register for non-payment of dues, may be re-admitted on payment of the fees mentioned in Ordinances 2 and 9 above.

Re-admission.

12. Every student shall be entitled to a receipt for each sum paid by him into the University Treasury.

Receipt for payment.

13. (1) In addition to his Class fee, a student attend- Ch. **XV.**
ing laboratory classes in the
Faculty of Science shall pay on
admission Rs. 15 (fifteen) as
caution money, and a student

Caution money for who is taking Wireless as a
Science students. branch of study in the Physics
department shall pay an addi-
tional sum of Rs. 35 *i.e*, Rs. 50
in all as caution money.

(2) The price of, or cost of repairs to, any apparatus
wilfully or carelessly destroyed or damaged by him will be
recouped from the aforesaid caution money. If the
caution money falls short of the price or cost of repairs
of such apparatus, the deficit shall be met by the
student.

(3) The Head of each department of the Faculty
of Science shall submit to the Registrar during the first
fortnight of each session a list of all students whose
deposit has been decreased by payment for breakages,
and the Registrar shall then call on such students to
make up their caution money again to Rs. 15 (fifteen)
or to Rs. 50 if the student is taking Wireless.

(4) The Head of each Department of the Faculty of
Science shall send the list of breakages and also a list
of other dues, to the office of the Dean of the Faculty of
Science at least three weeks before the examinations
and the Dean shall forward them to the Registrar as
soon as possible.

(5) The unexpended balance of a student's caution
money shall be returned to him on the completion of
his course of study at the University.

14. Removal from a College or Hostel for failure to
pay dues will entail removal from
Removal. the Register of the University.

15. An annual subscription of Rs. 5 from each male student and Rs. 3 from each lady student shall be realised and distributed among the Athletic Association, the University Union and other University Associations and Societies in such manner and in such proportions as the Vice-Chancellor may from time to time direct.

Fee for athletics, etc.

16. Persons desiring to pursue original research may be admitted as research students upon the following conditions :—

Fee for research students.

(1) Application for admission as research students must be made to the Head of the department concerned.

(2) Graduates and advanced students will be charged a fee of Rs. 120 for the session ; if admitted for any shorter period than eight months they will be charged Rs. 15 per month and for less than three months Rs. 18 per month.

(3) The fees prescribed in clause (2) of this ordinance shall be paid by the holders of University research scholarships and by the holders of other scholarships of Rs. 100 per month or more.

17. The University reserves to itself the right to revise the fees at any time, whether in the case of new students or those who have already begun their course.

18. No fees paid for a course will be refunded except in a case where the University either refuses admission or is unable to continue the teaching in a course. This ordinance applies whether a student who has paid the fees has actually attended lectures or not.

CHAPTER XVI.

FEES PAYABLE BY RESIDENTS IN HOSTELS.

S. 32(d).

1. The fees payable by residents in Hostels maintained by the University are :—

(a) an entrance fee of Rs. 4 payable on joining the hostel ;

Ch. XVI.

(*b*) a recreation and games fee payable for each year or part of a year during which a student has resided in the Hostel. The amount of this fee will be fixed annually by the authorities of the Hostel;

(*c*) a monthly rent payable for ten months in the year. The fee is Rs. 6-8-0 for a large room and Rs. 5 for a small room. In the case of the rooms in the New Hostel which are larger than the standard size and are capable of accommodating two students each, the fee is Rs. 5 for each student. If one such room is definitely allotted to a single student for the whole session, he shall be required to pay Rs. 8 per mensem.

(*d*) on obtaining a room a student must deposit Rs. 5 which will be refunded when he gives up his room in the Hostel, subject to deductions for damage done to the hostel buildings, grounds or furniture or for arrears of rent.

2. If in special cases two students are permitted to share the same room the Vice-Chancellor may fix the amount of rent to be paid for the room while so occupied.

3. Where a building is used temporarily as a hostel the Vice Chancellor may, by order in writing, fix the amount of rent to be paid for a room or share of a room in any such building.

4. Any student residing in a University Hostel must pay the rent for his room in the Hostel along with his tuition fee and an additional fee of one anna will be charged for every day that a student is in arrears in payment of his Hostel rent. This fee is in addition to the fee leviable under Ordinance 9, Chapter XV.

CHAPTER XVII.

COLLEGES AND HOSTELS NOT MAINTAINED BY THE UNIVERSITY.

1. Colleges and hostels other than those maintained by the University shall comply with the conditions laid down in Statute 2 (*a*) and (*b*) of Chapter XIII of the Statutes.

S. 32(*e*).

2. Every College and Hostel not maintained by the University must satisfy the Executive Council on the following points —

(*a*) the suitability of the buildings for the residence of students;

(*b*) the arrangements for the supervision and physical welfare of the students;

(*c*) the provision for tutorial and supplementary instruction to be undertaken by the College and the provision of books in connection therewith;

(*d*) the qualifications of the teaching staff and the conditions governing their tenure of office;

(*e*) the number of students to be assigned to one tutor;

(*f*) the financial resources of the College.

3. (*i*) No person shall be permitted to reside in a college or hostel recognised by the University except—

(*a*) students of the University;

(*b*) members of the staff of the College or Hostel;

(*c*) if the Principal or Warden has first obtained the permission in writing of the Vice-Chancellor in each individual case any student of an Intermediate class whose application has been recommended by the Principal of the Intermediate College in which such student is studying.

(*ii*) Guests may stay in a college or hostel for a period not exceeding one week at a time with the permission of the Warden.

4. An Institution shall not be recognised or continue to be recognised as a college or hostel unless it is capable of affording suitable accommodation for at least 40 students.

Provided that the Executive Council may allow the managing body of an Institution which is already recognised, such time as the Executive Council may think reasonable in order that the managing body may comply with the provisions of this ordinance.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS OF THE UNI-VERSITY.

1. The residence of all students of the University shall be within ten miles of the Convocation Hall.

S. 35.

2. A delegacy shall supervise and control the life of students of the University (called in this Chapter non-resident students) who do not reside in a college or hostel. The Delegacy shall consist of the Proctor (Chairman *ex-officio*) and four other persons appointed for three years by the Vice-Chancellor.

3. The Delegacy shall maintain a register of the names and addresses of all non-resident students with particulars of the course or courses which each student is studying and the name of the College, if any, to which he is attached.

4. The Delegacy shall take such steps as it may think best suited to promote the social and moral welfare of all students under its charge.

5. Every non-resident student, must either be attached to a college or place himself under the charge of the Delegacy.

6. The number of students attached to a college must not exceed 30 per cent. of the number of students residing therein.

7. Every student attached to a college or under the charge of the Delegacy shall pay an annual fee of Rs. 5 to the College to which he is attached or to the Delegacy, as the case may be.

8. All fees paid to the Delegacy under ordinance 7 shall be expended in paying the office expenses of the Delegacy and on such other purposes as the Delegacy, subject to the control of the Executive Council, may think most beneficial to the students under its charge. The Board of Residence, Health and Discipline may make regulations prescribing the manner in which the Delegacy shall carry out its duties. Such regulations shall not have effect unless they are approved by the Executive Council.

9. Every student attached to a college or under the charge of the Delegacy must, unless he resides with his parent or guardian, obey the directions of the Warden of his College or of the Delegacy, if he is not attached to a college, concerning the choice of lodging or the locality in which he may be required or be forbidden to reside.

10. A student who makes a false statement regarding the conditions of his residence or omits to report his removal from within the ten-mile limit, or the change of residence of his guardian shall be liable to removal from the University.

11. A student who has been admitted to a college or hostel, should not be allowed to migrate to another till he has taken the degree for which he is then reading unless he first obtains the consent in writing of the Superintendent, Warden or Head of the Hostel, or College which he wishes to leave, and any student so migrating shall be responsible for the rent of the room which he vacates until it is occupied.

CHAPTER XIX.

ATHLETIC AND PHYSICAL TRAINING OF STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. Every male student must, within two months immediately following his admission, present himself for medical examination by the University Doctor or such other Doctor as the University may employ for that purpose.

2. Every male student of First year B.A., B.Sc., or B. Com. class, except those who have joined the University Training Corps or are exempted on Medical Certificate signed by the University Doctor, must put in the percentage of physical training required by Ordinance 4 of this Chapter.

3. There shall be three periods of Physical Training, of one hour each for each student during every week of the University terms, i.e., from the beginning of the University session to the Dasehra vacation; from the close of the Dasehra vacation to the beginning of the Christmas vacation and from the end of the Christmas vacation till the classes are closed.

4 Any male student for whom Physical Training is compulsory under Ordinance 2 of this Chapter, will not be promoted to a higher class unless he has attended at least 60 hours of the training prescribed under Ordinance 3 of this Chapter or 60 hours of parade in the University Training Corps.

5. Physical Training will comprise any of the following :—

> (a) Setting-up Exercises and Swedish Drill.
> (b) Gymnastics.
> (c) Wrestling.
> (d) Boxing.
> (e) Fencing.
> (f) Swimming.
> (g) Games—Cricket, Football, Hockey, Tennis.
> (h) Rowing.

At the beginning of the University session a student shall be assigned to one of the above sections and his attendance will be compulsory in that section. Such students as are regular members of the University team or a College or Hostel team and produce a statement signed by the University or College or Hostel Captain concerned to that effect will be permitted to join section (*g*) but each of such students will only be given credit under Ordinance 4 for the number of matches actually played by him. If such a student does not play sixty matches he must make up the balance of the number of periods required by Ordinance 4 by attendance at some other of the abovementioned sections.

For section (*g*) students shall be placed under the supervision of the Principal or Warden concerned, or for members of the Delegacy under that of the Proctor and they shall be responsible for maintaining a proper Attendance Register.

6. The University shall maintain the necessary staff for physical training with the sanction of the Executive Council.

CHAPTER XX.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE, LEAVE, ETC.

Definition—

1. In these rules " Average pay " means the average monthly pay earned during the twelve complete months immediately preceding the month in which leave is taken, provided that in the case of any person who has been on leave during those twelve months such period of leave shall be omitted from the calculation.

S. 21(*g*).

Provided also that in the case of a member of the ministerial staff drawing a monthly pay of Rs. 300 or less, the average pay shall be deemed to be the pay earned at the date when leave is granted.

Vacation counts as duty for the purposes of this rule.

For purposes of the above calculation, allowances granted for a specific purpose, such as conveyance allowances, house rent, etc., are not taken into account, nor are such allowances as fees for examination and travelling allowances.

2. These Leave Rules apply to all permanent officers, teachers or clerks of the University, excluding those lent by Government who continue to be under the Government Leave Rules, *i.e.*, the Fundamental Rules or Civil Service Regulations, as the case may be.

3. Officers, teachers or clerks, who having resigned Government service or retiring therefrom, have accepted employment under the University, are entitled to add to the leave earned by service under the University, such amount of leave earned under Government and at their credit on leaving Government service as may be agreed upon by any special contract made between them and the University at the time of entering into service of the University.

General Conditions —

4. Leave is earned by duty only.

5.(*a*) An officer, teacher or clerk who resigns or is discharged from the employment of the University, cannot, if re-employed after an interval, count his former service towards leave without permission of the authority re-appointing him.

(*b*) An officer, teacher or clerk who is dismissed or removed from the University service but is reinstated, is entitled to count his former service towards leave unless the authority reinstating declares that he shall not be entitled to count it in whole or in part.

6. Leave cannot be claimed as of right. When the exigencies of the University service so require a discretion to refuse or revoke leave of any description is reserved to the authority empowered to grant it.

7. Leave ordinarily begins on the day on which an officer, teacher or clerk relinquishes his duties and ends

Ch. XX. on the day preceding the date on which he resumes them, or if duties are relinquished or resumed in the afternoon, the leave shall commence or end respectively on the following day.

8. All orders recalling an officer, teacher or clerk to duty before the expiry of his leave should state whether the return to duty is optional or not. If it is optional the person so recalled is entitled to no concession. If it is compulsory, he is entitled :—

(*a*) If the leave from which he is recalled is out of India :

(i) to receive a free passage to India ;

(ii) to count the time spent on the voyage to India as duty for purposes of calculating leave ; and

(iii) to receive leave salary during the voyage to India, and for the period from the date of landing in India to the date of joining his post to be paid leave salary at the same rate as he would have drawn had he not been recalled.

(*b*) If the leave from which he is recalled is in India :

(i) to be treated as on duty from the date on which he starts for the place to which he is recalled ; and

(ii) to draw travelling allowance for the journey ; but

(iii) to draw leave salary only until he resumes charge of his duties.

9. An officer, teacher or clerk who remains absent after the end of his leave is not entitled to leave salary during the period of such absence, and that period will be debited against his leave account as though it were leave on half average pay, unless his leave is extended by the authority authorised to grant leave. Wilful absence from duty after the expiry of leave may be treated as misbehaviour.

10. Leave to officers and teachers is granted by the Executive Council and that to members of the clerical

and administrative staff by the Heads of the offices to which they are attached after consulting the leave account.

Kinds of Leave—

11. Leave may be of the following kinds ; which may be combined with each other, subject to limits laid down in Rules 17 (*b*), 17 (*c*) and 18:—

   (i) Leave on average pay ;
   (ii) Leave on half average pay ;
   (iii) Leave on quarter average pay ;
   (iv) Leave without pay ; and
   (v) Study Leave.

For purposes of calculation leave on half or quarter average pay counts as equivalent to half the period of leave on average pay. Study Leave and Leave Without Pay are not debited to the leave account.

> NOTE :—Casual leave for short periods is not treated as regular leave and is not debited to the leave account (see Rule 22). Casual leave may not be combined with regular leave of any kind or with joining time.

12. A leave account shall be kept for each officer, teacher or clerk in the attached form.

Leave due—

13. There shall be credited to the leave account of every officer, teacher or clerk who was in the service of the University of Allahabad before the 8th day of October, 1923, such amount of leave as would then be due to him in respect of such service, if calculated according to the Government Leave Rules in force during the period of his service.

14. The leave due to an officer, teacher or clerk, is the amount of leave earned, representing the credit under Rule 15, less the amount of leave taken representing the debit under Rule 16.

15. The amount of leave, expressed in terms of leave on average pay, earned by an officer, teacher or clerk, is a

period equal to 5/22nds of the period of duty, limited, however, to a total period of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years plus one-eleventh of the 'period of duty. This amount can be increased by the period of leave spent out of India or Ceylon up to a limit of 6 months.

16. From the amount of leave earned by an officer shall be deducted :—

(*a*) The actual period of leave on average pay taken ;

(*b*) Half the period of leave on half or quarter average pay taken.

Leave Admissible—

17. Leave admissible will be:—

(*a*) On average pay up to maximum of one-eleventh of duty ; but not more than four months at one time. If however leave is taken out of India or Ceylon or on Medical Certificate, the total maximum amount of leave on average pay shall be increased by the period spent out of India or Ceylon or covered by a Medical Certificate up to a limit of one-eleventh of duty plus one year—not more than 8 months at a time.

(*b*) On half average pay up to double the amount of leave on average pay at credit, subject to the limit of 28 months' leave at one time in· clusive of·leave on average pay, if any.

(*c*) Leave after 28 months cannot be granted without a Medical Certificate and shall be on quarter average pay.

18. No officer, teacher or clerk can take leave continuously for more than five years either with or without allowances.

Vacation—

19. (*a*) Vacation counts as duty but the period of total leave in rules 15 and 17(*a*) shall ordinarily be reduced by one month for each year of duty in which an officer, teacher or clerk availed himself of the vacation. If a part only of the vacation has been taken in any year

the period to be deducted will be a fraction of a month
equal to the proportion which the part of the vacation
taken bears to the full period of the vacation.

(*b*) In cases of urgent necessity, when an officer,
teacher or clerk requires leave and no leave is due to him,
the period in rules 15 and 17(*a*) as reduced by clause (*a*)
of this rule, may be increased by one month for every
two years of duty in a vacation department.

(*c*) When an officer, teacher or clerk combines vaca-
tion with leave, the period of vacation shall be reckoned
as leave in calculating the maximum amount of leave on
average pay which may be included in the particular
period of leave.

Leave not due taken in advance—

20. (*a*) Leave not due may be granted subject to the
following conditions :—

> (i) On Medical Certificate without limit of
> amount.
> (ii) Otherwise than on Medical Certificate for
> not more than three months at any one time
> and six months in all reckoned in terms of
> leave on average pay.
> (iii) Clauses (i) and (ii) are subject to the
> maxima prescribed in rules 15 and 18.

(*b*) When an officer, teacher or clerk returns from
leave which was not due and which was debited against
his leave account, no leave will become due to him until
the expiration of a fresh period spent on duty sufficient
to earn a credit of leave equal to the period of leave
which he took before it was due.

Study Leave—

21. Study leave on half average pay for a period not
exceeding two years, may be granted to a teacher of not
less than four years standing. All applications for study
leave must be accompanied by a statement of the work the
teacher intends to do during the leave, and on return
from leave the teacher must submit to the Academic

Council a report of the work he had done. Such leave is not debited in the leave account. Study leave may be combined with other leave subject to the limits in Rules 17(*b*), 17(*c*) and 18.

21. (*a*) With the special permission of the Executive Council study leave in India on two-thirds of average pay for a period of not less than four months at a time may be granted to a teacher of not less than four years'standing up to the amount of such leave which the teacher concerned could take out of India and Ceylon under ordinance 17 (*a*), but leave on two-thirds of average pay granted under this ordinance shall be debited to the teacher's leave account.

21. (*b*) When leave is granted to a teacher for the purposes of study abroad and a Government or other scholarship for such purpose is awarded to him, if such scholarship is equal to or exceedsthe amount of his pay from the University, his leave shall be without pay ; and in other cases his leave pay, if any, shall not exceed the difference between such scholarship and his pay from the University.

Casual Leave—

22. Casual leave, which cannot be accumulated and cannot be joined to any other sort of leave, can be granted for 14 days in one academic year :—

  (i) By the Vice-Chancellor to an officer or teacher of the University ;

  (ii) by the Head of an office to a member of his staff.

  Provided that special casual leave correspoding to the number of days spent by a teacher in invigilating at any University Examination during vacation may be granted to him during the following academic year but not later. Leave granted under this proviso may not be combined with any other kind of leave or holidays except

Sundays ; and shall not be debited to a Ch. XX.
teacher's leave account ; but, if such leave
is taken, the teacher shall not be entitled
to credit in his leave account, under this
ordinance for any fraction of the period
during which he was invigilating.

(NOTE.—Applications of the Heads of departments should be
submitted to the Vice-Chancellor direct and of others through
their departmental heads.)

Leave without allowance—

23. When no other leave is by ordinary rules admissible, leave without allowance for a period not exceeding
two years may be granted by the Executive Council
under conditions to be determined in each individual
case provided that the interests of the University are not
prejudiced by such grant of leave. Such leave is not
debited to the leave account.

Leave Salary—

24. Subject to the conditions in rules 17, 18 and 20
an officer, teacher or clerk on leave shall, during leave,
draw leave salary as follows :—

(*a*) If the leave is due, leave salary equal to average
pay, or to half average pay or to average pay during a
portion of the leave and half average pay during the re·
mainder as he may elect, and (*b*) if the leave is not due,
leave salary equal to half average pay, (*c*) after continuous absence from duty on leave for a period of 28
months an officer, teacher or clerk will draw leave salary
equal to one-fourth average pay.

25. When an officer or teacher of the University
who draws an allowance or is exempted from payment of
house rent goes on leave, such privileges are withdrawn
during the period of leave and may be conferred on the
officer or teacher who undertakes the duties for which
the privileges are granted.

26. The amount of allowance, if any, to be paid to
an officer or teacher who undertakes additional duty on

Ch. XX. account of the absence on leave of another officer or teacher shall be decided in each case by the Executive Council.

27. No person on leave shall be permitted to accept a salaried appointment or undertake professional work while on leave, except with the permission of the Executive Council.

28. Except in cases of emergency, an application for casual leave must be sent to the authority concerned at least one week, and an application for any other kind of leave, at least one month, before the date from which the applicant desires to take leave.

Every application for leave within a shorter period of time, must state the precise nature of the emergency upon which the application is based.

Name————

Appointment————

NOTE.—Leave credited and debited and the balance are expressed in terms of leave on full pay.

SERVICE.		LEAVE EARNED.		LEAVE ON FULL PAY TAKEN.			LEAVE ON HALF OR QUARTER PAY TAKEN.			Equivalent in terms of leave on full pay.	Balance of leave on full pay (Col. 3—Col. 7).	Balance of leave on $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ pay (Col. 4—Col. 11).	REMARKS.
From	To			From	To	Amount.	From	To	Amount.				
		2/22	3/22										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

CHAPTER XXI.

POWERS OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

1. Whenever in his opinion special circumstances render it desirable to do so, the Vice-Chancellor may by order in writing increase, decrease, or fix the amount of the fees to be paid by guests resident in hostels, or by a student, where a room is occupied by more than one inmate ; and it shall be not necessary for the Vice-Chancellor to report to the Executive Council any action taken by him under this ordinance ; but any person aggrieved by such action may appeal to the Executive Council.

Section 12(6).

2. The Vice-Chancellor may authorise the payment of any additional sum to any menial servant of the University for any special duty performed by him in an emergency, provided that the sum so awarded does not exceed one-fourth of such servant's monthly pay, and provided that the total sum so awarded to menial servants at any one time in respect of any particular emergency, does not exceed Rs. 30. In such cases the Vice-Chancellor need not report to the Executive Council any action taken by him in exercise of his powers under this ordinance, but shall do so, if he authorises any such payment or payments in excess of the limits hereby prescribed.

CHAPTER XXII.

VACANCIES IN UNIVERSITY BODIES.

1. The Registrar shall, not less than seven weeks before the day on which any appointed member of any authority or body will vacate office, give notice thereof to the authority or body by whom the member vacating office was nominated or elected.

S. 14.

2. Every casual vacancy owing to death, resignation or otherwise, shall be similarly reported by the Registrar within ten days from the date on which notice of such vacancy is received by him.

CHAPTER XXIII.

APPOINTMENT TO TEACHING POSTS.

1. The following shall be the rates of salaries in
Section 32 (*f*). the case of all appointments to full-time teaching posts in the University made after the 1st of July, 1923, except in the case of teachers deputed from Government service : —

    (*a*) For a Professor Rs. 800—50—1,250 per month unless, in any special case, the Executive Council considers it advisable to pay a higher rate of salary.

    (*b*) In the case of Readers Rs. 450—40—800 per month.

    (c) In the case of Lecturers Rs. 250—25—450 per month.

2. All new appointments to the teaching staff shall be made on probation for three years ; and at the end of that period, if the appointment is confirmed, the engagement of the teacher shall not be terminated except for a breach on his part of one or more of the conditions of his agreement with the University or on the ground of age, infirmity, whether mental or physical, or conduct which in the opinion of the Executive Council renders him unfit to be a teacher in the University.

3. Appointments to teaching posts, other than Pro-
St. 3 of Chapter XII fessorships, Readerships, and lec-
of the Statutes. tureships shall be made on the nomination of a Committee of Appointments constituted for the purpose as follows :—

    (1) The Vice-Chancellor,

    (2) the Dean of the Faculty concerned, and

    (3) the Head of the Department of Teaching concerned.

4 (1) Whenever there is a temporary vacancy in the existing cadre of teachers in any department a research scholar attached to the department may be appointed by the Executive Council to fill the vacancy. Provided, first, that the amount of teaching work to be done by such scholar shall not exceed six periods per week; and secondly, that the Vice-Chancellor certifies that other arrangements for carrying on the work of the department are not possible and that the efficiency of the department will suffer if the temporary vacancy is not filled.

Section 21 (g).

(2) Except as provided by this ordinance, a research scholar shall not be appointed to a teaching post in the University unless he resigns his research scholarship.

CHAPTER XXIV.

CONTROL OF ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

1. The Registrar may, subject to the control of the Vice-Chancellor, appoint, suspend, dismiss, or otherwise punish the clerical staff of the University Office. All action taken in the exercise of such powers shall be reported to the Executive Council at its next meeting.

S. 14.

2. The Vice-Chancellor may, by order in writing and signed by him, delegate to the Registrar or to the Dean of a Faculty or the Head of a department or the Warden or Superintendent of a Hostel the power to appoint, suspend, dismiss or punish any member of the menial establishment working under his orders. Any exercise of powers conferred under this ordinance need not be reported to the Executive Council; but any person aggrieved thereby may appeal to the Vice-Chancellor or to the Executive Council.

3. The powers mentioned in ordinance 2 shall be exercised by the Registrar in all cases in which the same have not been delegated to some other person under the provisions of ordinance 2.

CHAPTER XXV.

TRAVELLING AND HALTING ALLOWANCES.

1. Members of Authorities, Boards and Committees shall be granted Travelling and Halting Allowances for attending meetings other than a Convocation of the University at places at which they do not reside at following rates :—

S. 32 (*m*).

(*i*) For all journeys performed by rail, single First Class fare for the Member, and a Third Class fare for his servant, if any, each way from his permanent place of residence.

Provided that in cases where any person to whom this ordinance applies has his head-quarters in Allahabad but is away from Allahabad in the normal course of his duties and is obliged to travel to and from Allahabad solely for the purpose of a University meeting, the Executive Council may allow him traveling allowance.

(*ii*) For all journeys performed by road, eight annas per mile from his permanent place of residence to the nearest railway station and back.

(*iii*) For each day on which a meeting is attended Rs. 7-8-0.

2. When a member under ordinance 1 has to attend two meetings of the University with an interval of less than four days between the meetings attended he shall be entitled to charge only Halting Allowance for the intervening days.

3. The Vice-Chancellor will be granted Travelling and Halting Allowances at the rate of double First Class fare and Rs 10 a day while travelling or halting on duty.

4. Travelling Allowance to Examiners shall be on the following scale :—

Single First Class fare each way and a third class fare if a servant is taken and an Allowance of Rs. 7-8-0 a day both for days spent in travelling and for halting.

5. Other servants of the University will be given Travelling and Halting Allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations :

Provided that in any case not covered by ordinance 4 above the Executive Council shall decide what allowances shall be given.

CHAPTER XXVI.

COMMON SEAL AND ACADEMIC DRESS.

1. The Common Seal of the University shall bear the Royal Arms, surrounded by a circular band, the upper half of which band shall bear the words "University of Allahabad," and the lower half shall bear the motto "*Quot rami tot arbores.*"

2. The academic dress prescribed—

For the Chancellor—is a black-ribbed silk gown with gold lace and tufts. The cap shall be a black velvet square cap with a gold tassel.

For the Vice-Chancellor—is a black-ribbed silk gown with silver lace and tufts. The cap shall be a black velvet square cap with a silver tassel.

For the Registrar and Members of the Court.— is the M.A. gown and hood of the University of Allahabad or of the University of which they are graduates. The cap shall be either a black velvet square cap with a black silk tassel; or, if preferred, a "turban."

For the degree of Bachelor of Arts—is a black stuff gown of the same shape as that worn by Bachelors

of Arts in the University of Oxford. The hood shall be of black silk edged with one band of three inches of amber yellow silk both sides.

For the degree of Master of Arts—is a black stuff gown of the same shape as that worn by Masters of Arts in the University of Oxford. The hood shall be of black silk lined with amber yellow silk.

For the degree of Doctor of Letters—is a gown of scarlet cloth with full sleeves and with facings of white silk. The hood shall be of white cloth with scarlet silk lining.

For the degree of Bachelor of Laws—is a black stuff gown of the same shape as that worn by Masters of Arts in the University of Oxford. The hood shall be of black silk lined with pale blue silk.

For the degree of Master of Laws—is a black silk or stuff gown of the same shape as that worn by Doctors of Laws in the University of Oxford. The hood shall be of black silk lined with deep blue silk.

For the degree of Doctor of Laws—is a dark blue cloth gown with full sleeves. The hood shall be of pale blue silk and the cap shall be black cloth square cap with tassel.

For the degree of Bachelor of Science—is a black stuff gown of the same shape as that worn by Bachelors of Arts in the University of Oxford. The hood shall be of black silk edged with one band of three inches of crimson silk on both sides.

For the degree of Master of Science—is a black stuff gown of the same shape as that worn by Masters of Arts in the University of Oxford. The hood shall be of black silk edged with one band of six inches of crimson silk on both sides.

For the degree of Doctor of Science—is a scarlet cloth gown with full sleeves. The hood shall be of white silk.

For the degree of Bachelor of Commerce—is a black stuff gown of the same shape as that worn by Bachelors of Arts in the University of Oxford. The hood shall be of black silk lined with white silk.

In the case of all graduates the cap shall be either a black cloth square cap with black silk tassel, or, if preferred, a "turban" or "amama" of approved pattern.

REGULATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

CHAPTER I.

THE COURT.

1. The Court shall, unless otherwise directed by the Vice-Chancellor, meet during the second week in November, and may adjourn from time to time to conclude any unfinished business. The meeting in November shall be deemed the Annual Meeting of the Court.

2. At the Annual Meeting of the Court the Treasurer shall present the budget for the ensuing financial year, and representatives of the Court shall be elected to such Councils, Committees and Boards as include representatives of the Court.

3. If both the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor are absent from any meeting the members present shall elect a Chairman for the meeting.

4. At all meetings of the Court thirty members inclusive of the Chairman shall form a quorum.

Quorum.

5. If a quorum is not present fifteen minutes after the advertised time of the meeting, the Chairman may declare that there shall be no meeting.

6. If, in the course of a meeting, any member calls attention to the absence of a quorum, the Chairman shall dissolve the meeting.

7. Notice in writing of meetings of the Court shall be despatched to all members of the Court not later than thirty days before the meeting and shall be further published by a notice posted on the notice-board of the Registrar's Office.

Notice.

8. Notice of a motion or resolution to be moved at a meeting of the Court must be in the hands of the Registrar not less than twenty day before the meeting.

9. Notice of an amendment to a motion or resolution of which notice has been given must be in the hands of the Registrar at least ten days before the annual meeting of the Court at which the motion or resolution is to be moved.

10. No business other than that contained in the agenda paper shall be transacted at a meeting unless with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and unless permission is given to introduce it by the vote of two-thirds of the members present.

11. All questions as to whether proper notice of a motion of an amendment has been given shall be decided by the Chairman of the meeting, whose decision shall be final.

12. (*a*) No motion or resolution of which due notice has not been given may be moved at any meeting of the Court except—

Motions without notice.

(1) to adjourn the debate ;

(2) to adjourn the meeting ;

(3) to dissolve the meeting ;

(4) to change the order of business ;

(5) to refer any matter to any Authority of the University ;

(6) to pass to the next item of business ;

(7) to appoint a committee ;

(8) to propose that the question be now put.

(*b*) A motion under (1), (2), (6) or (8) above shall be put to the vote without discussion.

(*c*) Motions under (1), (2), (3) and (4) shall be moved only with the consent of the Chairman,

13. No amendment of which due notice has not been *Ch. I.*

Amendments. given shall be moved to a motion or resolution before a meeting of the Court unless—

    (1) The Chairman rules it to be in order as arising out of the debate, and

    (2) permission to move the amendment is given by a majority of the members present.

Casting vote. 14. The Chairman at a meeting of the Court shall have a vote and a casting vote.

Motions. 15. Every motion shall be affirmative in form, and shall begin with the word "that."

16. Every motion must be seconded, otherwise it shall drop. The seconder of a motion may reserve his speech with the permission of the Chairman.

17. When a motion that is in order has been seconded it shall be stated from the Chair, before it is discussed.

18. If no member rises to speak to the motion after it has been stated from the Chair, the Chairman shall proceed to put the question to the vote.

19. Not more than one motion and one amendment thereto shall be placed before the meeting at the same time.

20. A motion once disposed of shall not be again brought forward at the same meeting, or at any adjournment thereof.

21. (1) Any proposal before the meeting may be **Amendments.** amended (*a*) by leaving out a word or words, or (*b*) by leaving out a word or words in order to add or insert some other word or words, or (*c*) by adding or inserting a word or words.

(2) When an amendment is of the first kind, the form in which it shall be proposed and handed to the Chair will be, "That the words (mentioning them) be omitted."

(3) When an amendment is of the second kind, the form will be, "That the words (mentioning them) be omitted in order to add (or insert) the words (mentioning them)."

(4) When an amendment is of the third kind, the form will be, "That the words (mentioning them) be added (or inserted)."

22. No amendment shall be proposed which would in effect constitute a direct negative to the motion.

23. Every amendment must be relevant to the motion upon which it is moved.

24. No amendment shall be proposed which substantively raises a question already disposed of by the meeting, or which is inconsistent with any resolution already passed by it.

25. The order in which amendments of which previous notice has been given are to be brought forward shall be determined by the Chairman.

26. An amendment must be seconded in the same way as a motion, otherwise it shall drop. A seconder of an amendment may reserve his speech with the permission of the Chairman.

27. When an amendment that is in order has been moved and seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair.

28. The mover of an amendment, or of a motion for Procedure in discussion. dissolution or adjournment, has no right of reply.

29. When the Chairman has ascertained that no other member entitled to address the meeting desires to speak, the mover of the original resolution may reply upon the whole debate.

30. No member shall speak to the question after the mover has entered on his reply.

31. When the debate is concluded, the Chairman shall, after summing up, if he so desires, put the question to the vote thus :

> (1) If there is an amendment, the Chairman shall state the motion and the amendment and take the vote of the meeting on the amendment.
>
> (2) If the amendment is negatived, the original motion shall be again stated from the Chair, and subject to the foregoing regulations, any other amendment which is in order may then be proposed thereto.
>
> (3) If an amendment is carried, the motion as amended, shall be stated from the Chair and may then be debated as a substantive question to which any further amendments to the original motion which are in order may be proposed, subject to the foregoing regulations. Such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the original amendment. When all the amendments have been thus dealt with the Chairman shall take the vote of the meeting on the motion as amended as the substantive resolution.

32. A motion " That this meeting be now dissolved " or " That this meeting be now adjourned " may be moved at any time as a distinct question but not as an amendment, nor so as to interrupt a speech.

Adjournments, etc.

33. If a motion for dissolution is carried, the business before the meeting shall drop.

34. If a motion for adjournment is carried, the meeting shall be adjourned, and the business shall be resumed at the adjourned meeting.

35. A motion " That the debate be now adjourned " may be moved in the manner prescribed in Regulation 32, and if it be carried shall have the effect of postponing

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the debate on the question under consideration, and the other items on the agenda paper shall be proceeded with. If the motion be negatived, the debate shall be resumed.

36. A meeting or a debate, renewed or continued after an adjournment, is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

37. A motion "That the meeting pass on to the next business on the agenda paper" may be made, at any time, in like manner, and subject to the same rules as one for adjournment. If such motion be carried, the motion under consideration and the amendment thereon, if any, shall drop.

38. At any time after a motion or amendment has been made a member may request the Chairman to put the question, and if it appears to the Chairman that there has been sufficient discussion he may call upon the mover for his reply and may then put the question to the vote.

39. No member shall speak for more than fifteen minutes when proposing a motion or amendment, or for more than ten minutes when seconding or speaking to a motion or amendment, or when replying.

Time limit.

40. Proposals relating to the conferring of honorary degrees, votes of thanks, messages of congratulations or condolence, addresses, and other matters of a like nature may be moved from the Chair without previous notice.

Proposals of a Special Nature.

41. The Chairman may at any stage in the proceedings, at his own discretion or at the request of a member, explain the scope and effect of the motion or amendment which is before the meeting.

Intervention of Chairman.

42. If the Chairman desires to take an active part in a debate, he shall vacate the Chair until the vote on that debate shall have been taken. During such time the Chair shall be taken by a member present appointed by the Chairman. The acting Chairman shall, during the debate in question, exercise all the rights of the Chairman.

43. Any member may with the permission of the Chairman, rise, even while another is speaking, to explain any expression used by himself which may have been misunderstood by the speaker, but he shall confine himself strictly to such explanation.

Interruption.

44. Any member may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even while another member is addressing the meeting but no speech shall be made on such point of order.

Points of order.

45. The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order, and may call any member to order, and may, if necessary, dissolve the meeting, or adjourn it to some hour on the same or the following day.

46. A motion or amendment may be withdrawn by permission of the Chairman by any member who has given notice of such motion or amendment.

Withdrawal.

47. Any motion or amendment standing in the name of a member who is absent from a meeting may be brought forward by any other member.

Absence of mover.

48. On putting any question to the vote the Chairman shall call for an indication of the opinion of the Court by a show of hands in the affirmative, and negative, and shall declare the result thereof according to his opinion.

Voting.

49. Any six members may then demand a division except on a motion of the kind contemplated in Regulation 12. The Chairman shall thereupon give such directions for effecting the division as he shall consider expedient and shall nominate scrutineers to count the votes.

50. A motion for the appointment of a Committee on a subject under debate may be made by any member at any time, and without the notice required by Regulation 9.

Committee.

51. A motion for the appointment of a Committee must define the purpose for which the Committee is to serve and the number of members to compose it. Amend-

Ch. I. ments for enlarging or restricting the number may be made without previous notice. If the motion is carried, the member moving shall name the persons whom he wishes to form the committee. It shall thereupon be open to members to propose and second other names. A ballot shall then be taken, if necessary, and the requisite number appointed from those who obtain the largest number of votes.

52. The quorum for a committee shall be not less than a majority of the members appointed.

53. At the time of the appointment of a committee one of its members shall be elected as Chairman of the committee by the Court.

54. The resolutions of a committee appointed by the Court shall be embodied in a report. The report shall be presented to the Court at its next meeting, subject to provisions of these Regulations respecting notice.

55. In all cases of election other than those speci-
Elections. fically provided for, the candidate, shall be proposed and seconded. If no more candidates are nominated than there are vacancies to be filled, the Chairman shall declare those candidates to be elected. If the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies the voters shall state on the ballot paper the names of the candidates they desire to vote for up to the limit of the number of vacancies.

56. No matter which has been decided by the Court
Reconsideration. shall, within a period of twelve months, be reconsidered, except at a special meeting of the Court convened for the purpose upon the requisition of not less than thirty members. No motion for revision shall be carried unless three-fourths of the members present at such meeting vote in favour thereof.

57. Once every twelve months, or at such other intervals as the Court shall direct, the Executive Council shall cause the minutes of the meeting of the Court to be printed and a copy thereof to be forwarded to each member.

58. In any case not provided for by these regulations, the Chairman shall be entitled to give his own ruling as to procedure.

Emergency Rulings.

59. Representatives of the Press and Visitors may be admitted to meetings of the Court, provided they have obtained the permission of the Registrar.

Press and Visitors.

60. Any member of the Court shall, subject to the Regulations of the Court, be entitled to put questions regarding any matter connected with the administration of the University. A member so putting a question or any other member of the Court shall be entitled to put supplementary questions. Notice of questions to be answered shall be given not less than twenty days before the date of the meeting.

Interpellations.

61. The Vice-Chancellor may decline to answer any question if he considers it contrary to the best interests of the University. Such decision shall be final. The Vice-Chancellor may decline to answer supplementary questions for the same reason.

62. No question may be put which reflects upon the personal character or competence of a member of the University staff.

63. The Vice-Chancellor may ask for notice of a supplementary question which he is not prepared to answer without further enquiry into the facts of the case.

CHAPTER II.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1. The Executive Council shall meet ordinarily on the first Saturday in each month while the University is in session and at such other times as the Vice-Chancellor may for special reasons direct.

2. The Council shall at its first meeting in each calendar year elect a Vice-Chairman for the year, who shall preside at meetings in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor. If at any meeting both the Vice-Chancellor and the Vice-Chairman are absent, the Council shall elect a Chairman for the meeting.

3. Five members inclusive of the Chairman shall form a quorum.

4. Not less than seven days' notice of a meeting shall be given by the Registrar:

Provided that when the nature of the business to be brought before the Council in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor necessitates an immediate meeting shorter notice may be given, but at such meeting no business that is not of immediate urgency shall be transacted.

5. At meetings of the Executive Council the Chairman shall have a vote and a casting vote.

6. The Chairman at any meeting may, at his discretion, apply the Regulations prescribed for discussion of matters at meetings of the Court, in so far as he thinks fit.

7. Any member of an authority or body of the University may make any recommendation or proposal to the Executive Council. Such recommendation or proposal shall be sent in the form of a letter through the Registrar, and shall be considered by the Council at the earliest possible date.

CHAPTER III.

THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

1. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene through the Registrar a meeting of the Academic Council at any time on his own initiative or on receipt of a requisition signed by not less than fifteen members of the Council.

2. Not less than three weeks' notice shall be given of the time and place of meeting.

3. Twenty members inclusive of the Chairman shall form a quorum.

4. In the absence of the Vice-Chancellor the meeting shall elect as Chairman the Dean of one of the Faculties to preside at the meeting.

5. At all meetings of the Council the Chairman shall have a vote and a casting vote.

6. Notice of a motion or resolution to be moved at a meeting of the Academic Council must be in the hands of the Registrar not less than 14 days before the meeting.

7. Notice of an amendment to a motion or resolution of which notice has been given must be in the hands of the Registrar at least seven days before the meeting of the Academic Council at which the motion or resolution is to be moved.

8. Notwithstanding anything contained in Regulations 6 and 7 of this Chapter, the Chairman may allow a motion of which the notice required thereby has not been given to be moved or discussed when the motion is one to accept or to act upon any recommendation or report of any Authority, Board, Council, Committee or Sub-Committee of the University on of a Committee or Sub-Committee of any such body and where it would have been impossible to give the notice required by Regulations 6 and 7 of this Chapter, provided that the Chairman is satisfied that, for the purpose of carrying on the work of the University, it is necessary to obtain an immediate decision upon the motion.

9. The Regulations relating to notice of business and discussion at meetings of the Court shall be applied, so far as may be, at meetings of the Council.

10. There shall be a meeting of the Council in the month of November to be called the Annual Meeting.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FACULTIES.

1. Every meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by the Registrar under the orders of the Dean of the Faculty.

2. There shall be a meeting of every Faculty in the month of November to be called the Annual Meeting.

3. Not less than one-third of the members of a Faculty including the Chairman shall constitute a quorum.

4. Not less than ten days' notice of any meeting of a Faculty shall be given.

5. In the absence of the Dean the members present shall select their own Chairman.

6. The Chairman at a meeting of a Faculty may, at his discretion, apply the regulations prescribed for discussion of matters at a meeting of the Court, so far as he may think fit.

7. It shall be the duty of every Faculty to submit proposals to the Academic Council for draft Ordinances relating to the mode of appointment and duties of examiners, conduct and standards of examinations and courses of study.

8. Except when otherwise directed by the Executive Council the proposals of a Faculty relating to courses of study shall be sent to the Registrar in time to allow of their being printed and circulated among members of the Academic Council before its next meeting.

The Faculty of Arts has varied these Regulations so far as that Faculty is concerned in the following manner :—

Regulation (1) *Add* at the end " or on a requisition signed by not less than seven members "

Regulation (2) *Add* at the end " and an ordinary meeting in March."

Regulation (7) *Read* " Conduct and standards " instead of "Conduct or standards."

CHAPTER V.

COMMITTEES OF COURSES AND STUDIES.

1. There shall be a Committee of Courses and Studies for each Honours School and for each subject for the ordinary degree. The same Committee may be appointed to serve for more than one course.

2. The members of the several Committees of Courses and Studies shall be elected at the annual meetings of their respective Faculties. Members shall hold office for a period of two years from the date of election and shall be eligible for re-election.

Election of Members.

3. Vacancies occurring in the course of the year shall be filled up by the Faculties concerned till the next Annual Meeting of the Faculty.

4. Not less than three-quarters of the members of any committee, including the Chairman, shall be teachers in one or other of the subjects of the course, but in Law not less than one-half of the members of the Committee of Courses and Studies including the Chairman, shall be teachers of the subjects of the courses in Law.

The Faculty of Arts has varied these Regulations so far as that Faculty is concerned as follows :—

For Regulation (1) *substitute* " There shall be a Committee of Courses and Studies for each subject taught in the University."

For Regulation (4)*substitute* " Teachers of the University shall form the majority of the members of any committee."

Add as Regulation 4 (*a*) " Each Committee shall consist of not more than seven members except in the case of Indian Vernaculars in which the Committee shall consist of not more than nine members."

The Faculty of Science has adopted the following :—

4(*b*). In the Faculty of Science, each Committee of Courses and Studies shall consist of not more than seven members.

5. The Chairman of each Committee shall be the Head of the department concerned which teaches the subjects of the course; or where more than one department is concerned, a Head of a department elected by the Faculty from among such departments.

6. If two or more Committees belonging to the same Faculty meet jointly, the Chairman at the joint session shall be the Dean or a Head of a department appointed by the Dean :

Joint Meetings.

Provided that if such Committees belong to different Faculties, the Chairman at the joint session shall be the Vice-Chancellor or a Head of a department appointed by him.

7. It shall be the duty of a Committee to make recommendations to the Faculty concerned regarding—

(1) syllabuses for subjects of instruction,

(2) combinations of subjects permitted in the
   .   various courses,

(3) new courses of study, and

(4) the names of examiners.

8. Two-thirds of the members of a Committee of Courses and Studies or, in the case of joint sessions, of the total number of the Committees meeting jointly, shall form a quorum.

9. Each Committee of Courses and Studies shall draw up a course or courses for adoption in the subject or subjects with which the Committee is concerned.

Procedure in drawing up Courses.

10. The courses proposed shall be printed and circulated among all members of the Faculty. Comments or proposals made by members of the Faculty shall be communicated to the Chairman of the Committee.

11. A Committee of Courses and Studies may dispose of its business by meetings or correspondence, or by both.

12. The Registrar shall forward to the Chairman of a Committee any copies of books relating to the subject with which the Committee is concerned, which may have been received from publishers. The Registrar shall procure for the use of any Committee books and periodicals which the Committee may require. He shall print any notes and minutes which a Committee requires to be printed, and pay to the Chairman of a Committee any expenses incurred by him in circulating books to its members :

Supply of books to members.

Provided that the Registrar, in any case, in which he considers it expedient, may take the orders of the Executive Council before exercising any of the duties prescribed by this Regulation.

CHAPTER VI.

ATTENDANCE AT COURSES OF STUDY IN THE UNIVERSITY.

1. In case of absence from any lecture, notice should be sent to the teacher concerned with an explanation thereof.

2. No student who has suffered from any infectious disease is allowed to attend his class without a medical certificate stating that he is free from infection.

3. Irregularity in attendance, neglect of work, disorderly conduct or other breach of discipline may lead to suspension from classes or in grave cases to expulsion.

4. Students who have absented themselves without permission from class examinations will not be entitled to a certificate of attendance in the class.

5. Students who do not return punctually at the beginning of the session are liable to be refused permission to attend courses of instruction. In case of delay due to illness or other unavoidable cause a student must without loss of time notify the Registrar.

6. Students desiring leave of absence must apply to the Head of the Department of Teaching concerned.

7. Students are required to keep the Registrar informed of their addresses. Any alteration of address must be communicated without delay.

8. A student expelled for idleness or misconduct forfeits all fees and privileges.

9. All students are required to present themselves for the class examination in the subjects which they have been taking and, if they fail in these examinations, they may be required to repeat their courses of study.

CHAPTER VII.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

1. The Library shall be open during such hours as the Library Committee may, from time to time direct, but it may, in exceptional circumstances, be closed by the Librarian.

2. The Library is intended primarily for the use of the members and students of the University, but other persons may be allowed to read in the Library on obtaining special permission from the Library Committee and subject to conditions prescribed in these rules.

3. Any person not being a member of the University 'taff, to whom the Library Committee grants permission to borrow books, and any student of the University, may be allowed, on making a deposit of Rs. 10 to borrow not more than two books or six volumes of a single work from the General Library at one time.

4. Books will be issued from the General Library and the General Science Library and the Departmental Libraries.

5. Books are strictly non-transferable.

6. No book may be borrowed for a longer period than one month and any book may be recalled at any time at the discretion of the Librarian.

7. All books borrowed from the General Library and the Science Library shall be returned on or before the 15th April, when the stock-taking in the General, the Science, and the Departmental Libraries will begin.

8. Officials in charge of the Science Library and the Departmental Libraries should report to the Librarian after stock-taking.

9. The General as well as the Science and Departmental Libraries will be closed for two weeks for stock-taking and no books will be issued during the period without the special permission of the Librarian.

10. The students of the University must return all books borrowed from the General or Science Library and must obtain a certificate to the effect from the Deputy Librarian a week before their examinations.

11. If a book is not returned within 10 days of the receipt of a request for its return signed by the Deputy Librarian, another copy of the book may be bought and debited to the deposit of the borrower, who shall thereupon cease to be entitled to borrow books or use the Library until he shall have made up the full amount of the deposit required. If the value of the book exceeds Rs. 10, the borrower shall be called upon to pay the balance of the price of the book and make a fresh deposit of Rs. 10.

12. A borrower who defaces by writing or marking or in any way damages a book, may be called upon to pay such penalty, not exceeding the value of the book, as the Librarian may fix.

13. No volumes or parts of periodicals nor any book which under the orders of the Librarian has been marked "Reserved" may be taken out of the Library without the special permission of the Librarian to be obtained in each case.

14. Any reader who injures the furniture, or removes or attempts to remove a book from theLibrary, that has not been duly made over to him by a member of the Library staff, may be refused permission to read in the Library by the Librarian, who shall report his action to the Library Committee.

15. The Library Committee may without assigning any reason revoke or suspend any permission given by it to any user of the Library.

16. A list of days upon which the Library is closed shall be posted quarterly in the Reading Room.

17. Applications for the loan of a book or for the use of a book to read in the Library must be made on the prescribed form, obtainable from the Library staff.

18. A fine of 2 annas per day is imposed for the retention of a book or a volume of a work beyond the specified time of return or recall.

19. The Librarian is given discretion to issue books for the period of the summer vacation notwithstanding Rule 7.

20. Reader's Tickets must be obtained from the Library staff by all users of the Library. Such tickets will remain in force for the academic year in which they are issued, unless cancelled by order of the Librarian, and are not transferable.

21. No tracing or copy of any manuscript or print shall be made without the permission of the Librarian.

22. Readers may be permitted by the Librarian to reserve not more than two books or manuscripts for use on succeeding days up to a limit of six days ; but if they are not present in the Library on any such day such reservation will cease to have further effect.

23. A list of new books shall be displayed monthly in a conspicuous place in the Library.

24. A register shall be kept in which those who use the Library may enter the names of books the purchase of which is suggested. Such suggestion shall be laid before the Library Committee at its next meeting.

25. Conversation and smoking are strictly prohibited in the Library.

26. Borrowers are advised to inspect books issued to them at the time of issue and to call attention to any damage or defacement detected by them.

27. The Head of a department is given discretion to select for his Departmental Library, from the section of the General Library dealing with his subject, such books as are likely to be required for constant use in his department, but no books shall be so transferred until they are properly catalogued and numbered and the aggregate number of such books shall not exceed 500.

28. Losses of books shall be reported by the Librarian to the Library Committee at its next meeting.

29. Books transferred from the General Library to a Department of Teaching may be retained in the Departmental Library at the discretion of the Head of the department.

30. Before a book is made over to a Department of Teaching, it shall be entered in the General catalogue and its transfer to the Departmental Library be recorded.

31. The Head of a Department of Teaching will be responsible for the safe custody of books placed in his Departmental Library.

32. When the process of stock-taking in a section of the General Library or in a Departmental Library is complete, the Librarian shall report the result to the Library Committee.

33. The procedure in regard to the purchase of books shall be as follows :—

(1) The Librarian will place before the Library Committee once in three months a list of the books in the register, referred to in Regulation 24. which have been suggested for purchase by the users of the Library.

(2) The Library Committee will pass orders upon the list and the Librarian will thereupon take steps to obtain the books approved by the Committee.

(3) The balance, after distribution by the Library Committee among the Departments of Teaching, may be expended by the Heads of Departments of Teaching for the purchase of books through the Librarian.

34. Back numbers of periodicals except those of Science should be kept in the General Library.

CHAPTER VIII.

MANAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY PROVIDENT FUND.

1. The amount in hand to the credit of the Provident Fund shall be invested in Government Promissory notes, or be placed on fixed deposit in the Imperial Bank of India, or in the Post Office Savings Bank, according as the Executive Council may direct.

2. The interest received by the University on sums so invested or deposited shall be added half-yearly to the amount to the credit of the Fund and shall be apportioned between the various depositors in proportion to the total amount standing to the credit of each depositor.

3. The Executive Council shall cause to be maintained proper accounts relating to the Fund, showing the amount for the time being to the credit of each depositor and the general state of the Fund, in such form as it may, from time to time prescribe.

CHAPTER IX.

UNIVERSITY ACCOUNTS.

1. The income of the University shall be divided under two heads, *viz*.:—

(*a*) Government Grant.

(*b*) Non-Government Sources.

2. The Finance Committee shall prepare in the prescribed form a budget estimate of the probable income and expenditure and submit it to the Executive Council for approval on or before 15th August annually.

Preparation of Budget.

3. The budget estimate shall set forth the estimated receipts and expenditure and opening and closing balances.

4. The budget estimate shall be accompanied by necessary explanatory schedules.

5. If, at any time, during the year, the Executive Council has reason to believe that the budget under any head is likely to be exceeded and that the excess cannot be met by reduction under some other head, a supplementary budget estimate shall be prepared by the Finance Committee.

6. If the Executive Council has reason to suppose that the receipts under any head are likely to fall considerably short of the budget estimate, a revised budget estimate shall be prepared by the Finance Committee.

Remission of fees.

7. All fees and fines shall be paid into the office of the Registrar.

Payment of salaries.

8. Salaries fall due on the first day of the month following that for which the salary is paid.

9. Income-tax, Subscription to Provident Fund, House Rent and other dues to the University shall be deducted from the salaries of officers and teachers before payment is made to them.

10. Payment of salaries shall ordinarily be by cheque. If any officer or teacher desires that payment shall be made to him in cash he will attend the Registrar's Office at a time fixed by the Registrar and receive it in person.

11. With every payment of salary shall be furnished a slip showing the amount of salary due and the amount of deduction under different heads.

12. Save with the special sanction of the Vice-Chancellor no claim by an officer or teacher for money due to him from the University shall be valid, unless made within six months of the date at which the payment fell due.

13. No recovery of salary or other money paid in excess by the University to an officer or teacher shall be made after more than six months after the annual audit.

Consolidated allotments.

14. The following officers may be severally granted consolidated annual allotments and shall maintain an account-register of all the expenditure incurred therefrom. The Registrar will receive reports regarding and check expenditure on each such allotment—

(1) The Principals of University Colleges and the Wardens of University Hostels.

(2) The Heads of Departments of Teaching.

(3) The Librarian.

(4) The Registrar.

They will be allowed permanent advances for petty expenditure.

15. There shall be maintained a permanent register in which all appointments, promotions, leave, suspension, fines, reduction or enhancement of salaries and office arrangements regarding all members of the University Staff are entered.

Record of appointments.

CHAPTER X.

PROCEDURE RELATING TO THE DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

1. The Vice-Chancellor will sanction expenditure upto the budget allotment under each head of the Budget.

2. All requisitions for expenditure apart from the following heads—(a) salary, (b) objects definitely described and specifically named and provided for in the budget or in a resolution of the Executive Council, shall be submitted to the Vice-Chancellor by the Head of the department concerned in the prescribed form (appended); on which the Treasurer has expressed his opinion.

In the case of leave and acting allowances the bills should pass through the Treasurer in accordance with the above procedure.

3. In cases where his opinion is requested, any papers relating to the subject shall be sent to the Treasurer by the Registrar.

4. The annual estimates and the statement of accounts shall be prepared under the direction of the Vice-Chancellor and sent to the Treasurer to be laid before the Finance Committee. The Treasurer may ask for the necessary papers, if he finds it necessary, bearing on any item in the estimates or statement.

5. These estimates and statements shall be presented to the Executive Council and the Court by the Treasurer.

6. Before any proposal for new expenditure not covered by the Budget is brought before the Executive Council, it shall be communicated to the Treasurer with necessary papers, if any, for his opinion, which shall be laid before the Council with such notes, if any, as the Vice-Chancellor may make.

7. The final decision whether any such proposal shall be brought before the Executive Council shall rest with the Vice-Chancellor.

8. The Treasurer may, at any time, call for information about the manner in which any money had been spent.

9. Cheques shall be signed by the Registrar.

FORM PRESCRIBED.

Requisition Form.

Requirement.................................

....

....

Signature of Head of Department.

Amount provided in the Budget.
Amount already spent.
Amount available.

Note by Accountant.
Remarks of Treasurer.
Orders by Vice-Chancellor.

CHAPTER XI.

ENDOWMENTS AND BEQUESTS.

1. Endowments, the annual income from which is to be used for the periodical grant of medals, prizes, scholarships, or the maintenance of a University Chair or Readership may be of the following forms :—

(a) Any amount in cash or trustee securities of not less than Rs. 1,000.

(b) Landed property with a net annual profit of not less than Rs. 500.

2. All endowments (whether in the form of a bequest, donation or transfer of property) must be made in writing and by a registered deed, in all cases in which registration is necessary under the provisions of any Act for the time being in force in British India.

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CHAPTER XII.

APPOINTMENTS TO TEACHING POSTS.

1. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Dean of the Faculty concerned, if he is a member of the Committee, if not, the Head of the department concerned, shall take the Chair at any meeting of the Board.

2. In the event of a tie, the Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his vote as a member.

3. Three members of the Selection Committee shall form a quorum.

4. The Vice-Chancellor, shall, when the Selection Committee is required to act, fix a date for the meeting of the Committee, and shall inform the Committee of a date before which it is desirable that the appointment in question should be made.

5. In making recommendations, the Committee shall not be limited in its choice to the persons who have applied for the post.

6. (*a*) The report of the Selection Committee will state definitely what person is recommended;

(*b*) The Committee shall ordinarily select at least three persons in order of merit and state that in the event of the first refusing or being unable to accept the post, it shall be offered to the second, and then to the third, if the second is not available.

(*c*) It shall also state (1) the names and qualifications of the candidates; and (2) the ground on which the candidate or candidates selected are recommended to the Executive Council;

(*d*) The Committee may report that no person can be found with the qualifications required to fill the vacant post, and may suggest to the Executive Council temporary measures for providing the necessary teaching.

7. The report of the Committee shall be treated as confidential, but it may be read *in extenso* at the meeting of the Executive Council at which the Report is considered.

8. Unless all the members agree, at least a week's notice of the meeting of the Committee, and of any change in the date or hour, shall be given to the members. Ordinarily no meetings shall be held on University holidays.

9. Whenever the Committee is considering an appointment likely to affect the position of any member of the Committee, he shall, after he has expressed his opinion, be requested to retire from the meeting, but he shall be allowed to vote; and, in all such cases, votes shall be given by ballot.

APPENDIX.

Form of Application for Admission to the University.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF

ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

I hereby apply to be admitted to the University of Allahabad. The fee of Re. 1 prescribed is forwarded herewith.

I am, etc.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly) —————————

Address —————————

Date of application ————

Particulars to be filled in by the applicant.

Name ————————————————————

Date of birth and age, in years and months ———— ————

Name of father, his occupation and residence ————————

Name and address of guardian ———— ———— ————

Religion _____

Caste, if any _____

Length of residence in the U. P. _____

Examination for which he proposes to study * _____

Class which he wishes to join _____

Subjects which he proposes to take _____

Schools and colleges in which he has read _____

Subjects which he took at the last Examination _____

Examinations which he has passed entitling him to admission to the University (the name of the University and the year and the division in which he passed to be specified in each case) _____

Date of application _____

N.B.—The applicant must furnish on the day of his admission a leaving certificate from the college, in which he has last studied. In the case of an applicant who has not studied in a college he must produce satisfactory evidence in regard to his having passed the examination qualifying him for admission to the University as also in regard to his conduct or character. In the case of a candidate coming from another University he must produce a leaving certificate from the College in which he has last studied as well as a migration certificate from the University from which he is coming.

CARD OF ADMISSION AS A STUDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

I hereby certify that _____ has been duly admitted by me as a student of the University to study for the Examination for the degree of _____ in the subject of _____

REGISTRAR,
Allahabad University.

Dated the 193

Important Resolutions of the various bodies.

Admissions.—Female students not to be admitted to B.A. classes along with male students without the permission of the Vice-Chancellor.

(E. C. resolution No. 140, dated 18th July, 1925.)

Attendance.—The extent up to which shortage of percentage can be condoned.

(E. C. resolutions No. 23, dated 22nd January, 1925, and No. 113, dated 22nd April, 1930.)

Amount of work to be done by teachers.—Minimum number of periods of teaching work per week (including formal lectures and tutorial or practical work) fixed. Tutorial and practical classes to count as one full period.

(E. C. resolutions No. 52, dated 2nd February, 1924, and No. 99, dated 20th April, 1929.)

Buildings.—Tenders to be invited for every single item of work involving expenditure of Rs. 5,000 and above.

(E. C. resolution No. 334, dated 21st December, 1925.)

Tenders to be invited from contractors in connection with the contract for annual repairs and maintenance of electric installation.

(E. C. resolution No 102, dated 17th April, 1926.)

Canvassing.—Any canvassing by a candidate for any post under the University or for appointment as examiner either personally or through friends shall be considered a disqualification.

(E. C. resolution No. 256, dated 8th October, 1923.)

Any one who wishes to be appointed an examiner in any subject should send in his name with his qualifications through the Registrar to the Chairman of the

Selection Committee, but any attempt at canvassing should disqualify the candidate.

(Acad. C. resolution No. 19, dated 24th April, 1923.)

Conferences and Congresses.—Teachers to be considered "on duty" when they conduct examinations or attend meetings of other Universities, provided the total period of absence does not exceed 15 days. All such engagements to be reported to the Executive Council. One teacher of each Science Department allowed to attend meetings of the Science Congress provided he has been invited to read a paper. Travelling allowance will be given only to those teachers of the University whom the University sends as its representatives. Travelling allowance to be paid to not more than three teachers of the Science Departments for attending the Science Congress and their selection to be made by the Vice-Chancellor in consultation with the Dean of the Faculty of Science. Teachers deputed as representatives of the University to be paid the following Travelling Allowance.—

(a) Second Class fare each way.

(b) Single third class servant's fare for servants, if any.

(c) Daily allowance of Rs. 7-8 both for day of journey and day of halt.

(E. C. resolutions Nos. 226 *(ii)*, dated 6th October, 1923 ; 33, dated 8th January, 1927 ; 78, dated 12th February, 1927, and 338, dated 19th December, 1927 ; and 180, dated 29th September, 1928.)

Crosthwaite Girls' College.—Lady Principal of the Crosthwaite Girls' College to be given the same status and the same powers with regard to University women students as the Principal of a College. Lady Lecturers of the University, who are in residence at the Crosthwaite College, to be expected to conform to such rules of residence as may be framed by the Crosthwaite College Committee. (E. C. resolution No. 13, dated 11th January, 1930.)

Duty Allowance.—Applications to officiate in the I.E.S. should be dealt with by means of Duty allowance, where necessary, and not by recommendations to Government for grant of officiating allowance.

(E. C. resolution No. 42, dated 9th March, 1923.)

A Lecturer who officiates as a Reader should be paid an allowance of Rs. 50 a month and a Reader who officiates for a Professor an allowance of Rs. 100 a month. No officiating allowance can be drawn unless the officiating period lasts for three months.

(E. C. resolution No. 176, dated 10th August, 1925.)

Engineer.—Duties of the Engineer to include the following :—

(1) To be in-charge of and look after all University buildings, roads and works.

(2) To supervise and carry out all repairs and to measure the work done and check the bills connected therewith.

(3) To prepare designs, specifications and estimates for all works and to supervise their execution and to check and verify the bills submitted by the contractors.

(4) To supervise and look after the working and maintenance of the electric installations, gas plants and electric pumps.

(5) To do any other work in connection with the University property or other property intended to be acquired or used for University purposes.

(E. C. resolution No. 104, dated 22nd April, 1930.)

Enrolment Certificate.—A fee of Re. 1 to be charged for a duplicate copy of the enrolment certificate.

(Ex. C. resolution No. 54 (*v*), dated 3rd March, 1928.)

Examinations.—University examinations to begin on the first working day in April other than Saturday.

(E. C. resolution No. 61, dated 22nd March, 1930.)

Examination results.—Vice-Chancellor authorized to publish the results of the University Examinations.

(E. C. resolution No. 143, dated 22nd April, 1924.)

Names of successful candidates in the M.A., M.Sc , and B.A. and B.Sc. Honours to be printed in order of merit.

(E. C. resolution No. 5, dated 23rd January, 1926.)

Examiners.—Vice-Chancellor authorized to appoint examiners for the re-examination of answer-books. The examiners need not be the original examiners.

(E. C. resolution No. 124, dated 22nd April, 1927.)

Expenditure.—Vice-Chancellor authorized to sanction expenditure up to Budget allotment under each head.

(E. C. resolution No. 226, dated 6th October, 1923.)

Vice-Chancellor authorized to sanction works or the purchase of stock or furniture up to a limit of Rs. 100 without inviting tenders.

(E. C. resolution No. 11, dated 23rd January, 1926.)

Certificates of payment signed by the Heads of departments in lieu of actual payees' receipts to be accepted up to a limit of Rs. 3.

(Finance Committee resolution printed on p. 517 of the Minutes for 1925.)

Examiners.—No second examiner to be appointed if the number of candidates does not exceed 500 in any one paper.

(E. C. resolution No. 68, dated 20th March, 1926.)

Finance Committee.—Term of office of the members of the Finance Committee fixed at three years.

(E. C. resolution No. 372, dated 13th December, 1924.)

Fines.—Vice-Chancellor empowered at his discretion to impose a fine up to Rs. 2 in each subject for absence from terminal examinations without permission.

(E. C. resolution No. 50, dated 7th April, 1923.)

Fine of annas two to be imposed on the members of the U. T. C. for absence from compulsory parades.

(E. C. resolution No. 178, dated 10th August, 1925.)

Fines realized from students to be credited to the " Poor Boys' Fund. "

(E. C. resolution No. 291, dated 25th November, 1926.)

Same fine to be imposed for delay in payment of Hostel fees as that for delay in payment of tuition fee.

(E. C. resolution No 330, dated 19th December, 1927.)

Government Hostel.—Government Hostel re-named Muir Hostel.

(E. C. resolution No. 155, dated 5th September, 1923.)

Halting allowance.—An halting allowance of Rs. 20 per month to be granted to the Maulvi of the History department when he is sent out of Allahabad for copy-ing MSS. The Head of the History department to see that the Maulvi copies at the rate of between 7 to 10 foolscap pages at least per day.

(E. C. resolution No. 157 dated 14th September, 1929.)

Hostels.—Attendance to be taken at 9 P.M., after which no student allowed to leave the Hostel without the written permission of the Warden or the Superintendent.

(Board of Residence resolution printed on p. 19 of the Minutes for 1925.)

Invigilation.—University staff required to invigilate at the University Examinations without remuneration.

(E. C. resolution No. 39, dated 9th March, 1923.)

Leave.—Applications for leave must be supported by the certificate of a qualified medical practitioner except in cases in which the Vice-Chancellor is satisfied that such certificate was not procurable.

(Executive Council resolution 205, dated 15th November, 1928.)

Law Hostel.—Rs. 8 only to be charged for a room in the Law Hostel when occupied by two brothers.

(E. C. resolution No. 310 (*ii*), dated 19th November, 1925.)

Law Hostel re-named Sir Sundar Lal Hostel.

(E. C. resolution No 187, dated 21st August, 1926.)

Loan of Science apparatus.—Science apparatus to be lent on certain conditions.

(E. C. resolution No. 50, dated 14th February, 1925.)

Medical arrangements.—

(E. C. resolutions Nos. 288 and 85, dated 26th September, 1924, and 7th March, 1925.)

Every student of the University to be medically examined within two months of admission.

(E. C. resolution No. 61, dated 12th February, 1927.)

Names.—Change in names not allowed except in the case of adoption or change of religion.

(E. C. resolution No. 116, dated 19th April, 1926.)

Non-Regular Students.—Non-regular students may be permitted to attend lectures without additional fee

if they are already students of the University on the production of cards issued by the Heads of departments provided that attendance of such lectures will not qualify for any University Examination.

Non-University students may be admitted to special lectures on payment of Rs. 4 a month for the course of lectures in each subject.

(E. C. resolution No. 169, dated 5th September, 1923.)

Printing of Publications of the Teaching Departments.—The publication of the work of any University Department will require the previous approval of the University.

(Provisional E. C. resolution No. 19, dated 23rd September, 1922.)

Librarian.—Term of office of the Librarian fixed at one year.

(E. C. resolution No. 245, dated 2nd August, 1924.)

Proctor.—Term of office of the Proctor fixed at three years

(E. C. resolution No. 297, dated 25th November, 1926.)

Seal.—Registrar authorized to keep and affix the University Seal.

(E. C. resolution No. 97, dated 8th March, 1924.)

Study Leave.—Not more than one teacher in each department to be granted study leave at one and the same time and not more than 5 per cent. of the number of teachers in a department to be on study leave at any time.

No one to be granted study leave until he has put in five years' continuous service.

No one to be granted study leave a second time before he has put in 10 more years of service.

(E. C. resolutions Nos. 44 and 325, dated 19th December, 1927, and 3rd March, 1928.)

Travelling allowance.—Research Scholars allowed 1¾ Inter Class fares each way and halting allowance at the rate of Rs. 2 per day on the days that they are not travelling.

(E. C. resolution No. 89, dated 7th March, 1925.)

Except with the previous sanction of the Executive Council not more than 15 days' halting allowance to be granted to research scholars.

(E. C. resolution No. 156, dated 31st July, 1926.)

Members to be paid travelling allowance from the place they declare their headquarters.

(E. C. resolution No. 16, dated the 23rd of January, 1926.)

No provision need be made for teachers going out by themselves for purposes of their own research, provided that if a teacher is directed by the Head of the department, with the consent of the Vice-Chancellor, to carry on any particular work connected with the studies comprised in the department, his travelling allowance may be paid within the budget allotment sanctioned for T. A. to Teaching staff and students. In the Faculty of Arts the grant should be utilised only for research scholars going out with a teacher, if necessary, to study manuscripts, inscriptions, etc., not only for seeing places.

(E. C. resolution No. 205, dated 28th November, 1929.)

Teaching Staff.—The Executive Council considers it undesirable in the best interests of this University for any member of the Teaching staff to stand as a candidate for any of the legislatures, or to be a member thereof.

(E. C. resolution No. 296, dated 15th December, 1923.)

Teachers appointed on Rs. 150 per mensem in the Faculties other than that of Science styled 'Junior Lecturers.'

(E. C. resolution No. 119, dated 19th April, 1926.)

Period of probation of temporary teachers to count from their first appointment if appointed to permanent posts, provided the teacher is appointed in the same grade but not otherwise.

(E. C. resolution No. 306, dated 19th November, 1925.)

Probation of two years necessary in the case of Demonstrators promoted to Lectureships.

(E. C. resolution No. 53, dated 3rd March, 1928.

If suitable candidates are not available to fill the posts of professors or readers created by the Academic Council, the posts may be filled by the appointment respectively of readers and lecturers, unless it is the decision of the Academic Council that no one except of the rank of professor or reader should be appointed to the post.

(Acad. C. resolution No. 61, dated 24th November, 1923.)

Rules regarding the cadre of departments and the promotion of teachers.

(1) Ordinarily there should be a Professor at the head of each department of teaching or, if there is no Professor, a Reader. A department of teaching should ordinarily consist of a Professor, a Reader or Readers and as many Lecturers—Junior Lecturers and Demonstrators—as may be required for the actual work of teaching, provided that the number of higher posts (Professors and Readers) in each department should ordinarily be not less than 33% and not more than 40% of the whole cadre of the department, excluding junior lecturers and demonstrators. Nothing in this resolution will affect the present incumbents.

(2) A Lecturer, Junior Lecturer or Demonstrator in this University shall be eligible for promotion to a Readership only after (*a*) he has served as a Lecturer, Junior Lecturer or Demonstrator for at least five years; and (*b*) has taken a higher degree, or has done continuous research work, or has established a reputation as a sound scholar; and (*c*) has proved a specially efficient teacher and (*d*) has proved himself useful in the general life of the University.

(3) A Reader in this University shall be eligible for promotion to Professorship only after (*a*) he has served as a Reader for at least five years and (*b*) has established a reputation in the country for sound scholarship, research and special efficiency in teaching.

NOTE 1.—'Promotion' as herein used means appointment to a professorship where the professor's vacancy has been filled by a reader, or appointment to a readership where a reader's vacancy has been filled by a lecturer.

NOTE 2.—The qualifications laid down above in respect of research or scholarship shall, as far as possible, also be required from applicants who are not already in the service of the University; and these candidates must also have had adequate teaching experience.

(4) Whenever a vacancy occurs in a permanent cadre the appointment should be made by advertisement; fitness for the post being the only consideration.

(E. C. resolution No. 215, dated 28th and 30th November, 1929).

Term.—Term of office of members fixed at three years wherever it is not fixed otherwise.

(E. C. resolution No. 57, dated 13th February, 1926.)

X'ray.—Physics department permitted to undertake X'ray cases.

(E. C. resolution No. 36, dated 8th January, 1927.)

Theses.—Those who are granted the Doctor's degree should be asked to present two copies of their theses for record in the University.

(E. C. resolution No 26, dated 5th January, 1929.

FORM OF AGREEMENT.

Agreement made the   day of   19 , between

. . . .
of the first part and the University of Allahabad being a body corporate constituted under the Allahabad University Act, 1921 (hereinafter called " the University ") of the second part.

Whereas the University has engaged the party of the first part to serve the University as   for a term of   years, subject to the conditions and upon the terms hereinafter contained. Now THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that the party of the first part and the University hereby contract and agree as follows :—

1. That the engagement for the said term of   years shall begin from the   day of   19 and shall be determinable as hereinafter provided.

2. That the University shall pay the party of the first part for his services at the rate of Rs.   (Rupees   per month.)

3. That during the continuance of his service under the terms of this agreement the party of the first part shall be entitled to the benefit of the Provident Fund maintained for persons in the service of the University as constituted by S. 48 of the said Act, and the Statutes made thereunder and shall pay such subscriptions to the said Fund as shall be payable under the said Statutes (by which Statutes he agrees to be bound), and that the University may deduct the said subscriptions from any money that may be payable to the party of the first part under this agreement or otherwise.

4. That the party of the first part, will obey and to the best of his ability carry out the lawful directions of any officer, authority or body of the University to whose authority he may, while this agreement is in force, be subject under the provisions of the said Act or under any Statute or Ordinance made thereunder.

5. That the party of the first part will devote his whole time to the service of the University as   and will not without having first obtained the permission of the officer, authority or body of the University authorised in that behalf under the provisions of the said Act or under any Statute or Ordinance made thereunder either (a) engage directly or indirectly, in any trade, business, or occupation on his own account, or (b) except in case of accident or sickness certified by a competent medical authority absent himself from his said duties.

6. That the University may at any time dispense with the service of the party of the first part without notice in the event of misconduct on his part or of a breach by him of any of the conditions herein specified.

7. That in case the party of the first part shall be in-capacitated by illness or any other cause from duly performing his duties under this agreement for a period or periods exceeding in all six months (vacations not being reckoned therein) in any fifty-two consecutive weeks, the Executive Council of the University may at its option determine this agreement forthwith and without notice after paying the party of the first part a sum equivalent to three months' salary in addition to any sum then due to him as arrears of salary for any month or part of a month.

8. That the party of the first part shall be entitled to leave in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinances or Rules for the time being in force under the said Act.

9. That where any dispute arising out of this contract has at the request of the party of the first part been referred to a tribunal of arbitration, as constituted under Section 47 of the said Act, the decision of such tribunal shall be final and no suit shall lie in any Civil Court in respect of the matters decided by the tribunal.

10. That unless not less than three months before the termination of the said term of   years either of

the parties hereto gives notice in writing to the other that the said party does not intend to renew this agreement, this agreement shall continue in force until determined by either of the parties hereto giving to the other not less than three calendar months' notice in writing to terminate it on the last day of the month named on such notice.

Signed this   day of   19

by the said ....

and sealed by the University.   ....

Signed by the said ....

....

in the presence of   ....

....

Sealed by the University

through its Registrar

....

in the presence of   ....

....

Agreement to be entered into by the part-time teachers of the University.

The scale for part-time teachers should be $\frac{1}{2}$ of the scale for whole-time teachers in the various grades.

2. These teachers shall be appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Selection Committee.

3. The part-time teachers shall ordinarily be appointed for one academical year (including the vacation); but in special cases they may be appointed for a longer period.

4. Casual and sick leave can be granted to these teachers on the terms laid down in the University leave rules; "study leave" cannot be granted. When a part-time teacher is granted leave by the College or Hostel in which he is employed the granting of leave allowance to him by the University shall be in the discretion of the Executive Council.

5. The following form of agreement is suggested :—

Form of Agreement.

Agreement made the.............day of...........193...
between..............(hereinafter) called the party of the
first part, and the University of Allahabad hereinafter
called "the University of Allahabad" of the second part.

Whereas the University has engaged the party of the
first part to serve the University as....................for a
term of...............subject to the conditions herein-
after contained. Now this agreement witness that the
party of the first part and the University hereby contract
and agree as follows :—

1. That the engagement for the said term of............
shall begin from the day of...........193...and shall be
determinable as hereinafter provided.

2. That the University shall pay the party of the first
part for his services at the rate of Rs ....per month.

3. That the party of the first part will carry out the
lawful directions of any authority or body of the Uni-
versity to whose authority he may, while this agreement
is in force, be subject under the provisions of the Allah-
abad University Act or under any Statutes or Ordinances
made thereunder.

4. That the party of the first part will not, except in
case of accident or sickness certified by a competent
medical authority, absent himself from his said duties.

5. That the University may at any time dispense with
the services of the party of the first part without notice in
the event of misconduct on his part or of a breach by
him of any of the conditions herein specified.

6. That in case the party of the first part shall be
incapacitated by illness or any other cause from duly
performing his duties under this agreement for a period
or periods exceeding in all three months, vacation not
being reckoned therein, in any 52 consecutive weeks the
University may at its option determine this agreement
forthwith and without notice after paying the party of
the first part a sum equivalent to three months' salary in
addition to any sum then due to him as arrears of salary
for any month or part of a month.

7. That the party of the first part shall be entitled to casual leave or sick leave in accordance with the provisions of the University leave rules ; and that, when he is granted leave by the college or hostel in which he is employed, the granting of leave allowance to him by the University shall be in the discretion of the Executive Council; but he shall not be entitled to study leave.

8. That where any dispute arising out of this contract has at the request of the party of the first part been referred to a tribunal of arbitration, as constituted under Section 47 of the said Act, the decision of such tribunal shall be final and no suit shall lie in any Civil Court in respect of the matters decided by the tribunal.

9. That, unless on or before the 1st of January of the year in which the term specified herein will terminate, either of the parties hereto gives notice in writing to the other that the said party does not intend to renew this agreement, this agreement shall remain in force from year to year until terminated by the other party giving notice to the other in the manner provided in this clause.

Signed this   day of   19

by the said——— ..

and sealed by the University.

Signed by the said - -

in the presence of

sealed by the University

through its Registrar

in the presence of

Scheme for constituting a special fund to enable students and members of the staff of the University to proceed to foreign Universities for higher studies.

1. The University should set apart a sum of Rs. 12,000 or such amount as the Executive Council sees fit out of the University reserve funds for the purposes of making loans to students or members of the staff of the University to enable them to proceed to foreign Universities for higher studies.

2. Borrowers should pay interest on all loans made out of that fund at the same rate as that received by the University on any portion of its reserve funds which may be set aside for the above purpose of forming the fund.

3. Borrowers should give proper security for the repayment of any such loan.

4. The University should constitute a special committee to report to the Executive Council on all applications for such loans and loans should be made by the Executive Council after consideration of the report of that committee.

5. Only post-graduate students or members of the Teaching staff of the University should be eligible for such a loan.

6. Any applicant for a loan should comply with the following conditions :—

   (a) He should produce a recommendation from the Head of his department.

   (b) He should give particulars of his qualifications or the pursuit of higher studies abroad and state the places in which he intends to pursue them.

7. Loans should only be made on the following conditions :—

> (a) That the borrower contracts with the University that he, if a student when the loan is made to him, will work as a lecturer for not less than Rs. 250 a month for two years or, if a teacher when the loan is made to him, will work as a teacher on Rs. 300 a month or on his grade pay at the date of his return (whichever may be the greater) for two years, and that he will in the first instance offer his services on those terms to the University if he was connected with it at the date when he received the loan and that, if his services are not required by the institution with which he was connected at the date when he received the loan, he will accept service on the same terms in any other institution of the University which may require him and if his services are not required by any such institution he shall be free to accept service anywhere or to engage in any profession, business, trade, or occupation which he chooses.

(*Note.*—In the above clause the expression " Connected with an institution " means in the case of a teacher, the institution on the staff of which he is a teacher when a loan is made to him and in the case of a student who is not a teacher, the institution in which he is reading for a degree when a loan is made to him.

An Agreement made the———————— ———day of
———————————19 , between——————————a
——————————————in the———————— Department
of the University of Allahabad (hereinafter called the
borrower) of the first part and——————————————
and——————————————— (hereinafter called the sureties)
of the second part and the University of Allahabad
(hereinafter called the University) of the third part.

Whereas by letter dated the——— ————————day of
——————— ———19 , and addressed to the University,
the said borrower applied to the University for a loan of
Rs.— ——— ——— ——— — (Rupees—————————————)
to enable him to go out of India for further studies in
——————————————————and whereas the Executive Council
has by resolution No.———— ———passed at its meeting
on the———————————— day of——— —— —————————19 ,
agreed to lend him the sum of Rs.——————————————
(Rupees ——————————— ————————————) for the pur-
pose aforesaid upon the terms and conditions stated in
the said resolution and whereas the University has at
the request of the sureties lent to the borrower the said
sum of Rs.— ———————— ——(Rupees——— ———————————)
(the receipt of which he hereby acknowledges) upon the
terms hereinafter appearing.

Now it is hereby agreed between the parties hereto
that in consideration of the said loan :

(1) The borrower will repay the said sum of Rs.———
with interest at the rate of———˙per cent. simple interest
per annum in accordance with the terms of this
agreement.

(2) The borrower will on his return to India **work**
as a——— ·· ——— in the ——— ·· ——— ———————
Department in the University on his grade pay for **two**
years, if the University desires to retain him in its
service on those terms, provided that this clause shall
not prevent him from accepting service anywhere or
from engaging in any profession, trade or occupation
whatever, if the University does not offer to retain him
in its service on the terms aforesaid within one month
after his intimating to the University that he has returned
to India or within one month of the expiry of his leave
whichever period shall first expire.

(3) While the borrower is absent from India for such study as aforesaid, he will not engage in any profession, trade, occupation or business other than the teaching or study of——————————— .

(4) No instalment of the said loan and no interest thereon will be demanded from the teacher while he is engaged in such study as aforesaid————————and is not earning in any way, or receiving from any source, an income of such an amount as would, in the opinion of the said Executive Council enable him to repay the said loan either immediately or by instalments or would enable him to pay interest thereon at the rate aforesaid.

(5) If in the opinion of the said Executive Council the borrower is for the reasons mentioned in clause 4 able to repay the said loan or to pay interest thereon, the borrower will pay the same on receiving a demand from the University and will otherwise comply with the terms of such demand.

(6) If the borrower performs the conditions and carries out the terms of clauses 2 and 3, the University will allow him to repay the said loan by monthly instalments of Rs. ——————— (Rupees———————) or at the rate of 10 per cent. of his salary for the time being, whichever may be greater by deduction from his salary beginning with the salary of the first month after he rejoins or his leave terminates.

(7) If after the borrower has finished his aforesaid studies ——————————he either (a) refuses to return to the service of the University in accordance with the provisions of clause 2; or (b) if when in Europe or elsewhere and before his return to India, he engages in any profession, trade, occupation or business other than the study of——————— or (c) if by reason of bad health or any other cause he becomes incapable of carrying out the conditions and terms of clause 2 ; the University shall be entitled to recover the whole of the amount of any leave allowance paid by it to the borrower after the date of these presents AND ALSO the whole amount of the said loan then unpaid and to recover payment of all such sums either at once or by instalments, as the said Executive Council may think fit.

(8) (*a*) If the borrower dies before the University has an opportunity of offering to allow him to return to the service of the University on the terms specified in clause 2, his heirs or legal representatives shall be bound to repay to the University such sums as he himself would have been bound to repay under the terms of clause 6, if he had refused to return to work as aforesaid.

(*b*) If the borrower after having returned to the service of the University, dies before the expiration of the period specified in clause 2, his heirs or legal representatives shall be bound to pay to the University such proportion of such sum as aforesaid as the unexpired portion of such period of service bears to the whole of the period specified in clause 2.

(9) We the sureties hereby jointly and severally agree with the University that we will pay to it such sums as aforesaid and all other sums that may be payable by the borrower to the University under any of the terms and conditions of this agreement, if the borrower or his heirs or legal representatives make default in repaying any sum to the University in accordance with the terms herein contained.

In WITNESS whereof the parties of the first and second part have hereunto set their hands and the University has set its seal the day and year first above written.

A_N A_{GREEMENT} made the————day of ————19
_{BETWEEN} ————————————of the———————————
Department of the University of Allahabad (hereinafter
called the teacher) of the one-first part (A_{ND}——————
————————————A_{ND}————————————(hereinafter
called the sureties) of the second part A_{ND} the Uni-
versity of Allahabad (hereinafter called the Univer-
sity) of the other third part.   W_{HEREAS} the teacher
has applied to the University for Study Leave for a
period of ————————months to enable him to go out
of India for study in————————————A_{ND} W_{HEREAS} the
Executive Council has in resolution No.————————
passed at its meeting on the————————————day of
. ——— ——— ———————————19   , granted him leave for.——————————
months for the purpose aforesaid.

Now I_T I_S H_{EREBY} A_{GREED} between the parties hereto
that in consideration of the grant of such leave to the
teacher :—

(1) The teacher will on his return to India work
as a ———— —————————————— in the—————— ——————————
Department in the University on his grade pay for at
least two years, in accordance with the terms of his
contract of service with the University.

(2) While the teacher is absent from India for any
such study as aforesaid,   he will not engage in any
profession, trade, occupation or business other than the
teaching or study of ————————————————

(3) If after the teacher has finished his aforesaid
studies in————————————————————he either (*a*) refuses
to return to the service of the University in accor-
dance with the provisions of clause (1) or (*b*) if,
either in————————————elsewhere, before his return to
India, he engages in any profession, trade, occupation
or business other than the study of————————————
the University shall be entitled to recover the whole
of the amount of any leave allowance paid by it to
the teacher after the date of these presents.

(4) We the sureties hereby jointly and severally
agree with the University that if the teacher or his
heirs or legal representatives make default in **repaying**

any sum to the University in accordance with the terms herein contained, we will repay such sum to the University on demand.

In WITNESS whereof the party/parties of the first (and second) part has/have hereunto set his/their hands and the University has set its seal the day and year first above written.

Duties of Wardens and Superintendents of University Hostels.

1. In each University Hostel there should be a Warden who shall be a teacher in the University ordinarily of at least 5 years standing and a superintendent, both of whom should be appointed by the Executive Council, the Superintendent after considering the recommendations of a committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Warden of the Hostel concerned and one member of the Executive Council to be elected by the Executive Council.

2. The term of office should be three years both in the case of the Warden and the Superintendent; they being eligible for re-appointment.

3. The duties of the Warden and the Superintendent shall be as follows:—

WARDEN.

(a) The Warden shall exercise general supervision over the Hostel and shall visit and inspect it.

(b) The Warden shall be responsible for the general discipline of the students in the Hostel and shall be accessible to them.

(c) The Warden shall countersign all bills and he shall make application for new expenditure.

SUPERINTENDENT.

(a) Subject to the control of the Warden the Superintendent shall make admissions and allot rooms.

(b) Subject to the control of the Warden the Superintendent shall engage, dismiss and pay all servants.

(c) No servants shall appeal to the Warden except through the Superintendent.

(*d*) The Superintendent shall manage and be the Chairman of the Students' Recreation Fund.

(*e*) The Superintendent shall conduct all elections.

(*f*) The Superintendent shall be responsible for the roll-call and for the maintenance of discipline in the Hostel.

(*g*) Serious cases of indiscipline shall be reported to the Vice-Chancellor through the Warden.

Rules for the award of research scholarships.

1. The research scholar shall work under the direction of the Head of the department.

2. He shall not take up service anywhere else.

3. He shall not prepare for any examination in or attend any lectures on any subject or subjects other than the one for which the scholarship has been awarded.

4. Any paper or material collected by the research scholar at the University expense shall be the property of the University.

5. Research scholarships should be awarded from 1st August to 31st July or from the date when the scholars start work.

6. The research scholar shall not be entitled to the summer vacation but the Head of the department concerned may allow him to avail himself of not more than half of the vacation.

7. The University Research scholarships should not go to the same student beyond two years.

8. Twenty-five per cent. of the scholarship money should be kept back and given to scholars at the end of the session on their handing over to the Head of the department a complete record of the work done by them during the session and provided their work is approved by the head of the department. The money should not be given back to the scholars if they give up the scholarship during the currency of the session.

9. Research scholars should pay the class·fee, except when they take part in teaching work with the permission of the Executive Council; the amount of teaching work not to exceed six periods a week.

10. The Bursary Committee may on the recommendation of the Head of the Department concerned divide a scholarship into two of Rs. 50 each in any particular year. In the case of such Research scholars as get only Rs. 50 the prescribed fee should not be charged.

Rules for the award of Sizarships.

1. No student taking two subjects (Law and M.A.) simultaneously should be awarded a sizarship.

2. No student in receipt of scholarship or scholarships amounting to Rs. 15 or above should be given a sizarship.

3. No sizarship should be allowed to failures.

Rules of the Admission Committee.

1. No third class graduate should be allowed to combine Law with another subject except in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian.

2. Combination of Previous M.A. or B.A. 3rd year Honours with Law is not allowed. Combination of Science with Law is not allowed.

3. Candidates for the Law Degree and for a degree in Arts or Commerce shall not attend lectures for the final examinations for these degrees in the same session.

4. It shall be open to the Head of any department to disallow his subject being combined with another.

5. In no case shall admission be made after the lapse of 15 days from the commencement of the session.

6. No student shall be allowed to change his subject after 10th August.

Rules for the award of Dr. E. G. Hill and S. A. Hill Memorial Prizes.

It is desirable to have the theses offered by the candidates valued by external referees.

(Resolution of the Bursary Committee, dated 16th January, 1930.)

Rules *re.* Admission to M.A. (Economics).

1. Third division men may be admitted only if they have taken Economics and are not taking Law.

2. Second division men who have not taken Economics may be admitted provided they have not taken Law on condition that they pass an examination in the elements of Economics in August.

3. First division men who have not taken Economics may be admitted on condition that they pass an examination in the elements of Economics in August.

Rules regarding Annual Examinations.

(a) There shall be an examination at the end of the session called the 'annual examination.' There shall be an examination at the end of the first term also and this first term examination shall be treated as " class test " under the rules.

(b) During the session the teachers shall hold class tests of their students.

(c) Teachers shall keep a regular record of the class work of every student during the year and bring up this record at the annual meeting.

(d) Those students, who in the annual examination obtain less than 25% in any subject or less than 30% in the aggregate, shall not be promoted. The class tests shall count as one paper towards the aggregate.

(e) Cases of absence from the annual examination due to serious and disabling illness duly certified will be considered only in cases in which the students have obtained 35 per cent. in the aggregate and 30 per cent. in each subject in the test examinations.

(f) Medical certificates in regard to absence from any examination should be submitted within two days of the time of the examination and should be countersigned by the Principal of the college or the Warden of the hostel concerned in the case of resident and attached students and by the Proctor in the case of delegacy students.

Rules for the Medical Attendance of the students living in the Hostels and Colleges of the Allahabad University.

1. The Medical Officer will remain from 7 to 8 A.M. in the Central Dispensary. Students desirous to consult him should come to the dispensary during this hour, except those who are unable to walk on account of illness. Such students as are too ill to attend the dispensary, should report their illness to the compounder, who will inform the Superintendent and get the requisition form filled in and signed by the Superintendent of the hostel.

2. The Compounders of all the hostels should come to the Central Dispensary at about 7·30 A.M. in the morning and at 5 P.M. in the evening with the requisition if there is any new case of illness and with a note to report the condition of the old patients under treatment.

3. The Medical Officer will visit between 8 and 9 A.M. all newly reported cases of illness and also old patients if in his opinion they require his attendance, and when not so engaged will remain at the Central Dispensary till 9 A.M.

4. The Medical Officer will visit between 5 to 7 P.M. all new and old cases in the hostel and when not so engaged will remain at the Central Dispensary till 7 P.M.

5. One or other compounder shall be on duty at the dispensary throughout the 24 hours; but ordinarily medicines will be dispensed between 6-30 and 9-30 A.M. and between 4-30 and 8 P.M.

Every newly admitted student must get himself medically examined by the Medical Officer of the University within two months from the date of his admission. He is advised to have this sheet initialled by the Medical Officer. After the end of the prescribed period, unless this Certificate is produced the University Office will not accept his tuition fees and the student will be dealt with as a defaulter. The students should make an appointment with the Medical Officer for this examination before the 17th of August. Those who have already been examined need not be examined again.

A list of the newly admitted students with their addresses will be supplied to the Medical Officer within a week from the date on which admissions close.

(Executive Council resolution No. 113, dated 22nd April, 1927.)

IV.

FORMS OF APPLICATIONS, DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES.

(i) FORMS OF APPLICATIONS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ENTRY OF NAME UPON THE REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

To

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

I request that my name may be entered in the Register of Graduates maintained under Statute 1 of Chapter XVII of the Allahabad University Act of 1921. I have remitted by money-order the sum of Rs. 5 as initial fee, together with $\frac{\text{Rs. 2 as the fee for the first year.}}{\text{Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 as composition fee.}}$

I have the honour to be,

etc.,

Full name and address—

Present occupation—

Degree or degrees of the Allahabad University taken with date of diploma of degree—

College from which degree was taken—

———— ——

Form of application under Ordinances 1 and 2, Chapter XII.

(To be used by candidates wishing to appear as ex-students for the University Examinations.)

To

THE REGISTRAR, UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

I REQUEST permission to be admitted as a candidate at the————————examination of 193 , as an ex-student of the——————————————University.

The fee* of Rupees two is sent herewith.

I am, etc.,

Dated————————

The——————————193 .

Signature and address of the candidate.

I certify that————————————was a student of this University and that he appeared for the.——————————— Examination in the years———————and failed. His name is kept on the University Roll and his conduct is——————— . The candidate is *not* studying in any College or Educational institution of any kind.

He passed in *Practical* in all the Science subjects at his *last appearance* at this examination.

Dean of the Faculty of————————

Allahabad University

or

————————————Principal,

————————————College,————————

* Must be paid in cash. Cheques and Postage Stamps will not be accepted.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

1. Enrolment number of the applicant——— ———————

2. Name of applicant ——————— ————————————

3. Name of applicant's father—————————————————-

4. Date of birth—————————————————————

5. Name of examination in which he wishes to appear.

6. Subject or subjects which he wishes to take up for the examination.————————————————— ——————————

7. Name and year of the University Examination last passed by the applicant————————————— —————————

8. Conditions under which the candidate has been studying and is now proposing to continue his studies———— ————————

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ENROLMENT AS A MEMBER OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

To

THE REGISTRAR,

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I REQUEST permission to be enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University and submit the following statement duly filled in :—

1. Name ————————— . .   .   .
2. Age at Matriculation—————— —————————— .. .———
3. Father's name——————————— . . . ———— ——— ————-

4. Examinations passed :—

(a) Matriculation (or equivalent exam.) in the
    year   ——— ·   Roll No. ——————

(b) Intermediate Exam.   in the
    year——— · ——— —— Roll No.——————

(c) B.A., B.Sc., or B. Com. Exam.   in the
    year   -   ···   Roll No. ···   ·   _

(d) M.A., or M.Sc., etc., Exam.   in the
    year·   ————————Roll No. ···· ·· ———

5. Name of College or Colleges, if any, ever attended

by him and the dates of entering and leaving————————

Dated ———————————   I am, etc.,

Forwarded.   Student ———————-year class,
Dean of the Faculty of————-.

Allahabad University,
Allahabad University.   Allahabad,

University of Allahabad.

Counterfoil.

Enrolment No. ———

Serial No. of Certificate ———

Name ———

Father's name ———

Caste ———

Class ———

Department ———

Reason of leaving ———

Conduct ———

Charges paid up to ———

Registrar.

University of Allahabad.

Foil.

No. ———

Dated ———— the   *193* .

Enrolment No. ———

CERTIFIED that ———— son of

———— by caste ———— was a student

in the ———— year class in the ———— Department

from ———— to ———— during which period

his attendance in the class was as given overleaf. He leaves

His conduct, as far as known to the Registrar, was ————

He paid all charges due from him to the University up

to ————

Registrar.

Subjects.	Number of Lectures delivered.	Number of Lectures attended.	Subjects.	Number of Lectures delivered.	Number of Lectures attended.
English			English		
Philosophy			Philosophy		
History			History		
Economics			Economics		
Mathematics			Mathematics		
Arabic			Arabic		
Persian			Persian		
Sanskrit			Sanskrit		
Political Science			Political Science		
Urdu			Urdu		
Hindi			Hindi		
Physics			Physics		
Chemistry			Chemistry		
Zoology			Zoology		
Botany			Botany		
Law			Law		
Commerce			Commerce		

B.A. EXAMINATION.

To   APPLICATION.

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The fee* of Rupees **30** is forwarded herewith.

I am, etc.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, _____

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University; that he has fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of the University Ordinances; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating and that I believe the sub-joined account to be true..

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College or the Warden of the Hostel in the case of resident and attached students or by the Chairman of the Delegacy in the case of non-resident students.

Name _____

Principal, _____ College

or

Warden _____ Hostel,

or

Chairman, Delegacy.

The _____ _____ *February*, 193 .

* The fee must be paid in cash. Cheques will not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full)_____ _____ _____ _____

University enrolment No. _____ _____ _____

Age (in years and months on the first day of examina-
tion)_____Years ..   ..   Months

*Name and occupa- } Name_____Occupation ___ . _
tion of father.   ∫

Name of guardian _____ _____ _ _____

Religion _____ _ _____ ___ ____ _____ _____ _____

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*)   _____ ___ _____

Caste, if any__ _____ __ _____ __   _____

District and town or village where resident_____

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or to
which attached____ _____ .. _____. __ __ ___ __ ___ __

Length of residence in the Province or State ..

Year of passing the Intermediate Examination   ... _____

Whether he has appeared at the B.A. Examination of any
previous year—Yes or No____.___ __ _____ _ _____

(*Signature of candidate in full.*)

Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.

---

* In the case of the father living, give present occupation ;
and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation
when living.

Subjects in which he desires to be examined besides English
should be mentioned in the blank column
in detail as required.

(*a*) Latin.
(*b*) Greek.
(*c*) Hebrew.
(*d*) Arabic or Persian.
(*e*) Sanskrit.
(*f*) French.
(*g*) Hindi.
(*h*) Urdu.
(*i*) Mathematics.

(*j*) Philosophy. (The alterna-
tive taken for Papers
I   and II   should   be
mentioned.)

(*k*) Economics.

(*l*) History. (The alternative
taken for the II paper in
History should be men-
tioned.)

(*m*) Political Science.

Period or periods of study since passing the Intermediate
Examination.

Period or periods of continuous study.	College or Colleges at which candidate has studied	Signature of the Principal of the College or the Warden of the Hostel or the Chairman of the Delegacy.

Form of application to be used by Ex-students admitted under Ordinance 2, Chapter XII.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The fee* of Rupees **30** is forwarded herewith

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Ex-Student,   ⸺ · · ⸺ ——————————
University
College.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University : that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating ; that he has failed more than once at the B.A. Examination of the University, and that I believe the sub-joined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts or by the Principal of the College concerned.

Name   · - · ——— · · · ·

Dean of the Faculty of Arts

or

Principal, - - ·   · -   .College.

The ——— · · ——— —— *February,* 193 ·

———————————————————————————————

* The fee must be paid in cash. cheques will not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate).

Name in full) - - ———— ——— —. . —— ————— -- ————-

University enrolment No. ————————— ——- . ————

Age (in years and months, on the first day of examination) ——————Years—— ————. Months.

*Name and occupa- } Name ——— Occupation———
tion of father. |

Name of guardian - - - - - - - - - ——— —— -- — -

Religion ———— — . -- -- - - --- - - --------

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*) ——- —- -- -- - —-- -—-

Caste, if any——————- -- ——————— —— ——————-

District and town or village where resident——————-

Length of residence in the Province or State —— —- --—

Year of passing the Intermediate Examination -- ——-—

(Signature of candidate in full).

Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.

---

* In the case of the father living, give present occupation ; and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation when living.

Subjects in which he desires to be examined besides English should be mentioned in the blank column in detail as required.

(*a*) Latin.	
(*b*) Greek	
(*c*) Hebrew.	
(*d*) Arabic or Persian.	
(*e*) Sanskrit.	
(*f*) French.	
(*g*) Hindi.	
(*h*) Urdu.	
(*i*) Mathematics.	
(*j*) Philosophy. (The alternative taken for papers I and II should be mentioned.)	
(*k*) Economics.	
(*l*) History. (The alternative taken for the II paper in History should be mentioned)	
(*m*) Political Science.	

Form of application to be used by Students admitted under Ordinance 3, Chapter XII.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the Allahabad University.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The fee* of Rupees **15** is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student —————

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University ; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating ; that he failed at the last B.A. Examination of the University, and that I believe the sub-joined

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

account to be true.

Name——————

Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

The—————————*February,* 193   .

———————————————————

* The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name (in full)———— —— ——————————— — ——— ————

University enrolment No.——— ——— —————————— ———————

Age (in years and months on the } ——Years —— Months.
first day of examination). }

*Name and occupa- } Name — ——-Occupation····· ———
tion of father. }

Name of guardian— —— —————— —— ——————— — —— ————— ——-

Religion ———— ——— ——— ————— ———— ——— —— ——-- ——

Race (*i.e.*, *nation, tribe, etc., etc.*)— — ———— —— ———————

Caste, if any— —————————— —— —— ——- — —— —— ———

District and town or village where resident ————————

Length of residence in the Province or State —————————

Year of passing the Intermediate Examination —— ——

(Signature of candidate in full.)

---

* In the case of father living, give present occupation and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation when living.

Centre of Examination:—Allahabad.

The subject in which he desires to be examined should be mentioned in the blank column below.

B.A. HONOURS (II YEAR) EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing II year Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts with Honours.

The fee* of Rupees **5** is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, ———— ————— Department

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University ; that he has fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of the University Ordinances ; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College, or the Warden of the Hostel in the case of resident and attached students or by the Chairman of the Delegacy in the case of non-resident students.

Signature———————— ——————————

Principal,—————————— ——College,

or

Warden, ———————————— Hostel,

or

Chairman, Delegacy.

The—————————*February*, 193 .

* The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full) ————————————————————————

University enrolment No. ————————————————————

Age (in years and months on the first day of examination) —————————— Years ————————————————————Months.

*Name and occupation of father—————————————————

Name of guardian ————————————————————————

Religion————————————————————————————

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*) —— · —————— —————— ———

Caste, if any————————————————————————

District and town or village where resident———————————

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or to which attached——————————————————————

Length of residence in the Province or State—————————

Year of passing the Intermediate Examination ————————

(Signature of candidate in full.)

Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.

Subject in which he desires to be examined should be mentioned in the blank column below.

Period or periods of study since passing the Intermediate Examination.

Period or periods of continuous study.	College or Colleges at which candidate has studied.	Signature of the Principal of the College or the Warden of the Hostel or the Chairman of the Delegacy.

* In the case of the father living, give present occupation, and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation when living.

B.A. HONOURS EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

    THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The fee* of Rupees **20** is forwarded herewith.

<div align="right">I am, &c.,</div>

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

<div align="center">Student——————————— - ——</div>

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly

<table>
<tr>
<td>This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College or the Warden of the Hostel in the case of resident and attached students or by the Chairman of the Delegacy in the case of non-resident students.</td>
<td>enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University; that he has fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of the University Ordinances; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating; and that I believe</td>
</tr>
</table>

the subjoined account to be true.

<div align="center">

Signature——————————————

Principal,———————College,

or

Warden, ———————Hostel,

or

Chairman, Delegacy.

</div>

The——————*February*, 193 .

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* The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full)————————————————————

University enrolment No.————————————————

Age (in years and months
  on the first day of }————Years————————Months.
  examination).

*Name and occupation of father————————————————

Name of guardian————————————————————

Religion————————————————————————

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*)————————————————

Caste, if any————————————————————————

District and town or village where resident————————

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or to
  which attached————————————————————

Length of residence in the Province or State————————

Year of passing the Intermediate Examination————————

(Signature of candidate in full.)

Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.

*Subject in which he desires to be examined should be mentioned
in the blank column below.*

Period or periods of study since passing the Intermediate Examination.		
Period or periods of continuous study.	College or Colleges at which candidate has studied.	Signature of the Principal of the College or the Warden of the Hostel or the Chairman of the Delegacy.

* In the case of the father living, give present occupation and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation when living.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To
THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Final Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in*———————.

The fee† of Rupees **30** is forwarded herewith.

I am, etc.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student,——————— ——————

——————— ———————————— Department.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has duly been

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty concerned.

enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University ; that he has fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of the University Ordinances ; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Master of Arts and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Signature———————— —— ——— —

Dean of the Faculty of————.

' Countersigned

Name——————————— —— ———

Principal, ——————————College,

or

Warden,——————— Hostel,

or

Chairman, Delegacy.

The———————— *February* 193 .

* State the subject of examination, and in the case of *English* or *Politics* or *Economics*, state the papers taken, in the case of *Sanskrit* or *Arabic* or *Philosophy*, state the *group* or *groups* taken, and in the case of *Mathematics*, state the subject selected for paper V.

†The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full) —————————————————————

University enrolment No.————————————————

Age (in years and months on the first day of examination)—————— Years—————————— Months.

Name of father—————————————————————

Name of guardian————————————————————

Religion———————————————————————

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*)——————————

Caste, if any——————————————————————

District and town or village where resident——————

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or to which attached————————————————

Year of passing the B.A. (Honours) or equivalent Examination of the Allahabad University ——————

Year of failure at the Final (M.A.) Examination of the Allahabad University——————————————

(Signature of candidate in full.)

Cen eoftr Examination :—Allahabad.

Form of application to be used by Ex-Students under Ordinance 1, Chapter XII.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

To   APPLICATION.

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Final Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in*————————— .

The fee† of Rupees **30** is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student,——. ——— ———.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has duly been enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University; that he has fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 1, Chapter XII, of the University Ordinances; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Master of Arts; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty concerned.

Signature ———————————— ———

Dean of the Faculty of——————— .

Countersigned,

Name———————————————— ,

Principal, — ——————— College,

or

Warden,———————————Hostel,

or

Chairman,   Delegacy.

The—————————February, 193 .

———————————————————

*State the subject of Examination and in the case of *English* or *Politics* or *Economics,* state the papers taken, in the case of *Sanskrit* or *Arabic* or *Philosophy,* state the *group* or *groups* taken, and in the case of *Mathematics,* state the subject selected for paper V.

†The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full)——————————————————— ————— . . . . ———

University enrolment No.—————————— · —————

Age (in years and months on the first day of examination)- - .. Years ——— · ——Months.

Name of father— ——— .. ———— . ————— ——

Name of guardian- · - - — · · ·

Religion · ———— —— · — ——— · ————————

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.)

Caste, if any —— ———— · · —— —— · —— ———

District and town or village where resident- —— ———

Name of College or Hostel where residing or to which attached - ——— — ———— ———— — · · ——————

Year of passing the B.A. (Honours) or equivalent Examination of the Allahabad University ———— ————

Date of failure at the Final (M.A.) Examination of the Allahabad University ———————— · ·————

(Signature of candidate in full.)

Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.,

B.Sc. HONOURS EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To,

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science with Honours.

The fee* of Rupees **20** is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student,—————————— —

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College or the Warden of the Hostel in the case of resident and attached students or by the Chairman of the D. legacy in the case of non-resident students.

Allahabad University; that he has fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of the University Ordinances; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating; and that I believe the

sub-joined account to be true.

Signature——————————————

Principal, —————— College,

or

Warden,—————————— Hostel,

or

Chairman,—————— Delegacy.

The——————*February,* 193 .

---

*The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full)———————————————————

University enrolment No. ————————————

Age (in years and months on the first day of examination) ——————— Years——————— Months.

Name and occupation of father.* } Name———Occupation————

Name of guardian——————————————————

Religion———————————————————————

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*)————————————

Caste, if any——————————————————————

District and town or village where resident————————

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or to which attached—————————————————

Length of residence in the Province or State ——————

Year of passing the B.Sc. (Honours) subsidiary Examination with subjects taken——————————

(Signature of Candidate in full.)

*In the case of the father living, give present occupation, and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation when living.

The Practical Examination will be held after 1st February.

Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.

Subject in which he desires to be examined should be mentioned in the blank space below.

B.Sc. HONOURS SUBSIDIARY EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Subsidiary Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science with Honours.

The fee* of Rs. **20** is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, ————————————————

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University ; that he has fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of the University Ordinances ; that I know nothing against his character which ·ought to debar him from graduating, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College or the Warden of the Hostel in the case of resident and attached students or by the Chairman of the Delegacy in the case of non-resident students of the University.

Signature ————————————————

Principal,————————————————College,

or

Warden————————————————Hostel,

or

Chairman, Delegacy.

The———————— *February*, 193   .

* The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full)—————— ———————————————

University enrolment No.——————————— ————————

Age (in years and months on } ——Years——Months.
the first day of examination).

Name and occupa- } Name———Occupation———
tion of father.*

Name of guardian——— —————— — — ——————

Religion ——————— — — — —— —— — ——— ——————

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*)————————————

Caste, if any—— ———————————— —— — —— ———

District and town or village where resident ————————

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or to
which attached———— ——————————

Length of residence in the Province or State ———————

Year of passing the Intermediate Examination with
Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics or Biology—————
(Signature of candidate in full.)

* In the case of the father living, give present occupation,
and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation
when living.

The Practical Examination will be held after 1st February.

Centre of Examination:—Allahabad.

*Subjects in which he desires to be examined should be
mentioned in the blank space below.*

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

The fee* of Rupees **30** is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student,————————— ——

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University ; that he has fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of the University Ordinances ; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating ; and that 1 believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College or the Warden of the Hostel in the case of resident and attached students or by the Chairman of the Delegacy in the case of non-resident students of the University.

Signature———————————————

Principal,——————College,

or

Warden,——————— Hostel,

or

Chairman, Delegacy.

The——————*February,* 193

———————————————

* The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full)———————————— ————————— ———

University enrolment No.————————————————

Age (in years and months
   on the first day of exa- } ————Years———— Months.
   mination).

Name and occupa- } Name———————— Occupation ————
   tion of father.*

Name of guardian ——————————————— ——————

Religion—————————————— ————————————— —— ————— ——

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*)———— ————————— ————————

Caste, if any———————————— ————————————— ——————— ——

District and town or village where resident—————— — —

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or
to which attached—————————— —— ——————————

Length of residence in the Province or State————————

Year of passing the Intermediate Examination with Phy-
sics, Chemistry and Mathematics or Biology————

(Signature of candidate in full.)

---

* In the case of the father living, give present occupation,
and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation
when living.

Subjects taken by the Candidate.

English   ...   Optional.

Group A   ...⎰ Physics.
            ⎱ Chemistry
              Mathematics

Group B   ...⎰ Chemistry.
            ⎱ Botany.
              Zoology.

Subjects taken by candidates should be stated in their own handwriting.

Centre of Examination : — Allahabad.

The Practical Examination will be held after 1st February.

Period or periods of continuous study.	College or Colleges at which candidate has studied.	Signature of the Principal of the College or the Warden of the Hostel, or the Chairman of the Delegacy.

Form of application to be used by Ex-Students admitted under Ordinance 2, Chapter XII.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Ex-Student, ——————————————

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University ; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating ; that he has failed more than once in the B.Sc. Examination of this University ; that he passed in *practical* examination in all the Science subjects offered at his last appearance and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Science or by the Principal of the College, concerned.

Name ———— ———————————

Dean of the Faculty of Science,

or

Principal, ———————————College.

The ——————*February*, 193 .

*The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full)————————————————————

University enrolment No.————————————————

Age (in years and months on ⎫
    the first day of examina- ⎬ ——Years——Months.
    tion). ⎭

Name and occupa- ⎫
    tion of father.* ⎬ Name —— Occupation ——

Name of guardian————————————————————

Religion————————————————————————

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*)————————————.

Caste, if any—————————————————

District and town or village where resident ————————

Length of residence in the Province or State———— ————

Year of passing the Intermediate Examination with Phy-
sics, Chemistry and Mathematics or Biology————————

(Signature of candidate in full.)

———————————

Subjects taken by the Candidate.

English   ...   Optional.

Group A   ...⎰ Physics ⎱   ⎱ Subjects taken by
              ⎨ Chemistry ⎬   the   candidate
              ⎩ Mathematics ⎭   should be stated in
                                   his   own   hand-
Group B   ..⎰ Chemistry ⎱   writing.
              ⎨ Botany ⎬
              ⎩ Zoology ⎭

Centre of Examination:—Allahabad.

The Practical Examination will be held after 1st February.

————————————

* In the case of the father living, give present occupation;
and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation
when living.

Form of application to be used by Students admitted under Ordinance 3, Chapter XII.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

The fee of Rupees **15** is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, ——— ——— ———

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been
This certificate is to   duly enrolled as a member of the
be signed by the Dean   Allahabad   University; that   I
of the Faculty of • know nothing against his charac-
Science.   ter which ought to debar him
from graduating ; that he has failed at the last B.Sc. Examination of the Allahabad University ; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Name———————————————

Dean of the Faculty of Science,

The ———————*February,* 193 .

*The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full)————————————————

University enrolment No.————————————

Age (in years and months on the first day of examination). } ——————Years————Months.

Name and occupation of father.* } Name ————Occupation————.

Name of guardian ——————

Religion ——————————

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*) ——————

Caste, if any ——————————

District and town or village where resident——————

(Signature of Candidate in full.)

Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.

———————

* In the case of the father living, give present occupation ; and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation when living.

The Practical Examination will be held after 1st February.

Subject in which he desires to be examined should be mentioned in the blank space below.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE.

APPLICATION.

To

  THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

 I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Previous Examination for the Degree of Master of Science in *————.

 The fee† of Rupees **20** is forwarded herewith.

<div align="right">I am, etc.,</div>

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

    Student,————————

    ————————————Department.

CERTIFICATE.

 I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Science.

enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University ; that he has fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of the University Ordinances ; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Master of Science ; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

    Name ———— ———— ————
   Dean of the Faculty of Science.
    Countersigned,
   Principal,———— College,
     or
   Warden,————Hostel,
     or
   Chairman, Delegacy.

The————————February, 193 .

---

 * State the subject of Examination, and in the case of Mathematics state the alternative branch in paper IV.

 †The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted·

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full) —- - ——————————————— ————— —————————

University enrolment No.——— --— -——————————

Age (in years and months
    on the first day of exa- } ——— Years —- ———Months.
    mination).

Name of father -——— -- --——— --- - ——— -- ·—————————

Name of guardian ——- ————-- ————————--————

Religion ———————————— ———— -————————————

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*) --——————————__————

Caste, if any——— ———-- . ————— --————————___

District and town or village where resident —————————

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or
    to which attached —————————— --- -- · .———___

Year of passing the B.Sc. Examination -— -— --——————

(Signature of Candidate in full.)

Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.

Form of application for Ex-Students permitted under Ordinance 2, Chapter XII.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Previous Examination for the Degree of Master of Science in* —————————————————————   ʻ

The fee† of Rupees **20** is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student,— ———— ——— —— ——— ———

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University ; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Master of Science ; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Science.

Name——————————————————

Dean of the Faculty of Science.

The —————————*February, 193* .

---

* State the subject of Examination and in the case of Mathematics state the alternative branch in paper IV.

† The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full) _____

University enrolment No. _____

Age (in years and months on the } ___ ___Years.____Months.
first day of Examination). }

Name of father____ _____ ____ _____.

Name of guardian____ . .. _____ _____ ____ _____

Religion_____ . . _____. _____ . . ____ . _____ . ____

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*)_____

Caste, if any_____ __ _____ _____

District and town or village where resident_____ _____

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or to
which attached .. __   .. _ ____ _ . ____

Year of passing the B.Sc. Examination____ _____

Year of failure at the M.Sc., (Prev.) Examination of the
Allahabad University .. .. ___   ___ . ____ . ____ . _____

(*Signature of candidate in full.*)

Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE.

To   APPLICATION.

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Final Examination for the Degree of Master of Science in*——————.

The fee† of Rupees **30** is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, ————Department.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University ; that he has fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of the University Ordinances; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Master of Science and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Science.

Name ——————— —————— . ———— .

Dean of the Faculty of Science.

Countersigned

Principal, —— ——— ————College,

or

Warden,——————————Hostel,

or

Chairman, Delegacy.

The————————*February,* 193 .

* State the subject of examination, in the case of *Chemistry* state the branch taken (if a thesis is proposed in the selected branch in place of the second paper, the fact should also be mentioned), in the case of *Mathematics* state the subject selected for the 5th paper, in the case of *Physics* state the alternative subject offered for the second paper and in the case of Zoology state the *groups* offered.

† The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full)————— ——————— ———— ——— ————

University enrolment No.———— ————————

Age (in years and months
on the first day of exa- } ——— Years——— Months.
mination).

Name of father ——————————————————

Name of guardian ————————— —— ——— ——————

Religion ————————————— ——— ——————

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*) —— ——————————

Caste, if any————————— ———————————

District and town or village where resident——————

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or to
which attached - .   .   .   —— — ——— —

Year of passing the Previous (M.Sc.) Examination of the

Allahabad University——·——·———————————————

(Signature of Candidate in full.)

Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.

Form of application to be used by Ex-Students under Ordinance 1, Chapter XII.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE

APPLICATION.

To
           .
       THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Final Examination for the Degree of Master of Science in* _____

The fee† of Rupees **30** is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Ex-Student, ____ _____ _____

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University ; that he has fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 1, Chapter XII, of the University Ordinances ; that I

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Science.

know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Master of Science and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Name_____

Dean of the Faculty of Science.

The _____ ___ *February, 193* .

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* State the subject of examination, in the case of *Chemistry* state the branch taken (if a thesis is proposed in the selected branch in place of the second paper, the fact should also be mentioned), in the case of *Mathematics* state the subject selected for the 5th paper, in the case of *Physics* state the alternative subject offered for the second paper and in the case of Zoology state the *groups* offered.

† The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full)—————————————————————————

University enrolment No. ———————————————————

Age (in years and months on the } ——Years — Months.
first day of examination).   }

Name of father ——————————————————————————

Name of guardian   ——— ——— ——————— ——— ———————

Religion——————————————————————————— —————

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.)——————————————

Caste, if any——— ———————————————————————

District and town or village where resident————————— —

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or to
which attached———— ————— ————— — ——— ——   —— ———.

Year of passing the Previous (M.Sc.) Examination of the
Allahabad University ————————————————— ——— _

Year of failure at the M.Sc. Final Examination of the
Allahabad University —————————————————————

(Signature of Candidate in full.)

Centre of Examination : —Allahabad.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Previous Examination in Law.

The fee* of Rupees **20** is forwarded herewith.

I am, etc.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, ————————————

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the University of Allahabad ; that he has fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of the University Ordinances ; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Bachelor of Laws ; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Law.

Name... ————————————

Dean of the Faculty of Law.

Countersigned

Principal, ——————————College,

or

Warden, ——————————Hostel,

or

Chairman, Delegacy.

The.. ————————February, 193 .

———————————————————————

*The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full) —————— — —— —————— — — ——————————

University enrolment No. ——————————————————————

Age (in years and months
on the first day of exa- } ————.Years ——— ——Months.
mination.)

Name of father————————————————————————

Name of guardian————————————————————————

Religion ———————— ——— ——— —————————————

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*)——— ——————— ——————

Caste, if any—— ————— —   ——— —   —————— ———— ————

District and town or village where resident —————— ——

*Year of passing the B.A., B.Sc. or B. Com. Degree
Examination———— —— ————

Year in which he completed his lectures . ———————

Year in which he last appeared—————— ——— ————————

(Signature of Candidate in full.)

Local or Home Address———————— ————————————

Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.

* The name of the University of which the candidate is a
graduate should also be stated.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The fee* of Rupees **40** is forwarded herewith.

I am, etc.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, ———————————————.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the University of Allahabad; that he has ful-filled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of the University Ordinances; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Bachelor of Laws; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Law.

Name——————————————————

Dean of the Faculty of Law.

Countersigned

Principal,——————————College,

or

Warden,——————————Hostel,

or

Chairman, Delegacy.

The————————*February,* 193 .

*The fee must be paid in cash. cheques will not be accepted

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full)————— ———————— —————————————

University enrolment No.———————————————

Age (in years and months⎫
  on the first day of ex⎬———— —Years————Months,
  amination).⎭

Name of father —————— ———————————— —————— ———

Name of guardian—————— ——————————— —————————————

Religion————— ———————— ————— —— —— ———————————

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*)———————————

Caste, if any —— ————— ———————— —— —————————————————

District and town or village where resident——— ————

Year of passing the Previous Examination in Law ———

Year in which he completed his lectures ——— ——— ——————

Year in which he last appeared——— —— ——— ——— ——————— —

Whether the Rent and Revenue Law, U. P. or C. P.
  has been taken——— ————— ——

(Signature of Candidate in full.)

Local or Home address— ——————— ———————————————

————— ——————— .

Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.

MASTER OF LAWS.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Master of Laws.

The fee* of Rupees **100** is forwarded herewith.

<div align="right">I am, etc.,</div>

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full)——————————————————————————

University enrolment No.——————————————————

Age (in years and months on the first day of examination)——————————————————————————

Name of father ——————————————————————

Name of guardian——————————————————————

Religion ——————————————————————————

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*) ——————————————

Caste, if any——————————————————————————

District and town or village where resident ——————

Year of passing the LL.B. Examination ————————

<div align="right">(*Signature of Candidate in full.*)</div>

The——February, 193 .

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*The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Application.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

The fee* of Rupees **200** is forwarded herewith.

I am, etc.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly)

Certificate.

We certify that ----- -- --------- has practised his pro. fession with repute for-------------

This certificate is to be signed by two members of the Faculty of Law or by two Doctors of Law.

years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

(Signature)

The - --- - --- --- 193   .

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* The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION.

Part I.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Bachelor of Commerce Examination, Part I, of the Allahabad University.

The fee* of Rupees **20** is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, —————————————————

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College or the Warden of the Hostel in the case of resident and attached students, or by the Chairman of the Delegacy in the case of non-resident students of the University.

enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University; that he has fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of the University Ordinances; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from appearing at Part I of the B. Com. Examination; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Signature——————— ——— ——————

Principal,———————————College,

or

Warden,———————————Hostel,

or

Chairman, Delegacy.

The——————— *February*, 193 .

*The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full)——————— ——— ———————————— ———— ———

University enrolment No. ——————— ————————————

Age (in years and months) on the first day of exa- ——————— Years———————— Months. mination).

*Name and occupa- Name——————— —Occupation——————— tion of father.

Name of guardian——————————————————————————

Religion ——— · —————————————————————————

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*)— — —— ————————————

Caste, if any——————————— ———————————————

District and town or village where resident———————————

Length of residence in the Province or State———————————

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or to which attached——————— ———————————

Year of passing the Intermediate Examination———————

Year of passing the Commercial Diploma Examination of the Allahabad University or the Intermediate Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U. P., or any equivalent Examination——————— ——— ————————

Whether he appeared at the Bachelor of Commerce Examination, Part I, of any previous year——Yes or No ———————————   ·   ·

(Signature of Candidate in full.)

Centre of Examination:—Allahabad.

Period or pe-riods of con-tinuous study.	College or Colleges at which the candidate has studied.	Signature of the Principal of the College or the Warden of the Hostel or the Chairman of the Dele-gacy.

*In the case of the father living, give present occupation ; and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation when living.

Form of applicaton to be used by Ex-students admitted under Ordinance 2, Chapter XII.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION.

PART I.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Bachelor of Commerce Examination, Part 1, of the Allahabad University.

The fee* of Rupees **20** is forwarded herewith.

I am, etc.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Ex Student, - - - ----- ---------- -------- College.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University ; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from appearing at Part 1 of the B. Com. Examination ; that he has failed more than once at the Bachelor of Commerce Examination, Part I, of the Allahabad University and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Commerce or by the Principal of the College concerned.

Signature_____

Dean of the Faculty of Commerce,

or

Principal, ——— ——— ,

*The*_____ *February,* 193 .

*The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full) _____

University enrolment No. _____

Age (in years and months on the first day of examination). } _____ Years _____ Months.

*Name and occupation of father. } Name _____ Occupation

Name of guardian _____

Religion

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*) _____

Caste, if any

District and town or village where resident

Length of residence in the Province or State _____

Year of passing the Intermediate Examination _____

Year of passing the Commercial Diploma Examination of the Allahabad University or the Intermediate Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U. P., or any equivalent examination _____

Years of failure at the B. Com. Part I Examination of the Allahabad University

_____

(*Signature of Candidate in full.*)

Centre of Examination : —Allahabad.

*In the case of the father living, give present occupation ; and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation when living.

Form of application to be used by Students admitted under Ordinance 3, Chapter XII.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION.

PART I.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Bachelor of Commerce Examination, Part I, of the Allahabad University.

The fee* of Rupees **15** is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly).

Student,-

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from appearing at Part I of the B. Com. Examination; that he has failed at the last Bachelor of Commerce Examination, Part I, of the Allahabad University and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Commerce.

Signature——————— . ——— ————

Dean of the Faculty of Commerce.

The————— ——————— *February,* 193 .

---

* The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full)————————————————————————

University enrolment No. ——————————————————

Age (in years and months
   on the first day of }——————Years———— Months.
   examination.)

*Name and occupa-
   tion of father. } Name————Occupation————

Name of guardian ——— ————————————————

Religion ——————————— — ——————————————

Race (*i.e.,* nation, tribe, &c. &c.) ————————————

Caste, if any——— ——— ——————————————————

District and town or village where resident——————————

Length of residence in the Province or State . ————————

Year of passing the Intermediate Examination————————

Year of passing the Commercial Diploma Examina-
tion of the Allahabad University or the Intermediate
Examination of the Board of High School and
Intermediate Education, U. P., or any equivalent
Examination —————————————————————————

—— ——————— —— ————— ——————•—— ——————

(Signature of candidate in full).

Centre of Examination :— Allahabad.

*Subject in which he desires to be examined should be
mentioned in the blank column below.*

————

* In the case of the father living, give present occupation ;
and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation
when living.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION

PART II.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Bachelor of Commerce Examination. Part II, of the Allahabad University.

The fee* of Rupees **20** is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, _____

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University; that he has fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter **V**, of the University Ordinances; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from appearing at Part II of the B. Com. Examination and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College or the Warden of the Hostel in the case of resident and attached students, or by the Chairman of the Delegacy in the case of non-resident students of the University

Signature _____

Principal, _____ College,

or

Warden, _____ Hostel,

or

Chairman, Delegacy.

The _____ *February*, 193 .

---

*The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full)_____

University enrolment No._____

Age (in years and months)
on the first day of exami- } _____Years____Months.
nation).

*Name and occupa- } Name _____Occupation _____
tion of father.

Name of guardian_____

Religion___ . ____

Race (*i.e.*, *nation, tribe. etc., etc.*)___ ... _____

Caste, if any_____

District and town or village where resident_____

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or
to which attached_ ___ __ ___ . _____

Length of residence in the Province or State_____

Year of passing the Bachelor of Commerce, Part I, Exa-
mination of the Allahabad University .._____

Whether he appeared at the Bachelor of Commerce
Part II, Examination of any previous year--Yes or
No.__ _____

Optional group taken ___ __ . ___ .. _____

(Signature of Candidate in full.)

Centre of Examination :— Allahabad.

Period or periods of continuous study	College or Colleges at which the candidate has studied.	Signature of the Principal of the College or the Warden of the Hostel or the Chairman of the Delegacy.

*In the case of the father living, give present occupation, and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation when living.

Form of application to be used by Students admitted under Ordinance 2, Chapter XII.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION.

PART II.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Bachelor of Commerce Examination, Part II, of the Allahabad University.

The fee* of Rupees **20** is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly).

Student ------------   ---------

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Commerce or by the Principal of the College concerned.

Allahabad University : that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from appearing at Part II of the B. Com. Examination; that he has failed more than once at the Bachelor of Commerce Examination, Part II, of the Allahabad University and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Signature ------------------

Dean of the Faculty of Commerce.

or

Principal, ---- ------ College.

The ----------- *February* 193 .

----

* The fee must be paid in cast, cheques with not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full)————— ————— ——— ————————— ——————

University enrolment No. ——— ———————————————————

Age (in years and months
 on the first day of exa- } ———Years——— ——— Months.
 mination.

*Name and occupa-
 tion of father. } Name ———————— Occupation————

Name of guardian ——— —————— —— ——— —— — ——————

Religion ———————————————————————————————

Race (*i.e.*, *nation*, *tribe*, *&c.*, *&c.*)——— ——————————————

Caste, if any ——— —— —— ——————— ————————— —————

District and town or village where resident——— ——— —— ————

Length of residence in the Province or State —————

Year of passing the Intermediate Examination—— ————

Year of passing the Commercial Diploma Examination
of the Allahabad University or the Intermediate
Examination of the Board of High School and In-
termediate Education, U. P., or any equivalent Ex-
amination —— ————— ——— ——————— ——————————————

Years of failure at the B. Com. Part II Examination of
the Allahabad University——— ——— —— ————— ————— ——

——————— ——— —— ———— ———————————— —— —— ————

Optional group taken—— —— —— ——————————————————

(*Signature of Candidate in full.*)

(*Centre of Examination*:——Allahabad.

——————— ———— ——— —— ——————————————— —— —— ————

* In the case of the father living, give present occupa-
tion; and in case of father being dead, give the father's
occupation when living.

Form of application to be used by Students admitted under Ordinance 3, Chapter XII.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION.

PART II.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Bachelor of Commerce Examination, Part II, of the Allahabad University.

The fee* of Rupees **15** is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, ——— ——— ——— ——— ———

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allaha-
This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Commerce. bad University; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating; that he has failed at the last Bachelor of Commerce Examination, Part II, of the Allahabad University; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Signature— ——— ——— ——— ———

Dean of the Faculty of Commerce.

The —— —— — ——— ———*February, 193* .

----

* The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full)— .. ... — — ..— .—   ——— .. —

University enrolment No. —————— ——— —— ———— .. ..

Age (in years and months
   on the first day of }———Years ——Months.
   examination).

*Name and occupation } Name ——— Occupation———
   of father.

Name of guardian——— — —— —————— —— ————— -

Religion——— ——— . ————————————————

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*)——— —— ——— ·

Caste, if any ———— — — ... —— —— . . ———

District and town or village where resident ———— —

Length of residence in the Province or State ———— .

Year of passing the Bachelor of Commerce Examination
   Part I, ——— ——— • ——————————

(*Signature of Candidate in full.*)

Centre of Examination :— Allahabad.

*Subject in which he desires to be examined should be
mentioned in the blank column below.*

---

* In the case of the father living, give present occupation ;
and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation
when living.

(ii) FORMS OF CERTIFICATES OF PASSING PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE.

I certify that........... ———— — passed the Previous Examination for the Degree of Master of Science held in the month of———— 193   in———— —, and was placed in the———————————Class.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

  The—— ———— 193   .   *Registrar.*

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION IN LAW.

I certify that .   ..   — ....   passed the Previous Examination in Law held in the month of————193 and was placed in the ———————Class.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

  The—— ———— 193   .   *Registrar.*

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE (PART 1) EXAMINATION.

I certify that—— ————— —— —— of ———————— College ——————————passed the Bachelor of Commerce (Part I) Examination held in the month of———— 193   .

The subjects in which he was examined were English, Principles of Economics, Currency and Banking, Economic and Commercial Geography, Book-keeping and Accountancy, Business Organisation and Commercial Law.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

  The—— ———— 193   .   *Registrar.*

(iii) FORMS OF DIPLOMAS FOR THE DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

This is to certify that —————————————— obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University in the Examination of 193 ; and that he was placed in the——————————Class.

The subjects in which he was examined were English Literature, ——————————————and————————————.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The——————————193   .   *Vice-Chancellor.*

B.A. HONOURS.

This is to certify that——————————obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts Honours in ———————— in this University in the Examination of 193 ; and that he was placed in the——— ——— ————Class.

His subsidiary subjects were ————————————.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The ——— -   193 .   *Vice-Chancellor.*

MASTER OF ARTS.

This is to certify that——— ———— ———— obtained the Degree of Master of Arts in this University in the Examination of 193   in——————; and that he was placed in the—————— Class.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The ——————— 193   .   *Vice-Chancellor.*

DOCTOR OF LITERATURE.

This is to certify that———— —————————has been admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Letters in this University at the Convocation of 193   .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }   *Chancellor*
                                        or
The——————193   .   *Vice-Chancellor.*

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE WITH HONOURS.

This is to certify that ---- ---- ------- ------- obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Science with Honours in this University in the Examination of 193 ; and that he was placed in the——————————Class.

The subjects in which he was examined were :—

Honours subject——————————————

Subsidiary subjects ——————————————

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD :

The.. ---- -------- -193   .   }   *Vice-Chancellor.*

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

This is to certify that ——- -- ——————- —-- . obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Science in this University in the Examination of 193 : and that he was placed in the ---- -- Class.

The subjects in which he was examined were Chemistry ——————— —————- and ——-- -———- - -——-—— .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD :

The ————————— 193   . }   *Vice-Chancellor.*

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

This is to certify that . ..   ---   --————obtained the Degree of Master of Science in this University in the Examination of 193   in .   ; and that he was placed in the - ---- -—-- -- Class.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD :

The——————————193   . }   *Vice-Chancellor.*

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

This is to certify that ⸺ ⸺ ⸺ ⸺ has been admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Science in this University at the Convocation of 193   .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : ⎫
                           ⎬   *Chancellor*
 The⸺ ⸺ ⸺   193   . ⎭   *or*
                                Vice-Chancellor.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

This is to certify that ⸺ ⸺ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Laws in this University in the Examination of 193 ; and that he was placed in the ⸺ Class.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : ⎫
                           ⎬
 The ⸺ ⸺ ⸺ 193   . ⎭   *Vice-Chancellor.*

MASTER OF LAWS.

This is to certify that ⸺ ⸺ obtained the Degree of Master of Laws in this University in the Examination of 193   .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : ⎫
                           ⎬   *Vice-Chancellor,*
 The⸺⸺⸺19   . ⎭

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

This is to certify that ⸺ ⸺ has been admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws in this University at the Convocation of 193   .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : ⎫
                           ⎬   *Chancellor*
 The⸺⸺⸺19 , ⎭   *or*
                                Vice-Chancellor.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE.

This is to certify that-- -- -- - ——- obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce in this University in the Examination of 19 , and that he was placed in the——— —— Class.

The subjects in which he was examined were English, Principles of Economics, Currency and Banking, Economic and Commercial Geography, Book-keeping and Accountancy, Business Organisation, Industrial Organisation, Statistical Methods of Business, Commercial Law, Economic Development of India and England and ———.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The——————193 . } *Vice-Chancellor.*

HONORARY DEGREE.

This is to certify that the Honorary Degree of———— ———— in this University has been conferred upon ————————at the Convocation of 193

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The————19 } *Chancellor.*

V.

Text-books and Syllabuses prescribed for the Examinations of 1930.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

English.

There will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* :—

Paper I.—An Essay on a subject of general interest ; maximum marks 50.

Paper II.—Candidates will be asked to write short essays on subjects connected with one of the following groups of books, and to answer questions on unseen passages ; maximum marks 35.

Group A.—1. Thompson : Introduction to Science (Home University Library).

2. Jane Austen : Pride and Prejudice.

3. Broadus, E. K. : Books and Ideals (Oxford University Press).

4. Livingstone : Pageant of Greece (Abridged Edition).

5. Lamborne : Rudiments of Criticism.

Group B.—1. HAMMOND : Stories of Scientific Discovery

　　　2. THOMAS HARDY : Return of the Native.

　　　3. JHA : Selected Essays of Frederic Harrison. (Macmillan).

　　　4. SISTER NIVEDITA : Footfalls of Indian History (Longmans Green & Co.).

　　　5. WORSFOLD : Judgment in Literature.

N.B.—The above books are not for detailed study ; they are intended to be read as giving ideas ; the examination is primarily a test in composition.

Vivâ voce—A test of general reading and command of the language ; maximum marks 15.

SECOND OR SPECIAL SECTION.

PAPER I—SHAKESPEARE.

Plays prescribed—As You Like It ; Macbeth.

For general reading in connection with these plays— A Midsummer Night's Dream ; Antony and Cleopatra.

Books recommended for reference : —

LAMBORNE : Shakespeare—The Man and His Stage (World's Manual).

RALEIGH : Shakespeare.

DOWDEN : Shakespeare's Mind and Art.

BRADLEY : Shakespearean Tragedy.

HERFORD : A Sketch of Recent Shakespearean Investigation (Blackie).

PAPER II—POETRY.

　　(1) TENNYSON : Indian Library of English Poets (Oxford University Press) : Nos. I, VI, XIII, XIV, XXI, XXIV.

　　(2) PALGRAVE : Golden Treasury (Oxford University Press—Indian Edition).

The following poems :—

    SHAKESPEARE—No. 30.

    DANIEL—No. 35.

    DRAYTON—No. 37.

    MILTON—Nos. 71, 77.

    GRAY—No. 140.

    KEATS—Nos. 166, 198.

    SHELLEY—Nos. 241, 259, 274, 275.

    WORDSWORTH—Nos. 179, 180, 208, 212, 213, 214, 243, 245, 250, 261.

    BROWNING, E. B.— No. 309.

    BROWNING—Nos. 340, 341, 342, 348, 349.

    ARNOLD —No. 367.

PAPER III.—PROSE.

    Representative Essays, Vol. I. (Indian Press, Ltd.).

    Carlyle's Eassys (Blackie's Wallet Library) Goethe, Boswell's Johnson.

    DUNN : Selections from Stevenson (Longmans).

    THACKERY : Esmond,

Books recommended for reference :—

    MAIR : Modern English Literature (Home University Series).

    HUDSON : Manual of English Literature (Bell).

    WYATT : Tutorial History of English Literature (University Tutorial Press).

    GOSSE : Modern English Literature.

    STOPFORD BROOKE and SAMPSON : English Literature (Macmillan).

N.B.— Honours Syllabus is printed at the end.

Classical Language.

(a) *Sanskrit.*

PAPER I.—(a) Raghuvaṃśa—Cantos 1—VI.

(b) Gadyaratnâvali (pp. 1—6, 32—85).

PAPER II.—(a) Sakuntalâ.

(b) Uttararâmacharita.

PAPER III.—Composition and Unseens.

Grammar—

KALE OR KEILHORN : Higher Sanskrit Grammar.

VIDYABHUSHANA : Manual of Higher Sanskrit Grammar and Composition.

History of Sanskrit Literature.—

WEBER OR MACDONELL : History of Sanskrit Literature.

KEITH, A. B. : Classical Sanskrit Literature (Heritage of India Series).

General questions on Grammar and on the History of Kâvya literature shall be set in Papers 1 and II.

For Unseens candidates are recommended to familiarise themselves with the language and style of the ' Epic ' and ' Classical' periods by reading through portions of the Mahâbhârata, and the Râmâyaṇâ.

(Students should be taught to study these books by them-selves with the help of a Sanskrit-English Dictionary).

NOTE.—Sanskrit must be written in the Devanâgari character.

N.B.—Honours Syllabus is printed at the end.

(b) *Arabic.*

PAPER I—Prose .. 40 marks } 50 marks.
Grammar .. 10 „

PAPER II—Poetry .. 35 marks

        History of Literature 10 ,, } 50 marks.

        Figures of Speech, etc. 5 ,,

PAPER III—Rapid Reading .. 20 ,,

        Translation from Eng- } 50 ,,

        lish into language .. 30 ,,

                        150 marks.

Prescribed Course—

    PAPER I.—Prose.

    Books prescribed are :—

        (*i*) Text—Selections in Arabic prose and verse approved by the Syndicate of the University (Anwar Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).

    Omit—Selections from

كتاب الشعر والشعراء and مقامات بديعي

and add مقامات بديعي first 8 maqamas (Mujtabai Press, Delhi).

    (*ii*) Grammar—أصول الشيري (up to the end of Kha-siyat-i-Abwab) and هداية النحو

Questions on Grammar will be set in both the papers.

    (*iii*) Rapid Reading and Translation from English into Arabic.

Book recommended for rapid reading—

خلاصه آداب اللغة اللعربية (Published by Anwar Ahmad Press, Allahabad).

    For the History of Literature—Adabul Arab by M. G. ZUBAID AHMMAD is suggested.

    NOTE.—Arabic words must be written in the Arabic character.

    N.B.—Honours Syallabus is printed at the end.

(c) *Persian*.

PAPER I—Prose	40 marks	}	50 marks.
Grammar	.. 10 ,,		
PAPER II—Poetry	.. 35 ,,	}	
History of Literature	10 ,,	}	50 ,,
Figures of Speech, etc.	5 ,,		
PAPER III—Rapid Reading	.. 20 ,,	}	
Translation from English into language	30 ,,	}	50 ,,

150 marks

Prescribed Course :—

(1) Text—*Prose*—

Chahar Maqala مقاله اول by NIZAMI ARUZI SAMARQANDI

Armaghan by SHAH AZIZULLAH

AKHLAQ JALALI—تهذيب اخلاق II, III, IV and V, lumas

SEH NASR ZUHOORI — نثر اول

INSHAI-ABUL FAZL—

(۱) خطاب حضرت شاهنشاهي به شاه عباس

(۲) نامه حضرت شاهنشاهي بشرفاے مكه

(۳) نامه حضرت شاهنشاهي بدانايان فرنگ

AIN-I-AKBARI—

آئين كورنش و تسليم - آئين بار - آئين آموزش - آئين جشن آرائي up قائده مذهار and آئين وزن مقدس و آئين رهنموني to the end of عرفي (excluding poems of Faizi from (رباعيات فيضي and دل خرسند بيا to با ازلي الظهور

Ruqaat-i-Yaghma beginning with   ٭

(۱) نامه کوتاه جامه که خامه بلند هنگامه

(۲) بامدادان که دو بارهی دربان

(۳) خطر امسال ازین سرکهاے بے هنگام

(۴) پس از پدر و درے و آهنگ کرمان

(۵) روز دلتخوش که بکوے تو

(۹) خاکساران نوازا امروز از آغاز بام

(۷) سرکاو سا سانرا بنده ام

Poetry :— KHAQANI — Qasaid beginning with

(1) دل من پیر تعلیم ست و من طفل زباندانش

کنون صد فلسفی فلسی نیرزد پیش امکانش up to

(Excluding the couplets (i) خلقانش ... نه چون جیپال

نعیم پاک ... آبدستانش (iii) , نماز مرده ... بیاپانش (ii)

زمین ہاپه ... پسپانش and (v) میانے ... سگ جانش (iv)

(2) صبحدم چون کله بندد آه دود آسائے من

(Excluding couplets (i) چون دو ... والمن من

(کرجه ... استهزاپی من (iii) چشمغ صلب ... اجزای مو

(3) عیدست و پیش از صبحدم مژده بضمار آمد

(4) سلت عشاق چیست برگ عدم ساختن

ANWARI — Qasaid beginning with

(۱) اے قاعدۂ تازۂ زدست تو کرم را

(۲) جرم خورشید چو از حوت در آید به حمل

URFI—Qasaid beginning with

(۱) اقبال کرم مي گزد ارباب همم را

(۲) دل من باغبان عشق و حيراني گلستانش

(اگر طفل دلم ... پستانش omit)

(۳) چهره پرداز جهان رخت كشد چون به حمل

(۴) صبحدم چون دردمد دل صور شيون زاے من

(شاهد عصمت .. لبهاي من omit)

(۵) عادت عشاق چيست مجلس غم داشتن

(۶) سپيده دم چو زدم آستين بشمع شعور

(۷) اے مرتفع زنسبت ذات تو شان علم

QAANI—Qasaid beginning with

(۱) بگردون تيره ابرے بامدادان بر شد از دريا

وزان پس سر بر آورده · زجيب جامة الا up to

(۲) دوش بر گردون بسے تابان شهاب آمد پديد

(۳) ساقي بده رطل گران زان مي كه دهقان پرورد

(۴) كشودی زلف قير آگيں جهاں را قيروان كردي

(۵) بنفشه رسته از زميں به طرت جوئبارها

KHUSRU—Ghazals—

(۱) اے از خيال ما برون درتو خيال کے رسد

(۲) جاں زتن بردی و در جاني هنوز

(۳) مده پندم که من درسينه سودائے دگر دارم

(۴) آئين تو دل بردن است اي چشم خلقی سوی تو

(۵) ای چهرۀ زيبای تو رشک بتان آذری

URFI—Ghazals—

(۱) دام بقبلهٔ اسلام مائل افتادست

(۲) حرم جویان درے رامي پرستند

(۳) در چمن حوروشان انجمنے ساخته اند

(۴) عاشقان گر بدل از دوست غبارے دارند

(۵) خوش در خورست حسرت تونا گریستن

NAZIRI—Ghazals—

(۱) ترا بکعبه مرا کار بادل افتادست

(۲) دوش بر سوز دل و سینه براتم دادند

(۳) کنم با باده بدمستي که سودا‌ے دگر دارم

(۴) بسي الطاف و احسان کرد حیراني چو دیداز من

(۵) به تسبیح و مصلئ کرده ام میخانه آرائي

SAIB—Ghazal—

(۱) سهل مشمر همت پیران با تدبیر را

عمرونعي گردد.... شیر را [Excluding the couplets (i)

and (ii)] عقل دور...طفل شیر را

(۲) به دنیا ساختم مشغول چشم روشن دل را

(۳) به نامرادي ما عشق مائل افتادست

(۴) قدح لبریز چون شد از شراب ناب مي لرزد

(۵) آنکه منع من مخمور ز صهبامي کرد

FIRDAUSI—Shahnamah, Vol. I, pages 182—185

چو از کوه لشکر آراستن تورانیان و

ایوانیان from سوارے سوافراز و

کند آورست up to بفروخت گیتي فروز

NIZAMI—Sikandarnama

جهان گرچه آرام گاهے خوش است from

چو صبحم دماغ دو مغزی دهد up to

Grammar—

The following books are recommended for consultation.

(i) خزینة الفوائد by QAZI MUMTAZ HUSAIN.

(ii) مخزن الفوائد by M. H. NASIRI (Mission Press, Allahabad).

(iii) FORBE's Persian Grammar.

(iv) PLATT's and RANKIN's Persian Grammar.

NOTE.—Thorough knowledge of Persian Grammar is expected.

Rapid Reading—منتخبات نظم و نثر فارسی by M. G. ZUBIAD AHMAD, published by the Noor Book Depôt, Bareilly (the whole of prose and the odes of ذکر جمیل and عندلیب and سرخوش by SHAH AZIZ-ULLAH).

NOTE.—A general sketch of the History of Literature with reference to the authors prescribed in the text is particularly expected.

History of Literature :—

The following books are suggested :—

(i) Sanadid Ajam, by M. H. NASIRI (Published by Rai Sahib Lala Ram Dayal Agarwala, Allahabad).

(ii) JOEL WAIZ LAL's History of Persian Literature.

(iii) Skye's Persian Literature.

Students who offer Persian are required to have such knowledge of the Etymology of the Arabic language as will enable them to explain all Arabic words and phrases which may occur in the Text-books and in the book recommended for rapid reading in Persian.

NOTE.—Persian words must be written in the Persian character.

N.B.—Honours Syllabus is printed at the end.

Mathematics.

(Same as for the B.Sc. Examination).

Philosophy.

There shall be two Papers :—

PAPER I—

    (a) FRASER : Selections from Berkeley, 5th Edition, pp. 1 to 166, together with Fraser's Introduction.

    (b) Elementary Psychology as in the attached Syllabus.

SYLLABUS IN PSYCHOLOGY.

(1) The Problem, Data and Methods of Psychology. The relation of Psychology to Logic, Ethics and Metaphysics. The branches of Psychology.

(2) Body and Mind. General nature of their connection. The Structure and Functions of the Nervous System.

(3) The Ultimate Modes of being Conscious, and their relation to one another. Principal Characters in the process of Consciousness. Teleological character of Mental Life. Levels of Consciousness. Elementary facts about the Unconscious.

(4) General Character of Sentient Consciousness. Presentative and Affective Elements in Sensation. The distinguishable Characters of Sensation.

(5) Distinctive Characteristics of the Perceptual Process. The Relation of Perception and Sensation. Differentiation, Assimilation and Retentiveness. Learning by Experience. Formation of Habits. The Psychological Process in Perception.

(6) Attention. Retention. Suggestion and Association. Memory.

(7) Characterisation of Ideational Process. Relation of Percept, Image and Idea. Comparison and Discrimination.

Analysis of the Process of Reasoning. Language and Thought.

The Social Factor in the Development of Self-Consciousness. Belief and Imagination.

(8) General Nature of Emotions. Ultimate Qualitative Differences. Emotion and Organic Sensation. Emotional Dispositions or Sentiments. The Relation of Emotion and Instinct, and of Emotion and Expression.

(9) Range of Conative Phenomena. Different views of Conation. Random Automatic Movements. Conscious Reflexes, Instinctive Movements. Desire and Aversion. Habit and Volition. Deliberation and Choice. Voluntary Decision.

Involuntary Action. Fixed Ideas. Self-Control. Attention and Volition. Volition and Character. Freedom.

Books recommended—

James, W : Text-Book of Psychology,

<div align="center">*or,*</div>

Stout : Manual of Psychology, 3rd Edition.

Paper II.—

Either (*a*) Ancient Ethics—

Plato : Republic 1—IV (Davies and Vaughan).

Aristotle: Ethics 1 - IV and X, Chapters 6—9 (Peters) the ancient authors to be studied in the Translations named.

<div align="center">*or,*</div>

(*b*) Modern Ethics.

<div align="center">SYLLABUS.</div>

Nature and Scope of the Science. Relation of Ethics to other Sciences and Metaphysics.

Analysis of the principal Moral Concepts, *e.g.*, Right, Good, Duty, Obligation, Virtue, Merit.

Psychology of the Moral Life. Appetite, Desire and Will. Motive and Intention. Conduct and Character.

Morality conceived as Obedience to Law. Theories of a Moral Sense and of Moral Intuitions. Conscience.

Conception of a Moral End. Theories of the Moral End, as Pleasure, General Happiness, Perfection, etc. Bearing of Evolution upon Theories of the Moral End.

Relation of Individual to Society. Justice and Benevolence. Rights and Obligations. Social Institutions, *e.g.*, the Family and the State. International Morality.

Virtues and Duties, *e.g.*, Veracity, Temperance, Courage, Humility, Unselfishness.

Moral Development and Progress: Conditions giving rise to Change in Ethical Ideals. Comparison of Ethical Conceptions in Different Historical Periods.

Problem of Human Freedom and Responsibility. Rewards and Punishment.

Books recommended for study in connection with the course :—MUIRHEAD : Elements of Ethics ; SETH : Ethical Principles ; MACKENZIE : Manual of Ethics.

The following text is prescribed to be read in connection with the course :—

MILL : Utilitarianism.

N.B.— Honours Syllabus is printed at the end.

Economics.

There will be two papers. The following syllabus is prescribed :—

PAPER 1.

(1) *Introductory.*—Scope and Subject-matter of the Science. Its divisions and their interdependence. Economics, a part of Sociology.

(2) *Methods.*—Observation, induction, and verification as applied in economic science; schedules and curves. Statistical methods. Use of graph paper. Plotting of curves.

(3) *Simple Definitions.*—*e.g.*, Wealth, Labour, Exchange Money, Price.

(4) *Consumption.*—Wants. Origin of new wants and interdependence of activities. Definitions of total and marginal utility. Law of diminishing utility. Gain of utility by exchange. Dependence of utility on time and place.

(5) *Law of Demand.*—Demand schedules and curves. Elasticity of Demand. Consumers' surplus. Fashions and customs with their effect on demand. Statistics of consumption and charts of workmen's budgets, such as those given in the publications of the Bombay Labour Office.

(6) *Production.*—The factors and agents of production— land, labour, capital and organisation (management and enterprise). Combination of the factors in varying proportion. Law of diminishing returns (in terms of produce).

(7) *Land or Natural Resources.*—Qualities, Space, Site; Fertility, climate, minerals. Sources of power. Statistics of crops, average quantity; value of food crops, minerals and raw materials.

(a) *Elementary Economic Geography of India.*—The physical features of India. Soil erosion and alluvial deposits. Soils and climates. Distribution of raw materials and occupations. Density of population (Statistics). Relations of town and country. Interchange of products. Towns as commercial and cultural centres.

(8) *Distribution of Industries.*—Distinction between extractive and manufacturing (Primary and Secondary) industries. Mining, Forestry, Fisheries. The principal manufacturing industries. Dependence on transportation and storage. Statistics. Value of industrial products

(9) *Agriculture.*—Various kinds of organisation. Different land tenures. Zamindari and Kyotwari systems. Present conditions. Disposal of the products of agriculture. Geographical redistribution of crops according to most favourable locality.

(10) *Estate Economics.*—Permanent improvements of land, roads, wells, tanks and irrigation schemes, drainage, silos, farm buildings and fences. Consolidation of holdings. Improvement of cultivation, rotation, seed selection, breeding of draft cattle and milch cows. Creation of fuel and timber reserves. Orchards, and dairy farms.

(a) *Estate Management.*—The landlord's work as organiser, teacher and director of his tenants. The finance of estate development and business of management.

(11) *Labour.*—Distinctive qualities. Skilled and unskilled. Division of labour. Conditions of efficiency of labour; influence of social custom.

(12) *Capital.*—Conditions of accumulation of capital. Fixed and circulating capital. Economic characteristics of machinery. Depreciation in value, deterioration and obsolescence. Repairs Insurance. Statistics of capital invested in agriculture, in manufacturing and banking.

(13) *Organisation of Production.*—Large and small scale production. Advantages and limitations of each. Relation to division of labour, machinery and plant, extent of the market, and cost of transportation. Supply schedules and long period cost of production curves. Diminishing, constant and increasing returns (in produce). Increasing, constant and decreasing costs. Principle of substitution. Decreasing costs due to inventions and to specialisation in the use of the factors of production. Utilisation of bye-products. Localisation of industries. Types of business organisation. Income and expenditure accounts (cash book). Debtor and creditor accounts (ledger). Capital and stock accounts.

(a) *Co-operation.*—Agricultural and urban; the theory and organisation; credit, distributive and purchasing societies. Co-operative production; its advantages and its weaknesses.

14. *Trade and Transport.*—Rivers, roads, canals, railways, ports and harbours. Ocean navigation. Trade routes. The principal commodities of commerce and their distribution. Short and long distance trade. Growth of towns. Absorption of rural industries. Complementary growth of commercial farming.

PAPER II.

(1) *Exchange.*—Theory of Barter. Conditions of gain of utility by exchange. Definition of a market. Extent of the market.

(a) *Balancing of Supply and Demand.*—Temporary equilibrium of supply and demand. Short and long periods. Equilibrium of normal demand and supply.

(b) *Monopolies.*—Definitions. Determination of monopoly price in actual practice. Maximum Monopoly Revenue. Taxation by means of fiscal monopoly. (Price discrimination and the taxation of private monopolies are not included).

(c) *International Trade.*—Brief statement of conditions under which international trade arises, how it differs from internal trade, and the importance of each. Theory of free trade, and the conditions under which protection is desirable. Statistics of Foreign trade of India. Balance of trade. Home Charges

(2) *Money.*—Functions. Materials and their necessary qualities. Kinds of Metallic money; standard and token. Minting. Mono-metallism. Bimetallism. Paper currency. Gresham's Law. Relation of circulation to prices. Metallic and paper currency of India. History since 1870. Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves (figures). Profits of coinage.

(3) *Banking.*—The Business of banks and the use of cheques. Clearing houses of London, Calcutta and Bombay. Creation of credit. Indian Banking. Organisation of credit in India. Money markets : Differences of rates of interest. Interest fluctuations. Need of connecting the various money markets. Balance Sheets.

(4) *Prices in Organised markets.*—Factory, wholesale and retail prices. Price fluctuations. Their relation to the inflation of credit. Index numbers. Effects of quick communication and the publication of statistics (of crops, etc.). Influence of speculation.

(5) *Mechanism of Foreign Exchanges.*—Calculation of discount, present value, commissions. Calculation of exchanges. Foreign trade of India with different countries and in chief commodities (Statistics). Bills of Exchange. Mint par. Exchange quotations. The Exchange Banks. Council Bills and Reverse Councils.

(6) *Distribution.*—Balance of demand and supply for the factors of production. The principle of substitution. Equalisation of their marginal productivity as between the individual businesses of a single industry, and between different industries in short and long periods. Mobility of the factors of production. Effects of introducing new methods, such as new processes and machinery.

(7) *Rent.*—Gross and net rent. The law of rent Economic rent. Various forces determining it. Fertility and situation. Examples—rent in selected districts of the U. P. Rent does not determine price. The extensive and intensive margins of cultivation. Expansion and contraction of cultivation. Effects of improvements in agriculture and in transportation on rents. The land revenue in India.

(8) *Interest.*—Demand for and supply of capital. Differences between short and long term investments. The prevailing rate of interest dependent upon the amount of capital set free for fresh investment in the period

considered and on the extent to which it is mobilised. Mobility of capital between localities, between industries and from less to more specialised forms of fixed capital. Gross and net interest Tendency to equal returns on equally risky investments. The rate of return and the rate of interest. Dividends and their calculation.

(9) *Quasi-Rent.*—Differences between the expected return on fixed capital (*i.e.*, quasi rent) and the expected return on investments. (*i.e.*, interest).

(10) *Wages and the Population Question.*—General con ditions affecting demand for and supply of labour. Birth and death rates and expectation of life at various ages. Positive and preventive checks. Indian famines and relief measures. Early marriage and the joint family. Labour engaged in various occupations, in factories and small industries. Long period equilibrium between marginal net product and cost of maintenance. Real and nominal wages. Apparent differences in wages. Wage fluctuation (figures). Mobility of labour. Migration in India. Differences of wages in short periods. Their equalisation. Time and piece wages. Trade Unions (as in Marshall's *Economics of Industry*).

(11) *Profits.*—Normal Profits as the reward of manage ment and risk-taking, and Surplus Profits as the result of special advantages in time and place, and legal rights. Losses.

(12) *Taxation.*—Canons of Taxation (as in Bastable) illustrated by Indian taxes. Direct and indirect taxation. The incidence of land revenue, income tax, and customs duties. The Indian tax system : Central, Provincial, and Municipal finance (figures). Unearned increments and succession duties.

(13) *Economic Progress.*—Causes of national wealth and progress

N.B.—If possible, statistics should be obtained not only for India but for two or three other countries for purposes

of comparison. Comparison with England will give the greatest contrast with regard to industry and trade, but for many purposes comparisons with America, France or Japan are more instructive because they depend more largely on their own agriculture. America is like India in having a great variety of climate and great differences in density of population, and in exporting wheat and cotton and importing sugar. Therefore, a comparison with America is in some respects less misleading, but in other respects more misleading than a comparison with England. For the comparison of statistics and drawing of charts to illustrate them Philip's "Chamber of Commerce Atlas," and many commercial geographies will be found exceedingly useful. Students should make their own charts exhibiting the principal statistics of India. Statistics such as density of population, birth and death rates, infant mortality, rainfall or mean temperature can best be exhibited by colouring maps with deeper shades of one colour to represent higher figures below and above the average. Statistics of the increase or decrease of population or value or other data can best be made also with two colours, one colour showing increase, the other colour showing decrease and the darker shades of both colours showing a greater percentage of increase or decrease. A chart of the occupations of the people of India can best be made by using different colours for the great occupation groups, and using different shades for male workers, female workers and dependents. Many interesting charts are given in Kale's *Indian Economics* where different hatchings are used instead of different colours. Within India comparisons between the Chief Provinces and India as a whole will be valuable. Every student is expected to draw at least two charts illustrating the above data before he can be sent up for the University Examination.

NOTE.--Teachers will be expected to compare the principal statistics of India with those of other countries. Students are expected to visit factories, agricultural demonstration forms, and co-operative societies.

LIST OF BOOKS.

Books prescribed :—

1. MARSHALL : Economics of Industry.
2. TODD : The Science of Prices,

or

CLAY : Principles of Economics.

3. KALE : Indian Economics.
4. JEVONS, W. S. : Money and the Mechanism of Exchange.
5. BHATNAGAR, B. G. : Indian Currency and Exchange (Chapter II).
6. BHATNAGAR, B. G. : The Bases of Indian Economy.
7. MUKERJI, R. K. : The Groundwork of Economics.

Books recommended :—

1. MARSHALL : Principles of Economics.
2. WITHERS : Meaning of Money.
3. ARMITAGE SMITH : Taxation.
4. SHAH and KHAMBATA : Wealth and Taxable Capacity of India, Book I, Part II, Chapters III to VIII, Part III and Part IV only.
5. GIDE : Principles of Political Economy.
6. DUBEY, D. S : The Way to Agricultural Progress.
7. Statistical Abstract of British India.
8. Review of Indian Trade.
9. Moral and Material Progress Report—Latest Annual Publication.

N.B.—Honours Syllabus is printed at the end.

History.

There shall be two papers :—

PAPER I.—Modern Europe.

PAPER II.—One of the following periods of Indian History :—

> (a) Ancient India till 1200 A.D.
>
> (b) Mediæval India 1000—1761 A.D.
>
> (c) Modern India—Rise and Establishment of British Dominion in India till the present day.

Books recommended :—

PAPER I — Modern European History.

> ACTON : Lectures on Modern History. Lectures on (1) Luther, (2) Counter Reformation, (3) Calvin and Henry VIII, (4) Philip II, Mary and Elizabeth, (5) Henry IV and Richelieu, (6) Thirty Years' War, (7) Louis XIV, (8) War of the Spanish Succession, (9) Peter the Great, (10) Frederick the Great.

> ROBINSON and BEARD : Development of Modern Europe.

> MARRIOTT : Europe and Beyond.

> WARNER and MARTEN : Groundwork of British History, Parts 2 and 3.

RAMSAY MUIR : New School Atlas of Modern History.

PAPER II.—(a) Ancient India up to 1200 A.D.

SMITH, V. A. : Early History of India, 4th Edition.

Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. II, Chapters 1—9.

KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGER: Ancient India, Chapters 1—6.

SUBRAHMANYA IYER : Historical Sketches of Ancient Dekkan, Book V.

RHYS DAVIDS: Buddhist India (Omitting Chapters 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.)

RADHAKUMUD MUKERJEA : Men and thought in Ancient India.

(*b*) Mediæval India 1000—1761.

JANE-POOLE: Mediæval India.

ISHWARI PRASAD : History of Mediæval India.

ELPHINSTONE : History of India.

HAIG : Historic Landmarks of the Deccan.

SARKAR : Moghal Administration.

(*c*) Modern India.

LYALL : Rise and Expansion of British Dominion in India.

KEENE : History of India. Vol. II.

RAMSAY MUIR : Making of British India.

LYALL : Warren Hastings.

Rulers of India : Sindhia, Ranjit Singh, Dalhousie.

Montagu-Chelmsford Report, Part I.

Imperial Gazetteer of India Vol. IV.

N.B.—Honours syllabus is printed at the end.

POLITICS.

There shall be two papers :—

PAPER I—General Political Theory.

Books recommended :—

LEACOCK : Elements of Political Science.

LORD : Principles of Politics.

COLE : Social Theory.

BARKER : Political Thought in England from Spencer to To-day.

MACDONALD: Socialist Movement.

IVER BROWN : Meaning of Democracy.

PAPER II —Comparative Politics, comprising a study of (*a*) the Evolution of the State and (*b*) the Constitutions of (1) England, (2) the Irish Free State, (3) The United States of America, (4) Switzerland, (5) Germany, (6) Czecho-Slovakia and (7) India.

Books recommended : --

> WOODROW WILSON: The State.
>
> WARDE FOWLER: The City State of the Greeks and Romans.
>
> SIDNEY LOW : The Governance of England.
>
> BRUNET: The German Constitution.
>
> BRYCE : Modern Democracies (Switzerland and the U. S. America).
>
> " The Select Constitutions of the World " prepared for the Irish Convention.
>
> HORNE: The Political System of British India.
>
> BOSE : Working Constitution of India.
>
> *N.B.*—Honours Syllabus is printed at the end.

HINDI.

There shall be three papers:—

PAPER I. —Literature (70 marks).

A—Poetry.

> KABIRDAS: Kabir Bachnawali (Compiled by Pandit Ayodhya Singh Upadhyaya).
>
> SURDAS: Bhramara Gita Sara (edited by Pandit Ram Chandra Shukla).

TULSIDAS : Vinaya Patrika (omitting the Stotras).

AYODHYA SINGH : Priya Pravas (Cantos I—X).

B—Modern Prose and Drama.

JAYASHANKAR PRASAD: Ajata Shatru.

HARISH CHANDRA : Mudra Rakshas.

RAMAKANT TRIPATHI : Hindi Gadya Mimansa.

PREMCHAND : Prem-dvadashi.

Questions on Alankar, Chhanda and Literary Criti-cism will be put in this paper. The following books are recommended :

JASWANT SINGH : Bhasha Bhushan.

BHAGWANDIN : Alankar Manjusha.

BHANU : Chhandah Prabhakar.

SYAM SUNDAR DAS : Sahityalochan.

PAPER II.—History of Hindi Literature and Comparative Philology (40 marks).

    A.—Outlines of the History of Hindi Literature.

    Books recommended :—

        KEAY : History of Hindi Literature.

        GREAVES : Sketch of Hindi Literature.

        MISHRABANDHU : Vinoda, Vol. I. (Introduction only).

        MISHRABANDHU : Hindi Navaratna (revised edition).

    VAKSHI : Hindi Sahitya Vimarsha.

    B.—Outlines of Comparative Philology with special reference to the History of Hindi Language.

    Books recommended :—

        SWEET : History of Language (Temple Primer Series).

GUNE: Introduction to Comparative Philology.

SHYAM SUNDER DAS: Bhasha Vigyan.

MANGAL DEV: Tulanatmak Bhasha Shastra.

PAPER III.—Translation from English and Sanskrit into Hindi and Composition (40 marks).

N.B.— Honours Syllabus is printed at the end.

URDU.

There will be three papers :—

PAPER I.—Poetry—

(*a*) Marsias :—

by ANEES جب رنمیں سر بلند علی کا علم ہوا

,, ,, بغدا فارس میدان تہور تھا حر

,, ,, پھولا شفق سے چرخ پہ جب لالہ زار صبح

by DABIR پیدا شعاع مہر کی مقراض جب ہوئی

,, ,, گلگونۂ رخسار فلک گرد ہے رن کی

(*b*) Qasaid and Ghazals مجموعہ قصائد و غزلیات published by the Anwar Ahmadi Press, Allahabad.

Books to be consulted :—

آب حیات - موازنہ انیس و دبیر مصنفۂ شبلی

PAPER II.—Prose—

(۱) مقدمہ شعر و شاعری مصنفۂ حالی

(۲) نیرنگ خیال حصہ اول مصنفۂ آزاد

(۳) انتخاب از تہذیب الاخلاق

(۴) انتخاب از دربار اکبری - خان خاناں -
عبدالرحیم - راجہ ٹوڈر مل)

Published by Anwar Ahmadi Press, Allahabad.

PAPER III.—Translation from English and Simple Persian into Urdu and Composition.

N.B.—Honours Syllabus is printed at the end.

M.A. EXAMINATION.
English Literature.

There will be nine papers set, viz., *eight papers on the prescribed course and one Essay. The Essay, the History, and the unseen papers must be taken in the Final Examination . of the other six papers, any four may be taken in the Previous Examination and the remaining two in the Final. There will be a* vivâ voce *test in the Final Examination*

PAPER I.—Literary and Social History of England.
(For Final candidates only.)

The following works are recommended :—

GREEN : Short History of the English People.

JUSSERAND : Literary History of the English People (3 vols.)

WALKER: Literature of the Victorian Era.

SAINTSBURY : History of English Literature.

CARTER : The Groundwork of English History (University Tutorial Press).

PAPER II.—The Drama (Typical Texts).

MARLOWE : Dr. Faustus.

JONSON : The Alchemist.

MILTON : Samson Agonistes.

CONGREVE : The Way of the World (World's Classic Series).

SHERIDAN : The Critic.

GALSWORTHY : Justice.

PAPER III.—Poetry (Typical Texts up to 19th Century).

CHAUCER : The Prologue.

SPENSER : The Four Hymns (C. U. P. Winstanley).

SHAKESPEARE : Sonnets (Beeching's Edition).

GRAY : Goldsmith, Collins, Cowper and Burns (as in Palgrave's Golden Treasury).

POPE : Essay on Criticism.

MILTON : Paradise Regained.

PAPER IV.—Prose (Typical Texts up to 19th Century).

BACON : New Atlantis.

Characters of the XVIIth Century (Clarendon Press).

W. PEACOCK : Selected English Essays (The World's Classics). Bacon to Goldsmith.

JOHNSON : Lives of the Poets (Arnold's Edition, Macmillan).

GIBBON : Autobiography.

PAPER V.—Special subject.

SHAKESPEARE, with a detailed study of the following plays :—

Much Ado About Nothing; Antony and Cleopatra. The Winter's Tale; Richard II.

Candidates will also be expected to show a general knowledge of the leading plays other than the above, and of the present position of Shakespearean criticism. The following books are recommended : —

BRADLEY : Shakespearean Tragedy.

DOWDEN : The Mind and Art of Shakespeare.

QUILLER-COUCH : Shakespeare's Workmanship.

WILSON : Life in Shakespeare's England.

HARRIS : The Man Shakespeare.

SIR SIDNEY LEE : Life of Shakespeare (latest edition).

Shakespeare's England.

PAPER VI.—Modern Poetry.

WARD : English Poets, Vol. IV, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, Robert Browning.

BYRON : Childe Harold, Canto 3.

TENNYSON : In Memoriam

SMITH, J. C. : Modern Verse (Oxford University Press).

PAPER VII.—Modern Prose.

> DICKENS : Great Expectations.
>
> RUSKIN : Crown of Wild Olive.
>
> FRANCIS THOMPSON : Essay on Shelley.
>
> HARDY : The Trumpet Major (Macmillan's Indian Edition).
>
> PATER : Appreciations (New Pocket Edition).
>
> Birrell's Self-selected Essays—(Nelson's Edinburgh Library).

PAPER VIII. — Essay (for Final candidates only).

PAPER IX.—(For Final candidates only.)

Unseen passages in Prose and Verse from texts similar to those prescribed in the course (all periods). This paper will also include questions on the history of the language and on prosody.

Books recommended :—

> BRADLEY, H. : Making of English (Macmillan's Indian Edition).
>
> SAINTSBURY : Manual of English Prosody (Macmillan).

N.B.—Candidates must show a competent knowledge of the History of English Literature in all periods covered by the authors in their course.

Sanskrit.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

The papers shall be arranged as follows :—

PAPER I.—Sanskrit Literature.

> (a) MACDONELL : Vedic Reader.
>
> (b) Raghuvaṁśa, Cantos VII—XV (with knowledge of Alaṅkâras).

PAPER II.—Pâli and Prâkrit Literature.

> (a) Pâli Pâṭhâvali (Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 17, 19, 21, 22, 26, 27, 29, 32, 34, 35, 37, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48—52, 54 and 55).

Grammars recommended :—

> CHARLES DUROISELLE : Practical Grammar of the Pali Language (British Burma Press, Rangoon).
>
> E. MÜLLER : Simplified Grammar of the Pali Language. (*b*) Prâkrit Karpûramanjarî (H.O. Series).
>
> WOOLNER A. C. : Introduction to Prakrit.
>
> (*c*) Sidhânta Kaumudî—Kâraka portion only.

Paper III   .. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(\textit{a}) Tarkabhâshâ} \\ \text{(\textit{b}) Sânkhyatattva Kaumudî} \\ \text{(\textit{c}) Mimâṁsâ Paribhâshâ} \\ \text{(\textit{d}) Vedântasârâ.} \end{array} \right.$

PAPER IV.—Literary and Cultural History of India with outlines of the political events in Ancient India.

Books prescribed :—

> SMITH, VINCENT A. : Early History of India 4th edition.
>
> MACDONELL, A. A. : History of Sanskrit Literature.

Books recommended :—

1. Imperial Gazetteer, Vol. II, Chapters I—IX.
2. FRAZER : Literary History of India (Library of Literary History).
3. KEITH : Classical Sanskrit Literature.
4. WEBER : History of Indian Literature.

In papers I, II, and III questions will be set demanding a knowledge of the History of the branches of literature represented by the Text-books.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

Candidates will be required to offer only one of the following groups.

Three papers will be set on text-books in each group. A fourth paper on Composition will be common for all groups.

In each of the three special papers questions will be set demanding a knowledge of the History of the branches of literature represented by the Text-books.

There will be a *vivâ voce* test in all groups.

GROUP A.—VEDIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

PAPER I.—

(*a*) PETERSON : Handbook to the Rigveda, Parts I and II including Sáyana's Upodghâta to his commentary on the Rigveda.

(*b*) KASHINATH ŚÂSTRI: Aitareya Brâhmana, Pañcikâ's I—III (Ânandâśrama Series, Vol. XXXII, Part 1).

Books recommended :—

1. MACDONELL : Vedic Grammar for Students.

2. MACDONELL : History of Sanskrit Literature, Chapters I—IX.

PAPER II.—

(*a*) Mâdhyandina Saṃhitâ, Chs. I and II.

(*b*) Satapatha Brâhmana, Ch. (Kâṇḍa) I.

PAPER III.—

(*a*) (*i*) Rikprâtiśâkhya.

(*ii*) Yasna IX.

(*b*) Principles of Philology.

The scope, divisions and history (in outline) of the study of language ; mechanism of speech and classification of sounds ; Families of speech ; Indo-European Family and its general phonetic laws ; the comparison of the Sanskritic sounds with those of the Primitive Indo-European and the Avesta ; and general comparison of the Vedic and Classical Sanskrit Grammars.

Books recommended : —

GILES : Manual of Comparative Philology (Part I).

GUNE : Introduction to Comparative Philology.

EDMOND : Comparative Philology (Cambridge University Press).

UHLENBECK : Sanskrit Phonetics.

WHITNEY : Sanskrit Grammar.

N.B.—Questions on Vedic Religion and Mythology will be distributed over Papers I and II.

Books recommended :—

BLOOMFIELD : Religion of the Veda.

GRISWOLD : Religion of the Rigveda.

MACDONELL : Vedic Mythology.

KEITH : Introduction to the Taittiriya Samhitā (Harvard Oriental Series).

PAPER IV.—Composition.

GROUP B.—SANSKRIT LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

PAPER I ⠀ .. { Kâvyaprakâśa.
⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀{ Vrittaratnâkara (omitting Chapter VI).

RÂJASHEKHARA : Kavyamimansâ, Adhy V-VI (Gaekwar's Oriental Series).

PAPER II ⠀ .. { Daśarûpaka.
⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀{ Ratnâvalî.
⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀{ Venîsamhâra.
⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀{ Svapnavâsavadatta.
⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀{ Mâlatimâdhava.

PAPER III.—(*a*) Naishadhacharita, Cantos I—III, XIII.

⠀⠀⠀⠀(*b*) Kâdambari (Pûrvabhâga).

⠀⠀⠀⠀(*c*) Siddhânta Kaumudi Samasa only.

NOTE.—Questions on the history of Sanskrit literature will be distributed over Papers I—III.

Books recommended :—

1. MACDONELL : History of Sanskrit Literature.
2. RIDGEWAY : Dramas and Dramatic Dances. (Section IV on India, pp. 1—216.)

3. KEITH : Classical Sanskrit Literature.

4. KEITH : Sanskrit Drama,

PAPER IV. --Composition.

GROUP C. --DHARMAŚÂSTRA.

PAPER I.—

(a) JAIMINI : Mîmâmsâ Sùtras with Śabarabhâṣhya, Adh. I only.

(b) Jaiminîya Nyâyâmâlâvistara of Mâdhavâcharya, Adhs. II and III.

(c) LAUGÂKṢHI BHÂSKARA—Arthasaṃgraha.

PAPER II.—

1. YÂJÑAVALKYA : Yâjñavalkya Smṛiti with Mitakṣarâ on Vyavahârâdhyâya.

2. MANU : Mànava Dharmaśâstra.

PAPER III.—

1. KÂTYÂYANA : Śrauta Sùtra—Section on Darśa- paurṇamâsa.

2. PÂRASKARA : Gṛihya Sùtra.

3. ÂPASTAMBA : Dharma Sùtra.

NOTE.—Questions on the history of Dharmaśâstra and Mîmâmsâ literatures will be distributed over Papers I—III.

Books recommended :—

1. BÜHLER : Sacred Laws of the Âryas and Institutes of Manu (S. B. E., Vols. II, XIV and XXV, Introductions only).

2. OLDENBERG : The Gṛihyasùtras (S. B. E., XXIX and XXX, Introductions only).

3. JOLLY : Tagore Law Lectures (Lecture I).

4. POLLOCK (Editor) : Maine's Ancient Law.

5. DR GANGANATHA JHA : Prabhâkara School of Pûrva Mîmâmsâ.

PAPER IV.—Composition.

Group D.—Philosophy.

Paper I.—

1. Gautama : Nyâyasûtras with Bhâshya, Chap. I.
2. Nyâya Muktâvalî (Pratyaksha and Śabda).
3. Vaiśeshika Sûtra with Upaskâra, Chapters I—III.

Paper II.—

(1) Yogasûtras with Bhojavṛitti.
(2) Siddhântaleśa, Chapter IV
(3) Keith : Buddhist Philosophy in India and Ceylon.
(4) Bodhicharyâvatâra—Chapter IX (Prâjñâ-pâramitâ). ·

Paper III.—

1. Bâdarâyaṇa : Brahmasûtras with Śaṅkara Bhâshya Adhyâya I, Pâda I, Sûtras 1—4, Adhyâya II Pâdas I and II.
2. Mâdhavâchârya Vidyâranya : Vivaraṇapra meyasiṁgraha Varṇaka I.

Books recommended:—

1. Bodas (Editor) : Tarkasaṁgraha.
2. Max Müller : Six Systems of Indian Philosophy.
3. Deussen : The System of the Vedânta.

Paper IV.—Composition.

Group E.—Epigraphy and History.

Paper I ..⎰ Aśoka Inscriptions with a general knowledge of the Maurya Period. History of the North-Indian Alphabets with special reference to Brâhmî and its derivatives.

Paper II ..⎰ Gupta Inscriptions and Gupta Coinage with a general knowledge of the Gupta Period. The Origin and Use of the Vikrama and Śaka Eras.

PAPER III. Social and Constitutional History of Ancient India from the Vedic Period (up to 1200 A.D.).

PAPER IV.—Composition.

Books recommended :—

For Paper I.—

Epigraphia Indica, Vols. II, III, V and VIII.

Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. I (revised by Hultzsch).

SMITH : Asoka (3rd Edition).

BÜHLER : Indian Palæography (English version).

SHAMA SHASTRI : Papers on Origin of the Indian Alphabet—published in the *Indian Antiquary* (Vol. XXXV).

BÜHLER : Origin of the Brâhmî Alphabet.

For Paper II.—

FLEET : Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. III.

ALLAN, J. : Catalogue of Gupta Coins.

RAPSON : Indian Coins (Grundriss).

Indian Antiquary, Vols. XIX-XX, XXII—XXVI (Papers on the Vikrama and Śaka Eras).

SEWELL AND DIKSHIT : Indian Calendar (Section I dealing with Indian Calendar Terms).

Bhandarkar Commemoration Volume (pp. 187—194),

J. R. A. S. for 1911 (pp. 973—1013).

For Paper III.—

The Arthasâstra of Kauṭilya (translated by Shama Sastri).

Manusmriti (S. B. E., XXV).

Śukraniti (translated by B. K. Sarkar).

Cambridge History of India, Vol. I, Chs. IV-V, VIII—XII, XIX.

MAJUMDAR, R. C. : Corporate Life in Ancient India.

JAYASWAL, K. P.: Hindu Polity.

BENI PRASAD : Theory of Government in Ancient India.

N.B.—(1) Candidates will be expected to decipher in-facsimile any of the Aśoka and Gupta Inscriptions.

(2) Pertinent questions on Ancient Indian Geography will be asked in Papers I and II. Recommended—CUNNINGHAM: Ancient Geography of India (revised by S. N. Majumdar).

NUNDO LAL DEY: Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Mediæval India, Second Edition.

(3) Questions on Political History of India (600 B.C· to 1200 A.D.) will be distributed over Papers I and II.

Books recommended :—

SMITH : Early History of India (4th Edition) Cambridge History of India, Vol. I, Chs. XV—XXV.

MONAHAN : Early History of Bengal.

RAY-CHAUDHURI : Political History of Ancient India.

MACCRINDLE : Ancient India as described by Megasthenes and Arrian.

BHANDARKAR, D. R : Carmichael Lectures, First Series.

BHANDARKAR, D. R. : Aśoka.

GILES : Travels of Fa Hien.

WATTERS : Yuan Chawang's Travels in India.

KALHANA : Râjataraṅgiṅî : Introduction only by Stein.

Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. II, Chs. I—VI.

GROUP F.—PALI AND PRAKRIT.

PAPER I.—Pali Texts.
    (1) Dhammapada.
    (2) Pâtimokkha-sutta.
    (3) Dhamma-chakka-pavvattana-sutta.

PAPER II.—Jain Prakrit Texts.
    (1) Āchâraṅga-Sûtra, Part I.
    (2) Uttarâdhyayana-Sûtra, I—XI.

PAPER III.—Literary Prakrit Texts.
    (1) Setubandha, Cantos I—IV.
    (2) HÂLA : Sattasaî, Centuries I—III.·
    (3) Bhavisattakahâ, Sandhis I—II.

N.B.—Question on Grammar and History will be distributed over Papers I—III.

Books recommended :—

(a) (1) MÜLLER : Simplified Pali Grammar.

    (2) KACHCHÂYANA : Pali Gian mar.

    (3) VARARUCHI : Prâkṛitaprakâśo.

    (4) HEMACHANDRA : Prakrit Grammar (portion dealing with Jaina Prakrit).

    (5) WOOLNER : Introduction to Prakrit.

(b) (1) MRS. RHYS DAVIDS : Buddhism.

    (2) KERN : Manual of Indian Buddhism.

    (3) STEVENSON : Heart of Jainism.

    (4) Articles on Buddhism and Jainism in the Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics.

    (5) Articles on Pali and Prakrit in the Encyclopædia Britannica.

PAPER IV.—Composition.

Arabic.

PREVIOUS—FOUR PAPERS.

PAPER I.—(i) and باب‌الحماسه - ديوان‌الحماسه
المراثي

    (ii) المعلقات السبع

PAPER II.—(i) مقامات حريري ten maqamat

    (ii) الانوارالمنتخبه

    (iii) كليله و دمنه

PAPER III.—(i) ابن قتيبه by كتاب‌المعارت

    (ii) الفخري

PAPER IV.—Translation from English into Arabic and *vice versa.*

Critical questions will be set in each of the papers I and II and a sound knowledge of Syntax, Prosody and Rhetoric will be expected. Paper III will be set to test the knowledge of the History of Islam.

FINAL—FOUR PAPERS.

Papers I, II and III—Three of the following groups only :—

(a) Mysticism—Selections from رساله قشیریه and
احیاءالعلوم

(b) Commentary on the Quran—Selections from
كشاف or جامع‌الجوامع طبرسي

(c) Belles-Lettres—Selections from مقامات‌حریری and
مقامات بدیعی

(d) Text Hadith with the Allied Lughat either
مجمع‌البحار with the help of صحیح مسلم
مجمع‌البحرین with the help of استبصار or .

(e) Pre-Islamic Poetry—Selections from و حماسه
مفضلیات and some other Diwans.

(f) Mokazramin and Islamic poets. Some poets as
لبید - حسان .

(g) Mowalladin (Selections from ابوالعلاءالمعزی -
- (اخطل - کمیت - فوذوق - جریر متنبی

(h) Logic and Metaphysics (حمداالله - صدرا -
(قاضی مبارک)

(i) Comparative Philology of Semitic Languages—
O'Leary's Comparative Grammar of Semitic
Languages.

(j) HAURT OR NICHOLSON : History of Literature.

(k) History of Islam (one specific period from
ابن اثیر or طبری).

(*l*) History of the Arabs in India فتوح البلدان and selections from the standard works. (Other groups may be added, if necessary.)

(*m*) Mohammadan Law :—

(۱) كتاب النكاح و الطلاق ۔ (۲) كتاب الشفعه ۔ (۳) كتاب البيع ۔ (۴) الوقف ۔ (۵) ا فرائض from شرائع الاسلام or معاملات هدايه

PAPER IV.—Essay on one of the subjects offered.

Vivâ voce on the other two subjects offered.

Persian.

NOTE.—Persian words must be written in the Persian character.

PREVIOUS—FOUR PAPERS.

PAPER I.—Prose— وقائع نعمت خانعالي first three waqais and نثر دوم from سه نثر ظهوري

PAPER II.—(*i*) قصائدخاقاني—Qasaid beginning with—

۱ ۔ دل من پير تعلم است ومن طفل زباندانش

۲ ۔ هرصبحم سر زگلشن سودا بر آورم

۳ ۔ شب روان چون رخ صبح آئينه سيما بينفد

۴ ۔ نثار اشک من هر شب شکر ريز است ينهاني

۵ ۔ در پرده دل آمد دامن کشان خريا ش

۶ ۔ خورشيد کسرے تاج بين ايوان نو پرداخته

۷ ۔ کوے عشق آمد شد مابر نتابد بيش ازيں

۸ ۔ بردار زلفش از رخ تا جان تازه بيني

۹ ۔ پيش که صبح بردرد شقه چتر عنبري

۱۰ - جام طرب کش که صبح کام بر آمد

۱۱ - صبح خیزاں بیں قیامت درجهاں انگیخته

۱۲ - از سر زلف تو بوے سر بمهر آمد بما

۱۳ - مافتنه بر توایم و تو فتنه بر آئنه

۱۴ - قحط وفا است در بنه آخرالزماں

۱۵ - هرصبح پاے صبر بد امن در آورم

(ii) Qasaid beginning with— قصائد عرفی

۱ - اے متاع درد در بازار جاں انداخته

۲ - اے برزده دامن بلا را

۳ - اے داشته در سایهٔ هم تیغ و قلم را

۴ - جهاں بگشتم و دردا بهیچ شهر و دیار

۵ - دمیکه لشکر غم صف کشد بخونخواری

۶ - رفتم اے غم ز در عمر شتاباں رفتم

۷ - ژ آسماں و زمیں مژده ناگهاں آمد

۸ - زهر گلے که هواے دلم نقاب کشاد

۹ - گر مرد همتی ز مروت نشاں مخواه

۱۰ - اے دل معنی سرشتت رازداں آفتاب

۱۱ - صباح عید که در تکیه گاه ناز و نعیم

۱۲ - زخود گردیده بربندی چه گویم کار جاں بینی

۱۳ - هر سوخته جانیکه به کشمیر در آید

۱۴ - کجا به حسن شود باتو همعناں نرگس

۱۵ - نو بهار آمد که افشاند چو حسن یارگل

PAPER III.—Poetry.

(a) Ghazals:—

HAFIZ: All Ghazals of ردیف التاء and those begin-
ning with—

دوش وقت سحر از غصه نجاتم دادند
دوش دیدم که ملائک در میخانه زدند

NAZIRI: All Ghazals of ردیف القمر

(b)   Masnavi :—

JALALUDDIN ROOMI: The Masnavi Daftar I from the
beginning up to تفسیر قول حکیم سنائی

صالحا توسنگ بودی دلخراش
آزمون را یک زمانی خاک باش

PAPER IV.—Ethics and Politics.

اخلاق ناصری تهذیب النفس
اخلاق جلالی سیاست مدن

FINAL—(FOUR PAPERS AND *VIVA VOCE*).

NOTE.—Persian words must be written in the Persian
Character.

PAPER I.—(i) (First half) انشائے ابوالفضل دفتر سویم

(ii) شبنم شاداب

(iii) سفر نامه شاه ایران   published   by
Anwar-i-Ahmadi Press, Allahabad.

(iv) مرد خسیس

PAPER II.—(i) انتخاب قصائد قاآنی published by
مبارک علی لاهور

(ii) انتخاب دیوان عندلیب published by
انوار المطابع لکهنؤ

PAPER III.—Special Study of one of the following
groups to be selected by the Head of the Depart-
ment in the beginning of the session :

(*a*) History of Persian Literature—

BROWNE : Literary History of Persia, Vols. I, II and III.

(*b*) Literary Criticism—

SHERWANI (H. R.), SIR GORE OUSLEY, WAR-

NER, سخندان فارس and MATTHEW ARNOLD.

(*c*) Ethics, Politics and Civics—

Ilmul Akhlaq by JUSTICE KARAMAT HUSAIN

اخلاق جلالی باستثنای بحث نغمه

(*d*) History of Islam—

(1) The Prophet and first four Caliphs.

(2) Either the reign of Omayyads or the reign of Abbasids up to the end of the reign of

or روضةالصفا from المتوكل علی اللّٰه

ترجمه تاریخ طبری and حبیب السیر

AMIR ALI's : History of the Saracens.

(*e*) Philosophy with special knowledge of sufi-ism—

FITZ-GERALD, CLARKE, GHAZZALI

کیمیای سعادت ـ ترجمه احیاءالعلوم

(اخلاق جلالی باستثنائی بحث نغمه)

PAPER IV.—Composition.

Essay in Persian on the group offered for Paper III.

Vivâ voce on the subjects offered for the first two papers.

NOTE.—Questions on حدائق البلاغه and معیارالاشعار will be set in both the examinations. Students who offer Persian are required to have such knowledge of the Etymology of Arabic language as will enable them to explain all Arabic words and phrases occurring in the Text

Latin.

The examination for the degree of M.A. in Latin will be conducted partly by papers and partly *vivâ voce.*

Candidates will be examined in —

    (*a*) The Authors prescribed below.

    (*b*) The General History, Geography, Mythology and Antiquities relating to the Authors prescribed; also Grammar and Philology.

    (*c*) Latin Prose Composition

PREVIOUS.

There will be three papers :—

I. ⎰On the Authors prescribed, *i.e.*, Terence, Lucretius,
    Cicero, Horace, Juvenal, together with questions
    dealing with the History, Geography, Antiquities
    and Mythology bearing on or relating to them,
II. together with questions on Grammar and Philology.

III.   Latin Prose Composition.

FINAL.

There will be three papers :—

I. ⎰On the Authors prescribed, *i.e.*, Catullus, Tibullus,
    Propertius, Virgil and Tacitus, together with ques-
    tions dealing with the History, Geography, Antiqui-
    ties and Mythology bearing on or relating to them,
II. together with questions on Grammar and Philology.

III.   Latin Prose Composition.

N.B.—Candidates in the Final M.A. must be prepared to answer, if called upon, questions involving a knowledge of the authors already taken for the Previous M.A. Examination

Mental and Moral Science.

PREVIOUS.

(For the year 1930).

There shall be four papers—

PAPER I.—Logic.

PAPER II.—Metaphysics

PAPER III.—Development of Philosophy from Descartes.

PAPER IV.—Ethics.

The following texts are prescribed :—

Logic.

JOSEPH, H. W. B.: An Introduction to Logic.

Metaphysics.

JOHN LOCKE : An Essay concerning the "Human Understanding" (Abridged and edited by A. S. Pringle Pattison).

HUME : Treatise of Human Nature, Book I. *Of the Understanding.*

KANT : Prolegomena.

SETH, A : Scottish Philosophy.

Development of Philosophy from descartes.

Question will also be set dealing with fundamental topics from Indian Philosophy.

Books prescribed :—

1. ADAMSON : Development of Modern Philosophy.

2. FALCKENBERG : History of Modern Philosophy.

3. MAX MÜLLER : Six Systems of Indian Philosophy.

Ethics.

GREEN : Prolegomena to Ethics.

SPENCER : Data of Ethics.

FINAL M.A. (*For 1930*).

Candidates may select *any two* papers other than those which they offered for the Previous M.A. The papers offered for the Previous and the Final M.A. must include the two papers in Group I. There will be also an Essay, and a *vivâ voce* test.

There will be five groups :—

I.—Logic and Metaphysics.

II.—Psychology.

III.—Ethics (Plato and Aristotle).

IV.—Additional Ethics.

V.—Philosophy of Religion.

The following texts are prescribed :—

Group I—

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.

JOSEPH, H. W. B. : An Introduction to Logic.

JOHN LOCKE : An Essay concerning the " Human Understanding." Abridged and edited by A. S. Pringle Pattison (Oxford Press).

HUME : Treatise on Human Nature, Book I. *Of the Understanding.*

KANT : Watson's Selections (Maclehose & Sons, Glasgow). Critique of Pure Reason.

SETH : Scottish Philosophy (Blackwood & Sons, London).

Group II —

*PSYCHOLOGY.

McDOUGALL, W. : Outline of Psychology.

JAMES, W. : Principles of Psychology.

Candidates will be expected to acquaint themselves with later developments of psychological doctrine.

Group III—

ETHICS (PLATO AND ARISTOTLE).

PLATO : Republic (in an English translation, either Jowett's or Davies' and Vaughan's).

ARISTOTLE : Nicomachean Ethics (translated by Peters or Williams).

Group IV —

ADDITIONAL ETHICS.

GREEN : Prolegomena to Ethics.

HERBERT SPENCER : Data of Ethics.

SIDGWICK : Methods of Ethics.

Group V —

PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION.

DESCARTES : Meditations.

HUME : Dialogues on Natural Religion. Edited by McEwen (Blackwood).

KANT : Critiques : relevant portions with special reference to the Transcendental Dialectic and the Critique of Practical Reason.

Course including Indian Philosophy as an alternative to the above course.

Candidates may offer the following four papers with the Essay :—

I. Metaphysics (as under Group I above).

II. Logic (as under Group I above).

III. Nyâya-Vaiśeṣika. The course as prescribed for the Sanskrit M.A. Final Examination, Group D, Paper I.

IV. Vedânta. The course as prescribed for the Sanskrit M.A. Final Examination, Group D, Paper III.

Books recommended in connection with Papers III and IV.

Those recommended for the Sanskrit M.A. Final Examination for Group D.

Candidates shall offer any two of these papers for the Previous Examination, and the remaining two with the Essay and *vivâ voce* for the Final Examination.

A general knowledge of the history of Philosophy will be required of all candidates.

Books recommended—WEBER and WINDELBAND.

Economics.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

There will be four papers :—

PAPER I.—Economic Development of England and India, with special reference to the period after 1760.

PAPER II —Industrial and Commercial Organisation.

PAPER III.—Financial Organisation.

PAPER IV.—The State and Economic Welfare.

PAPER I. - *Economic Development of England and India,* with special reference to the period after 1760—The Manor. The Guilds. The Domestic System. The Agricultural Revolution. The Industrial Revolution. The Factory System. Changes in Transportation and Marketing, and their effects. Similar material for India, as far as possible. The history of the industrial and commercial organisation of two or more important industries both in England and India to be studied in detail, such as wheat or sugar, cotton or wool, iron or building-trade, paper or glass. The history of inventions and of the status of labour to be treated briefly.

PAPER II.—*Industrial and Commercial Organisation.*— (This course should be both descriptive and theoretical. The students should study the comparative economic efficiency of various forms of organisation.) Specialisation in Land, Labour and Machinery, in Extractive Industries, Manufacture and Transportation. Factory Organisation

and Scientific Management. Methods of paying Wages·
Organisation of Markets and Selling. Distributing
Agencies and Consumer's Leagues. Trusts and Co-operation
from the point of view of efficiency in Production and
Marketing.

PAPER III —*Financial Organisation.*—(This course
should be a theoretical and descriptive study of the deli-
cate adjustment by which Value and Ownership are deter-
mined.) Money and the Causes of Changes in Prices.
Paper Money. Commercial Paper and Securities. The
Organisation of Credit by Banks, Brokers and Co-opera·
tive Credit Societies. State Banks. Foreign Exchanges.
Stock Exchanges and Produce Exchanges Speculation,
Credit Cycles and the forecasting of fluctuations in the
rate of interest and in prices.

Enterprise and Investment. The Promotion of Com·
panies, Financial and Legal Organisation of Companies
and Trusts. Responsibility for the Direction and Control
of Industry, and the flow of Capital.

PAPER IV.—*The State and Economic Welfare.*—(This
course is a study of the relative efficiency of public and
private activities as a means to certain economic ends.)
Public Finance. Taxes, Loans and Budgets. Public
Expenditure. The economic basis of expenditure for the
security of life and property, for sanitation and education.
Social Insurance, including workmen's compensation and
insurance against unemployment. Government Regulation
of Production ; Adulteration, Control of Food and Drugs,
Factory Legislation, Government Regulation of Prices
and Monopolies. State aid to Industries. Public Re·
search and Information Bureaus. Government Control of
Public Works and Public Utilities.

Books-recommended :—

I—ECONOMIC HISTORY.

1. GRASSE : Introduction to Economic History,
2. LIPSON : Economic History of England.

3. GADGIL: The Industrial Evolution of India.

4. HAMILTON: Commercial Relations between England and India.

5. BALKRISHNA: Commercial Relations between England and India.

6. KNOWLES: Economic Development of the British Overseas Empire, Vol I (Tropical).

7. KNOWLES: The Industrial and Commercial Revolution in Great Britain during the 19th Century.

8. MEREDITH: Economic History of England.

9. CRESSY: Outline of Industrial History.

10. SHAH, N. J.: History of Indian Tariffs.

II—INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ORGANISATION.

1. MARSHALL: Industry and Trade.

2. MARSHALL, FIELD and WRIGHT: Materials for the Study of Economics.

3. MARSHALL, FIELD and WRIGHT: Reading in Industrial Society.

4. GANT: Work, Wages and Profits.

5. THOMPSON: Scientific Management.

6. TAYLOR: Shop Management.

7. HIRST: Story of the Trusts.

8. HOBSON: The Evolution of Modern Capitalism.

9. WATTS: Psychological Problems of Industry.

10. CARVER: Economics of Human Energy.

III—FINANCIAL ORGANISATION.

1. MARSHALL: Money, Credit and Commerce.

2. JEVONS: Money and the Mechanism of Exchange.

3. FISHER: The Purchasing Power of Money.

4. JEVONS: Investigations in Currency and Finance.

5. COOPER : Financing an Enterprise.

6. WITHERS : Stocks and Shares.

7. FISKE : Modern Bank.

8. SPALDING : Eastern Exchange, Currency and Finance.

9. SHIRRAS : Indian Finance and Banking.

10. CASSELL : Memorandum on the World's Monetary Problems. (League of Nations.)

IV—THE STATE AND ECONOMIC WELFARE.

1. SHIRRAS : Public Finance.

2. DALTON : Public Finance.

3. SELIGMAN : Essays in Taxation.

4. SEAGER : Social Insurance.

5. PIGOU : Economics of Welfare (Chapters dealing with Government Control).

6. KYDD : Factory Legislation in India.

7. Indian Workmen's Compensation Act.

8. Indian Factory Acts.

9. Report of the Indian Industrial Commission.

10. Report of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee.

11. DAS, R. K. : Factory Legislation in India.

12. VAKIL, C. N. : Financial Development in Modern India.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

The candidate shall take Paper I and any three of the remaining papers stated below. He shall also appear in a vivâ voce examination. Each student shall also be required to present and pass in one essay approved by the Head of the Department of Economics and prepared during the year : the essay to become the property of the University.

(1) Advanced Theory.

(2) History of Economic Thought including Social and Commercial Theories.

(3) Labour Problems and Social Welfare.

(4) Rural and Municipal Economics.

(5) Theory and Practice of Statistics.

(6) Accountancy.

(7) Mathematical Economics.

(8) The Teaching of Economics.

(9) Transport.

(10) Economic and Commercial Geography.

(11) Special subject for detailed study to be announced, *e.g.*, Trade Cycles, Famines, Co-operation.

PAPER I.—*Advanced Economic Theory.*—(This course should be a revision of Economic Theory from the Dynamic and Integral points of view as in Wicksteed, Pigou, Fisher and Clarke.) The ultimate effects of Inventions and Improvements, especially cheaper Transportation and Communication. The relative growth of population. Dynamic relations of the relative value of investments in Land, Capital, and Labour 'Power. Monopolies and Price Discrimination. Theoretical possibilities of Economic Progress.

PAPER II —*History of Economic Thought including Social an l Commercial Theories.*—A brief chronological account of the principal writers and schools followed by a connected history of the most important theories. (The History of Socialistic parties is not included.)

PAPER III.—*Labour Problems and Social Welfare.*—Life of the Labouring Classes in Typical Indian Industries— Cotton, Jute, Coal, Iron, Glass, Tea, Shipping.

Labour of Women and Children. Wages and Hours. Trade Unions. Their principles, achievements, and possibilities in England and India. Labour Disputes. Arbitration and Conciliation. Works Committees and Trade Councils. Profit-sharing, Co-partnership, and Producers' Co-operation. Social Welfare Work, and Social Service Agencies in India. Housing projects in India and England. Debt and Co-operative Credit for Employees. Unemployment, Labour Agencies, and Labour Exchanges. (Social Insurance, Workmen's Compensation, and Factory Legislation, which are included in the Previous course, are to be reviewed briefly.)

PAPER IV.—*Rural and Municipal Economics.*—Land tenures, Agricultural Improvements, Irrigation and Communications. The importance and possibilities of village industries. District Board Finance. Contrast between Rural and Municipal Problems. Congestion, Town Planning, Building Regulations, Sanitation, Municipal Finance.

PAPER V.—*Theory and Practice of Statistics.*—Scope and Utility of Statistics. Enumeration, Compilation and Tabulation of Data. Averages. Dispersion. Skewness. Graphic Method. Accuracy. Index Numbers. Interpolation. Association. Contingency. Correlation. Sampling. Common errors in Statistics.

PAPER VI.—*Accountancy.*—The principles of Double Entry Book-keeping and their application. Books of original entry. The Ledger, Trial Balance, Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts. Balance Sheet.

In the treatment of the above, the following matters will be included :—Cheques, Bills of Exchange, and Promissory Notes; Good-will; Classification of Assets; Bad Debts ; Joint Venture and Contract Accounts ; Consignments. Single Entry Book-keeping. Depreciation, Reserves and Sinking Funds. Partnership and Company Accounts. The Double-Account System. Sectional and self-balancing Ledgers. Bankruptcy Accounts. Bank Accounts. Departmental and Branch Accounts.

PAPER VII.—*Mathematical Economics*.—Marginal utility . Indifference curves. The contract curve. Demand and supply curves. Elasticity of demand and supply. Consumer's and producer's surplus. Equations of the equilibrium of exchange under simple and complex conditions of competition and of monopoly. Supply and demand of the factors of production. Application of the equations of equilibrium to the problem of distribution. Application of mathematical methods to problems of foreign trade, transportation, speculation, population, and rent. Distinctions between static and dynamic economics. Curves representing historical progress, contrasted with curves representing various possible positions at a given time. Conditions of economic progress. Relations between pure mathematical economics and statistics. Possibility of obtaining equations representing actual conditions.

PAPER VIII.—*The Teaching of Economics*.—Presentation. Illustration. Questions and Problems. Inspiration. Field work and Research work.

PAPER IX.—*Transport* :—

(1) *Railway Transport*.—Capital and Expenditure Combinations. Rates and Fares. Classification of Goods and Minerals. Discrimination and Undue Preference. State Regulation of Rates and Fares. State Ownership and Management.

(2) *Indian Railways*.—Development. Relation to the State. Management. Financing Relation to one another. Internal Administration and Executive Organisation. Changes suggested by the Acworth Commission.

(3) *Road Transport*.—Economics of Road Construction and Maintenance. Theories of Rates and Fares. Types of Road Transport. Relation to the State. Relation of Road to Railway Transport. Roads and Road Transport as means of opening up undeveloped and outlying tracts.

PAPER X.—*Economic Geography.*— The Economic and Commercial Geography of Eurasia and East Africa, the monsoon lands (India, China, Japan, etc.), and the chief commercial countries of Europe will be studied in detail, other parts in outline, more particular attention being given to cases which illustrate general truths or provide illustrations of the growth of industrial or commercial centres. Trade routes particularly those of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. (The course will include practical work such as the study and construction of statistical maps and charts and sketch maps).

PAPER XI.—*Special subjects for detailed study such as Co-operation, Famines, Trade Cycles, etc., to be announced each year.*

Books recommended :—

I— THEORY.

1. MARSHALL : Principles of Economics.
2. PIGOU : Economics of Welfare.
3. WICKSTEED : Common Sense of Political Economy.
4. CLARKE : Essentials of Economic Theory.
5. FISHER : Nature of Capital and Income.
6. TAUSSIG : Principles of Economics.
7. CHAPMAN : Outlines of Economics.

II.—HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT.

1. GIDE and RIST : History of Economic Doctrine.
2. HANEY : History of Economic Thought.
3. INGRAM : History of Political Economy in England.
4. KIRKUP : History of Socialism.
5. ORAGE : National Guilds.
6. SPARGO and ARNER : Elements of Socialism.

7. HENDERSON : The Case for Socialism.

8. COLE : The World of Labour.

9. SALTER : Karl Marx and Modern Socialism.

10. HILLQUIT and RYAN : Socialism, Promise or Menace.

11. LE ROSSIGNOL : Orthodox Socialism.

12. MUKERJI, R. K. : Borderlands of Economics.

13. BANERJI, P. N. : Fiscal Policy in India.

III.—LABOUR PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL WELFARE.

1. WEBB : Industrial Democracy.

2. BURNETT-HURST : Labour Problems in India.

3. BROUGHTON : Labour Problems in India.

4. KYDD, J. C. : Factory Legislation.

5. PIGOU : Unemployment.

6. COLE, G. D. H. : Organised Labour.

7. SILVERMAN, M. A. : The Economics of Social Problems.

8. BLUM : Labour Economics.

9. JOHN LEE : Principles of Industrial Welfare.

10. WILLIAMS, A. : Co-partnership and Profits sharing.

11. WALLS : Progressive Co-partnership.

12. BOWIE : Sharing Profits with Employees.

13. Reports on Social Welfare. Work of the Calcutta and Bombay Leagues. The Tata Iron and Steel Company and the British India Corporation, Cawnpore.

14. BOWLEY and BURNETT-HURST : Livelihood and Poverty.

15. NETTLEFOLD : Practical Housing.

IV.—RURAL and MUNICIPAL ECONOMICS.

1. DARLING : The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt.

2. Nourse : Agricultural Economics.

3. Mukerji : Foundations of Indian Economics.

4. Baden Powell : Land Revenue Systems of British India.

5. Howard : Crop Production in India.

6. Mukerji, R. K. : Rural Economy in India.

7. Carver : Principles of Rural Economics.

8. Leake : Bases of Agricultural Practice in the U. P.

9. Venn : The Foundations of Agricultural Economics.

10. Jack : Economic Life of a Bengal District.

11. Slater : Some South Indian Villages.

12. Mann and Kanitkar : Land and Labour in a Deccan village.

13. Strickland : Co-operation in India.

14 Calvert : Wealth and Welfare of the Punjab.

15. Wolfe : Co-operation in India.

16. Ambedkar : The Evolution of Provincial Finance in India (Selected Chapters).

17. Shah : Indian Municipalities.

18. Jevons, H. S. : Economics of Tenancy Law and Estate Management (Bulletin No. 17, Economics Department, Allahabad University.)

19. Dubey, D. S. : The Way to Agricultural Progress.

20. U. P. Municipal Manual.

21. U. P. District Boards' Act.

22. Final Report of Agricultural Tribunal of Investigation.

23. Government Resolution on Land Revenue Policy in India.

24. The Report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee (Selected Chapters).

V.—STATISTICS.

1. BOWLEY: Elements of Statistics.
2. BOWLEY: Elementary Manual of Statistics (2nd Edition).
3. YULE: An Introduction to the Theory of Statistics.
4. BODDINGTON, A. L.: Statistics and their Application to Commerce.
5. HARVARD ECONOMIC SERVICE: Review of Economic Statistics.

VI.—PAPER ACCOUNTANCY

1. SPICER and PEGLER: Book-keeping and Accounts.
2. BATLIBOI, J. R.: Advanced Accounts.
3. CARTER: Advanced Accounts.
4. DICKSEE: Advanced Accounts.

VII. —MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS.

1. MARSHALL: Principles of Economics.
2. BOWLEY: The Mathematical Groundwork of Economics, Oxford, 1924.
3. FISHER: Nature of Capital and Income.
4. FISHER: The Rate of Interest.
5. WICKSTEED: Common Sense of Political Economy.
6. FISHER: Mathematical Researches in the Theory of Value and Price.
7. PARETO: Manual d'Economie Politique.
8. AUSPITZ and LIEBEN: Researches Sur la Theorie des Prix.
9. FLUX: Principles of Economics.

VIII.—THE TEACHING OF ECONOMICS.

1. Elementary Text-books for comparison, *e.g.*, Marshall Chapman, Gide, Penson, Banerji, Ely and Wicker, Briggs, Gough, Cannon and Le Mesurier, Todd, O'Hara, etc.

2. Articles in Journals:—
    (a) ASHBY: *Mysore Economic Journal*, September, 1924.
    (b) *Journal of Indian Economic Society*, June, 1922, pp. 91—110.

(c) FOLSON: The College Economics Depart-
    ment. American Economic Review,
    September, 1925.
(d) HEATON: The Dalton Method. *Royal Jour-
    nal of Economics*, June, 1924.
(e) Reports of Allahabad Conferences of Teach-
    ers of Economics.
(f) Articles in the *Indian Journal of Economics*
    by Jevons and Lyons.

3. Proceedings of the American Economics Associa-
tion, 1926.

4. Prospectuses of Indian Universities and Intermediate
Boards.

IX.—TRANSPORT.

1. GHOSE, S. C.: Indian Railway Economics, Parts
   I and III.
2. GHOSE, S. C.: A Paper on Railway Economics.
3. ACWORTH: Elements of Railway Economics.
4. DOUGLAS KNOOP: Outlines of Railway Economics.
5. FENELON, K. G.: The Economics of Road Trans-
   port.
6. WILLIAMS, S. C.: Economics of Railway Transport.
7. RIPLEY: Railroad Problems (Selected chapters).
8. RIPLEY: Railroads—Finance and Organisation.
9. Acworth Commission's Report.

X.—ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. MACFARLANE: Economic Geography.
2. BROWN, R. N. R.: Principles of Economic
   Geography.
3. CHISHOLM: Handbook of Commercial Geography.
4. TROTTER, S.: Geography of Commerce.
5. RUSSELL SMITH: Industrial and Commercial
   Geography.
6. BRUNHES, J.: (English Translation) Human
   Geography.
7. LYDE: Continent of Europe.

8. LEATS: Natural History of Raw Materials of Commerce.

9. SIR GEORGE WATT: The Commercial Products of India.

10. CUNNINGHAM: Products of the Empire.

11. HERBERTSON, A. J, and HOWARTH, O.: The Oxford Survey of the British Empire, 6 vols.

History.

PREVIOUS.

Candidates must take either Group A or Group B.

GROUP A.

PAPER I.—The Maurya Period 325—180 B.C.

PAPER II.—The Gupta Period 300—650 A.D.

PAPER III.—Social and Constitutional History of India from the earliest times to 1000 A.D.

GROUP B.

Any three of the following papers :—

I.—Indian History 1200—1414 A.D.

II.—Akbar.

III.—Jahangir to Aurangzeb.

IV.—British Settlements in India up to 1763.

V.—Constitutional History of India 1773—1919.

VI.—Revolutionary Europe 1789—1815.

VII.—Contemporary Europe 1871—1919.

Books recommended :—

GROUP A.

PAPER I.—The Maurya Period.

Epigraphia Indica, Vols. II, III, V and VIII.

Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. I (Revised Edition by Hultzsch).

SMITH, V. A.: Asoka (3rd Edition).

SMITH, V. A.: Early History of India (4th Edition), Chapters II—VII.

Cambridge History of India, Vol. I, Chapters XV—XXI.

Monahan : Early History of Bengal.

Ray-Chaudhuri, H. : Political History of Ancient India, pp. 95—196.

Bhandarkar, D. R. : Carmichael Lectures (First Series).

Bhandarkar, D. R. : Asoka.

MacCrindle : Ancient India as described by Megasthenes and Arrian.

Paper II.—The Gupta Period.

Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. III (Fleet).

Allan, J. : Catalogue of Gupta Coins.

Smith : Early History of India (4th Edition). Chapters XI—XII.

Ray-Chaudhuri : Political History of Ancient India, pp. 271—310.

Giles : Travels of Fa Hien.

Watters : Yuan Chwang's Travels in India.

Kalhana : Râjataragiṇi (Stein's Introduction).

Paper III.—Social and Constitutional History of Ancient India.

The Mahâbhârata, á ntiparvan (Râjadharma Section).

The Arthasâstra of Kauṭalya.

Manusmṛti.

Śukraniti.

Cambridge History of India, Vol. I, Chapters IV-V, VIII—XII, XIX.

Mookerjee, R. K. : Local Government in Ancient India.

Majumdar, R. C. : Corporate Life in Ancient India.

Jayaswal, K. P. : Hindu Polity.

Beni Prasad : Theory of Government in Ancient India.

AIYANGAR, S. K.: Ancient India, (Chapter on Chola Administration).

N.B.—(1) Questions on Ancient Indian Geography will be asked in Papers I and II.

Recommended :—CUNNINGHAM : Ancient Geography of India (revised by Majumdar).

(2) Candidates will not be required to study texts or inscriptions in the original languages or to decipher the inscriptions prescribed for Papers I and II.

GROUP B.

PAPER I.—Indian History, 1200—1414.

ELLIOT and DOWSON : History of India, Vols. II, III, IV.

RAVERTY : Tabakat-i-Nasiri.

LEE : Ibn-Batuta.

AIYANGER, KRISHNASWAMY : South India and Her Muhammadan Invaders.

MAJOR : India in the 15th Century.

SEWELL : A Forgotten Empire.

BHANDARKAR : Vaishnayism, Shaivism, etc.

BRIGGS : Ferishta.

THOMAS : Chronicles of the Paṭhan Kings of Delhi.

PAPER II.—Akbar.

The Akbarnama of Abul-Fazl (tr. Beveridge).

The Ain-i-Akbari of Abdul-Fazl (tr. Blochmann and Jarrett).

Al Badaoni, Vol, II (tr. Lowe).

ELLIOT and DOWSON : History of India, Vols. V and VI.

VON NOER : The Emperor Akbar.

Jesuit Account of Akbar.

PAPER III.—Jahangir to Aurangzeb.

ROGER and BEVERIDGE : Memoirs of Jahangir.

ELLIOT and DOWSON : History of India, Vols. VI and VII.

BERNIER : Travels (ed. Smith).

TRAVERNIER : Travels (ed. Ball).

PAPER IV.— British Settlements in India up to 1763.

HUNTER : History of India, 2 Vols.

KHAN, SHAFAAT AHMAD : East India Trade in the 17th Century.

KHAN, SHAFAAT AHMAD : Sources for 17th Century British India.

BALKRISHNA : East India Trade.

FORREST : Clive.

DODWELL : Dupleix and Clive.

HILL : Bengal, 1756-7—Introduction.

BASU, B. D. : Rise of Christian Power in India, Vol. I.

FOSTER : Early Travels in India.

PAPER V.—Constitutional History of India, 1773—1919.

ILBERT : Government of India.

MUKERJI, P. : Indian Constitutional Documents.

KEITH : Speeches and Documents on Indian Policy, 2 Vols.

Montagu-Chelmsford Report.

WHYTE : India, a Federation ?

SAPRU : Indian Constitution.

MUKERJI, P. : Indian Constitution.

COWELL : Courts and Legislatiye Authorities in India.

PAPER VI.—Revolutionary Europe.

MADELIN : French Revolution.

ROSE : Napoleon.

BURKE : Reflections on the French Revolution.

ACTON : Lectures on the French Revolution.

MAHAN : Influence of Sea Power on the French Revolution.

YOUNG : Travels in France.

FISHER : Bonapartism.

Cambridge Modern History, Vols. VIII and IX.

Paper VII.—Contemporary Europe, 1871—1919.

>   Hazen :   Fifty Years of Europe, 1870—1919.
>
>   Seignobos :   Political   History   of   Contemporary Europe.
>
>   Rose :   Development of European Nations.
>
>   Cambridge Modern History, Vol. XII.
>
>   Gooch :   History of Europe.

FINAL.

There shall be four papers and a *viva voce* examination.

Paper   I.—Modern Political Theory.

Paper   II.—Modern Constitutions.

Paper   III.—British History 1689 to 1919, with special reference to the constitution.

Paper   IV.—Essay.

Books recommended :—

Paper   I.—Modern Political Theory.

>   Hobbes :   The Leviathan.
>
>   Locke :   On Civil Government.
>
>   Rousseau :   Social Contract.
>
>   Mill :   Representative Government.
>
>   Green :   Lectures on the Principles of Political Obligation.
>
>   Bosanquet :   Philosophical Theory of the State.
>
>   Laski :   Grammar of Politics.

Paper   II.—Modern Constitutions.

>   Dicey :   The Law of the Constitution.
>
>   The Constitution of the Irish Free State.
>
>   Hall, Duncan :   British Commonwealth of Nations.
>
>   Bartholemy :   Government of France.
>
>   Oppenheimer :   New Constitution of the German Republic.
>
>   Vincent :   Government of Switzerland.

BRYCE : Modern Democracies.

BRYCE : American Commonwealth.

UYIHARA : Political Development of Modern Japan.

The Select Constitutions of the World.

SAPRU, T. B : Indian Constitution.

The Government of India Act 1919.

PAPER III.—British History.

TREVELEYAN : England under the Stuarts.

ROBERTSON : England under the Hanoverians.

MARRIOTT : England since Waterloo.

EGERTON : Short History of English Colonial Policy.

MAITLAND : Constitutional History of England.

Political Science.

There will be eight papers and a viva voce *examination.*

Paper V (Essay) and the viva voce *must be offered in the Final Examination.*

Papers I—V shall be compulsory. Besides them each candidate shall offer any one of the Groups A—D.

PAPER I.—Ancient and Mediæval Political Theory.

Syllabus.—The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle and the successors of Aristotle. The Problem of the Church and State in the Middle Ages. The Mediæval Theory of Corporations. Feudal Theory. Theories of the Conciliar Epoch.

Books recommended :—

PLATO : The Republic (tr. Jowett).

ARISTOTLE : Politics.

CARLYLE : Mediæval Political Theory in the West.

GIERKE : Political Theories of the Middle Ages.

FIGGIS : From Gerson to Grotius.

PAPER II. – Modern Political Theory.

Syllabus.—Theories of Contract. Natural Rights-Burke. The Utilitarians. The Idealists. The Evolutionists. The Socialists.

Books recommended :—

HOBBES : Leviathan.

LOCKE: On Civil Government.

ROUSSEAU : Social Contract

MILL : Representative Government.

GREEN : Lectures on the Principles of Political Obligation.

BOSANQUET : Philosophical Theory of the State.

LASKI : Grammar of Politics.

PAPER III.—Ancient and Mediæval Political Institutions.

Syllabus.—The Rise and Development of the Ancient City-State. The Roman Empire and Provincial Administration. The Papacy and the Holy Roman Empire. Feudalism. Mediæval guilds. Development of English constitution during the Middle Ages.

Books recommended :—

SIDGWICK : Development of European Polity.

GREENIDGE : Greek Constitutional Development.

FUSTAL DE COULLAGES : The Ancient City.

ADAMS : Civilisation during the Middle Ages (Chapter on Feudalism).

JENKS : Law and Politics during the Middle Ages.

VINOGRADOFF : Historical Jurisprudence, Vol. II.

PAPER IV.—The Modern Constitutions (of England, the Irish Free State, the Dominions, France, Germany, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia, the United States of America, Japan, Turkey and India).

Books recommended :—

DICEY : The Law of the Constitution.

SWIFT MCNEILL : The Constitution of the Irish Free State.

HALL, DUNCAN : British Commonwealth of Nations.

BARTHOLEMY : Government of France.

OPPENHEIMER : New Constitution of the German Republic.

VINCENT : Government of Switzerland.

BRYCE : Modern Democracies.

BRYCE : American Commonwealth.

UYIHARA : Political Development of Modern Japan.

"The Select Constitutions of the World."

TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU : Indian Constitution.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Indian Constitutional Reform.

The Government of India Act of 1915 with later amendments.

PAPER V.—Essay.

GROUP A:

PAPER VI.—Social Development (with special reference to the development of the Family, Tribe, Morais, Religion, Law, Justice and Social classes).

Books recommended : —

JENKS : The State and the Nation.

WARD FOWLER : City State of the Greeks and Romans.

MAINE : Ancient Law.

MARRET : Anthropology.

VINOGRADOFF : Historical Jurisprudence, Vol. I.

RIVERS : Kinship and Social Organisation.

PAPER VII.—Social Psychology and Philosophy.

Syllabus.—Society as an interaction of minds. Evolution of morals and social institutions. The biological and idealistic views of human society. Government in relation to society. Instinct and Intellect in social organisation.

Books recommended :—

McDOUGALL :—The Group Mind.

McDOUGALL : Social Psychology.

GRAHAM WALLAS : The Great Society.

GRAHAM WALLAS : Human Nature in Politics.

HOBHOUSE : Social Development.

LE TRADE : Imitation.

LE BON : Psychology of the Crowd.

PAPER VIII.— Ancient Ethics.

Books recommended :—

PLATO : Republic (Jowett or Davies or Vaughan).

ARISTOTLE : Nicomachean Ethics (W. Peters or Williams).

N.B.—This paper is identical with Group III of the M.A. Mental and Moral Science Course of the University of Allahabad.

Or

PAPER IX.—Additional Ethics.

Books recommended :—

GREEN : Prolegomena to Ethics.

HERBERT SPENCER : Data of Ethics.

SIDGWICK : Methods of Ethics.

N.B.— This paper is identical with Group IV of the M.A. Mental and Moral Science Course of the University of Allahabad.

Or

GROUP B.

PAPER X.—Administration with special reference to England and India. Topics to be studied :—

I. General.—(1) Administrative Structure, (2) the Home Office, (3) Law and Justice, (4) Education, (5) Foreign Office and Diplomatic Corps, (6) Army and Navy,

and

II. Local Self-Government.

Books recommended :—

LOWELL : Government of England.

The Publications of the Home Office (English Government) on the various Departments.

KALE : Indian Administration.

ILBERT : Government of India.

MUNRO : Government of European Cities.

SHAH, K. T.: Constitution and Functions of Indian Municipalities.

WHYTE : India a Federation.

The Defence of India.
The Army in India.
(The India of To-day Series.)
⎱ Central Publicity Bureau.

PAPER XI.—Public Finance (with special reference to India).

Syllabus.—Expenditure. Productive and Unproductive expenditure. Expenditure on national defence, peace and order, moral and material development, etc. Forests, Irrigation, etc. Provincial Finance, Municipal

and other Local Finance, Public Credit and Debt, Financial Administration (The Budget, etc.).

Books recommended : —

> PLEHN : Introduction to Public Finance.
>
> STAMP, J : Principles of Taxation.
>
> SHIRRAS, G. F.: Science of Public Finance.
>
> VAKIL, C. W. : Financial Development in Modern India.
>
> GYAN CHAND : The Financial System of India.
>
> Budget for the current year.
>
> Civil Estimates of the Provincial Government for the current year.
>
> SHAH, K. T.: Constitution, Functions and Finance of Indian Municipalities (Book III only).
>
> Report of the Taxation Committee.

PAPER XII.—Economic Activities of the State.

Books recommended : —

> PIGOU : Economics of Welfare (Chapters dealing with Government Control)—Macmillan.
>
> SILVERMAN : The Economics of Social Problems (Oxford University Press).
>
> KYDD : Factory Legislation in India.
>
> Indian Workmen's Compensation Act.
>
> Indian Factory Acts.
>
> Report of the Indian Industrial Commission.
>
> Report of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee.
>
> KEYNES, J. M : " Laissez-Faire."
>
> COYAJI : Indian Fiscal Reform.

Or

GROUP C.

PAPER XIII.—International Affairs.

Syllabus.—Political Position of the Great Powers. Diplomacy. Nationalism and Internationalism. The

British Empire as a world-force. The Hague Conventions. The League of Nations. The International Labour Office. The Permanent Court of International Justice. Problems of the Pacific.

Books recommended :—

    EGERTON : History of the British Colonial Policy.

    GEORGE YOUNG : Diplomacy, Old and New.

    DELISLE BURNS : International Politics.

    ZIMMERN : Third British Empire.

    OPPENHEIMER : The League of Nations.

    PHILIP BAKER : Disarmament.

    TOYNBEE : Diplomatic Survey.

    TOYNBEE : Turkey.

PAPER XIV.—International Law.

Books recommended : —

    LAWRENCE : Principles of International Law.

    HALL : International Law.

    (Or) OPPENHEIMER : International Law.

    GARNER : Recent Developments in International Law.

    PITT COBBETT : Leading Cases on International Law.

PAPER XV.—Jurisprudence.

Books recommended :—

    MARKBY : Elements of Law.

    GELDART : Elements of English Law.

    MAINE : Ancient Law.

    HADLEY : Roman Law.

    DUIGUIT : Law and the State.

    GREY : Nature and Source of Law.

SALMOND : Jurisprudence.

ROSCOE POUND : Law and Morals.

Or

GROUP D.

PAPER XVI.—Ancient Indian Political Thought and Government.

Books recommended :—

The Mahâbhârata, Sântiparvan, Râjadharmânu-sâsana Parvan, (tr.) P. C. Roy.

KAUTALYA : The Arthasâstra, (tr.) Shamasastry.

The Cambridge History of India, Vol. I (Chapter IV, V, X, XI and XII).

JAYASWAL, K. P. Hindu Polity.

MAJUMDAR : Corporate Life in Ancient India.

AIYANGAR : Aspects of Ancient Indian Polity.

KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR : Ancient India (Chapter on the Chola Administration).

PAPER XVII.—Islamic Political Thought and Polity.

Books recommended :—

Cambridge Mediæval History of Europe (Vol. II Ch. X; Vol. III, Ch. XVI ; Vol. IV, Ch. X. A. and B.).

KHUDA BAKHSH : Contributions to the History of Islamic Civilisation.

ABUL FAZL : Ain-i-Akbari (Chapter I).

IBN KHALDUN : Muqqaddamaih.

MACDONALD : Development of Muslim Jurisprudence, etc.

AGHNIDES : Theories of Musalman Finance.

ARNOLD : The Caliphate.

KHUDA BAKHSH : Arab Civilisation.

ABDUR RAHIM : Muslim Jurisprudence (Chapter on Public Law).

HITTI : Studies in Islamic Jurisprudence.

PAPER XVIII.—The Development of the Modern Indian Constitution.

Books recommended :—

MUKERJI, P. : Indian Constitution.

MUKERJI, P. : Indian Constitutional documents.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Report in Indian Constitutional Reform.

The Joint Committee's Report on the Government of India Bill, 1919.

The Government of India Act, 1919.

ILBERT : Government of India.

MORLEY : Recollections (2nd volume —Letters to Lord Minto).

SAPRU : Indian Constitution.

The Muddiman Committee Report.

Mathematics.

(Same as for the M.Sc. Examination).

Hindi.

PREVIOUS.•

There shall be four papers :—

PAPER I.—Poetry Texts.

SITA RAM: Selections from Hindi Literature, Book I (Chand Bardai : Bhushana, Gorelal, Keshavadas and Sudan).

KABIR : Sakhi (Belvedere Press, Allahabad).

JAYASI : Padmawat (N. P. Sabha, Benares).

Santbani Sangrah, Parts I and II (Belvedere Press, Allahabad).

PAPER II.—Special subject.

> TULSIDAS. With a detailed study of the following works:—Manas, Vinaya Patrika Kavitavali, Gitavali:
>
> Candidates will also be excepted to show a general knowledge of other works. (Tulasi Granthawali, Parts I and II, N. P. Sabha edition.)

Books recommended for reference : —

> TULASI GRANTHAWALI, Part 3.
>
> SHIVA NANDAN SAHAI : Goswami Tulasidas ka Jivan, acharitr.
>
> RAMDASA GAUR : Ramcharita Manas ki Bhumika.
>
> BENI MADHO DAS : Gosain Charita.

PAPER III.—Prose and Drama.

A. Prose—

> GOKULNATH : Chaurasi-vaishnavan-ki-varta.
>
> LALLULAL : Premsagar.
>
> SADALMISHRA : Nasiketopakhyan.
>
> INSHA ALLA KHAN : Rani Ketki ki Kahani.
>
> BALAKRISHNA BHATTA : Sahitya Sumana.
>
> MAHABIR PRASAD DWIVEDI : Sankshipta Mahabharat.
>
> AYODHYA SINGH : Theth Hindi ka Thath.
>
> SHYAM SUNDAR DAS : Hindi Kovida Ratna Mala.
>
> BRAJNANDAN SAHAYA : Saundaryopasaka.

B. Drama—

> LAKSHMAN SINGH : Shakuntala.
>
> HARISHCHANDRA : Chandravali, Bharata Durdasha, Niladevi and Madhuri.
>
> SATYA NARAIN : Malati Madhav.
>
> SHRI NIWAS DAS : Randhir Prem Mohini.

DEVI PRASAD PURNA: Chandrakala Bhanu Kumar.

RADHA KRISHNA DAS: Maharana Pratap.

JAYASHANKAR PRASAD: Janamejaye ka Nagyagnya.

Candidates are expected to know the Principles of Indian Dramaturgy. The following books are recommended:—

BHARAT: Natyashastra.

HAAS: Dashrupa.

HARISHCHANDRA: Natakavali (Introduction).

RIDGWAY: Dramas and Dramatic Dances (Chapter on India).

KEITH: Sanskrit Drama.

PAPER IV.—Principles of the Science of Language and Historical Grammar of Hindi.

Books recommended for reference:—

BLOOMFIELD: Study of Language.

SAPIR: Language.

JESPERSON: Language, its Nature, Development and Origin.

BEAMES: Comparative Grammar of Modern Aryan Languages of India.

HOERNLE: Grammar of the Gaudian Languages.

KELLOG: Grammar of the Hindi Language.

FINAL.

There shall be four papers—

PAPER I.—Poetry: Krishna Kavya.

SURDAS: Sankshipta Sursagar (Sammelan edition).

MIRABAI: Lyrics (Belvedere Press, Allahabad).

NANDADAS: Raspanchadhyayi and Bhramargita.

VIDYAPATI: Padavali (Hindi Pustak Bhandar, Lahariya Sarai).

NABHADAS: Bhaktamal.

The Biographies of the following Bhaktas are prescribed :—

" Dvadasha Pradhan Bhakta."	Mirabai.
	Bitthalnath.
Kabir.	Ramanuj.
Gokulnath.	Ramanand.
Jayadeva.	Raidas.
Tulsidas.	Ballabhacharya.
Nandadas.	Vidyapati.
Narsi Mehta.	Surdas.
Paramanand Das.	Hit Haribansha.
Madhukashah.	Pipaji.

PAPER II.—Same as paper III of M.A. Previous (pp. 400—401).

PAPER III.— Historical Grammar of Hindi with a comparative study of the Modern Indo-Aryan Languages.

Books recommended :—

> BEAMES : Comparative Grammar of Modern Aryan Languages of India.
> HOERNLE : Grammar of Gaudian Languages.
> KELLOG : Grammar of the Hindi Language.
> GREEVES : Hindi Grammar.
> PLATTS : Grammar of the Hindustani or Urdu Language.
> PALMER : Simplified Grammar of Hindustani.
> GRIERSON : Languages of India.
> GRIERSON : Indo-Aryan Vernaculars (Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, Vol. I, Part III, Vol. I, No. 2).
> GRIERSON : Linguistic Survey of India, Vols. VI and IX, Part I.
> KAMTA PRASAD GURU : Hindi Vyakarana.

PAPER IV.—Essay.

N.B.—There will be a *viva voce* test in the Final Examination.

NOTE.—M.A. students, both of the Previous and the Final, are expected to have a sound knowledge of Rasa, Alankar and Chhanda. Questions on the above subjects may be put in Papers I and II in the Previous and Paper I in the Final. Kavya Prabhakar by Bhanu is recommended for consultation.

Urdu.

PREVIOUS.

There will be four papers :—

PAPER I.—Masnavis—Religious and Secular :—

1. Masnavi Mir Hasan.
2. Gulzar-e-Naseem.
3. MOHSIN KAKORVI: Masnavi.
4. Selections from Mairajul-Mazamin.

PAPER II.—Early prose—

(۱) چهار درویش مصنفهٔ میر امن

(۲) نو طرز مرصع

(۳) فسانهٔ عجائب مصنفهٔ رجب علی سرور

(۴) ترجمه بوستان خیال ـ جلد دوم ـ الموسوم
به دوحة ابصار مترجمه آغا حجّو (از
صفحه ۱ تا صفحه ۳۰۷)

PAPER III.—Modern Poetry—

(۱) اقبال--بانگ درا

عزیز—گلکده

اکبر—کلیات اکبر هر سه جلد

چکبست—صبح وطن

PAPER IV.—Special study of
Books to be consulted :—

یادگار غالب - شرح دیوان غالب مصنفه طباطبائی

مقدمه دیوان غالب از عبدالرحمن بجنوری

FINAL.

There will be four papers :—

PAPER I.—Modern Prose.

(۱) غالب—عود هندي

(۲) گلدسته پنج

(۳) ڈاکٹر ہادي—امراؤ جان ادا

(۴) محسن‌الملک — تهذيب‌الاخلاق (وجود آسمان - علم معقول و منقول - تدبير و اميد - عزت موجوده تعليم و تربيت كي شبيهه - مذهب و علم)

(۵) رتن ناتهه سرشار—فسانهٔ آزاد جلد اوّل (از صفحه ۱ تا صفحه ۴۰۸)

PAPER II.—Marsias.

سودا   ⎱ مراثي مشموله دواوين

مير   ⎰ سودا و مير

ضمير--پانچ مرثئے از ابتداے جلد اوّل

خليق—پانچ مرثئے از ابتداے جلد اوّل

انيس—جلد اول مكمل مطبوعه نظامي پريس بدايون

دبير—جلد اول مكمل مطبوعه نولكشور پريس لكهنؤ

Books to be consulted :—

موازنه انيس و دبير - حيات دبير-يادگار انيس - الميزان

PAPER III.—(a) Literary and linguistic history of Urdu with criticism.

(*b*) **An** elementary knowledge of the literary and linguistic history of Hindi.

The following books are recommended : —

1. Ab-e-Hayat.

2. The articles on Hindustani Language and Hindustani Literature in the Encyclopædia Britannica (11th edition).

3. GRIERSON : Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. IX, Part III, Chapter on Western Hindi.

4. HUDSON : Introduction to the Study of Literature.

5. Sukhandan-i-Paras, Chapters on Philology.

6. Muqaddamah, Farhang-i-As-fia.

7. Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. II, Chapters on Cultural History.

PAPER IV.—Essay in Urdu.

N.B.—M.A. students both of the Previous and the Final classes are expected to have a sound knowledge of Grammar, Rhetoric and Prosody. Questions on the above subjects may be put in Papers II and III of the Previous and Papers I and II of the Final.

The following books are recommended for consultation :—

I.　Qawaid-i-Urdu by Abdul Haq.

II.　Majma-ul-Fawaid by Maulavi Syed Hamid Ali.

N.B.—A *vivâ voce* test will also be held on the subject offered.

Doctor of Letters.

(See Ordinances in Chapter XD, pp. 12-13.)

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

English Literature.

As in the General Section prescribed for the B.A., there will be two papers : —

1st Paper : An Essay on a subject of general interest ; Maximum marks 50.

2nd Paper : Candidates will be asked to write short essays on subjects connected with one of the groups of books and to answer questions on unseen passages ; Maximum marks 35.

Viva voce.—A test of general reading and command of the language.   Maximum marks 15.

Mathematics.

B.Sc. Pass.

There will be three papers :

Paper I.—*Algebra, Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.*

Algebra. - Inequalities, Elementary theorems on convergence and divergence of series, binomial theorem for any rational index, exponential and logarithmic series, partial fractions, simple continued fractions, and easy determinants.

Trigonometry.—De Moivre's theorem, summation of simple trigonometrical series, expansions of simple trigonometrical functions in power series and hyperbolic functions.

Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.—Straight lines circles, parabola, ellipse and hyperbola, treated by rectangular, oblique and polar co-ordinates.

Paper II.—*Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus and Differential Equations.*

Differential Calculus.—Limits, differentiation of a function of a single variable, successive differentiation, Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems, indeterminate forms maxima and minima of a function of a single variable, partial differentiation, tangents, normals, asymptotes, double points, points of inflexion, curvature, evolutes and involutes, envelopes and simple curve-tracing.

Integral Calculus.—Standard forms, integration by substitution, by parts and by other simple methods, simple reduction formulæ, rectification and quadrature of plane curves and surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

Differential Equations.—Ordinary equations of first order and linear equations with constant co-efficients.

Paper III.—*Statics, Dynamics and Hydrostatics.*

Statics.—General conditions of equilibrium of a particle and of a rigid body under the action of forces in one plane, principle of virtual work, friction, centre of gravity and simple machines.

Dynamics.—Velocity and acceleration, Newton's Laws of motion, work and energy, rectilinear motion, Hooke's law, projectiles in vacuum, circular and harmonic motions, simple and cycloidal pendulum and impact.

Hydrostatics.—Fluid pressure, centre of pressure in simple cases, total and resultant pressures on immersed surfaces, equilibrium of floating bodies (excluding meta-centre and stability), properties of gases, determination of heights by barometer and simple machines.

HONOURS.

There will be six papers :

PAPER I.—*Algebra, Trigonometry and Theory of Equations.*

Algebra.—In addition to the Pass course, summation of series and recurring continued fractions.

Trigonometry.—In addition to the Pass course, expansions of sin ϕ and cos ϕ as infinite products.

Theory of Equations.—General properties of equations, relations between roots and coefficients, symmetric functions of the roots, transformations of equations, algebraic solutions of cubics and biquadratics, nth roots of unity, properties of derived equations, limits of the roots of equations, approximate solutions of numercial equations and determinants.

PAPER II.—*Pure Plane Geometry and Analytical Geometry of two and three dimensions.*

Pure Plane Geometry.—Ranges and pencils, cross ratios projections, orthogonal and conical, Desargue's theorem harmonic properties of simple figures, poles and polars and other simple projective properties of conics, circular points at infinity; reciprocation; Pascal's and Brianchon's theorems.

Analytical Geometry of two dimensions —In addition to the Pass course, reduction of general equations of 2nd degree to standard forms and systems of conics.

Analytical Geometry of three dimensions.—Planes, straight lines, properties of conicoids and confocal conicoids referred to principal axes, plane sections, generating lines and reduction of general quadrics to standard forms.

PAPER III.—*Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus and, Differential Equations.*

Differential Calculus.—In addition to the Pass course mean-value theorems, Taylor's theorem, for two or more variables, maxima and minima of functions of two or more variables, multiple points, change of variables and Jacobians.

Integral Calculus —In addition to the Pass course definite integrals including Beta and Gamma functions ;

multiple integrals, volumes and surfaces of solids, and use of Fourier's Series.

Differential Equations.—In addition to the Pass course, singular solutions. linear equations of 2nd order variation of parameter, homogeneous and exact equations.

PAPER IV.—*Elements of Vector, Statics and Hydrostatics.*

Elements of Vector.—Fundamental notions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of vectors, simple geometrical and mechanical applications.

Statics—In addition to the Pass course, graphical statics, strings in two dimensions, forces in three dimensions, virtual work, stability, and centre of gravity.

Hydrostatics.—In addition to the Pass course, equilibrium of rotating liquids, meta-centre and stability.

PAPER V.—*Dynimics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics in two dimensions—*

Dynamics of a Particle in two dimensions :

In addition to the Pass course, motion in a resisting medium, hodograph, constrained motion, central orbits and disturbed elliptic motion.

Rigid Dynamics in two dimensions :

Moments of inertia, De'Alembert's principle and motion in two dimensions.

PAPER VI. – Either—

> (*a*) *Spherical Trigonometry and Spherical Astronomy.*
>
> or,
>
> (*b*) *Elementary Electricity, Magnetism and Attractions.*

35

Spherical Trigonometry :

Simple relations between trigonometrical functions of the sides and angles of a spherical triangle, solutions of triangles. areas and properties of a spherical triangle.

Spherical Astronomy :

Systems of co-ordinates and their determination. figure of earth, astronomical instruments, diurnal and annual motions of the earth, twilight, the seasons, Keplar's laws, refraction, parallax, aberration, precession, nutation, motion and phases of the moon, eclipses, equation of time, reduction and conversion of time, determination of terrestrial latitude and longitude.

Elementary Electricity, Magnetism and Attractions.—Properties of potentials, lines of force, air condensers, simple cases of images and inversion, Ohm's Law with simple applications, galvanometers, attractions and potentials of rods, discs, spheres, circular cylinders, Gauss's, Laplace's and Poisson's theorems.

MARKS :

Six papers of 125 each = 750.

Physics.

The examination will consist of two papers and a practical test.

For the year 1930 the subjects of the papers will be—

(1) The General Properties of Matter, Sound and Heat.

(2) Light, Electricity and Magnetism.

The following is the detailed syllabus :—

General Properties of Matter—

Law of Gravitation. Elementary notions of planetary motions, elementary problems on attraction, *e.g.,*

attraction of a sphere and spherical shell on internal and external points, attraction of a disc and attraction of any closed surface on a point just outside. Definition of potential and its determination in simple cases. Definition of equipotential surface and lines of force and elementary proposition connected therewith.

Definition of Elasticity. Hooke's Law. Modulus of rigidity, determination of Young's modulus. Bulk modulus. Definition of Moment of Inertia and Radius of Gyration. Calculation of Moment of Inertia of a sphere, a rectangular bar and a cylinder about any axis. Boyle's Law. Air pumps. Vibration of a simple pendulum and simple harmonic motion. Surface tension and its determination. Viscosity. Energy. Units and dimensions.

Sound—

Nature of sound waves. Determination of velocity of sound and its connection with the elasticity and density of the medium. Döppler's principles. Reflection and refraction of sound. Methods of determining the frequency and wavelength of notes. Interference of sound waves. Vibrations of strings and columns of air. Experimental methods of analysing complex sound. Lissajous figures. Applications of the equation $Y = a \cos \dfrac{2\pi}{\lambda} (vt - x)$ to problems of interference. Construction of the ear.

Heat—

Construction and theory of thermometers. Elementary Meteorology. Coefficients of expansion and their variation with temperature. Unit of heat and calorimetry. Specific heat. Latent heat. Vapour pressures and their determination. Hygrometry. Radiant heat. Its reflection, refraction, absorption and emission. Conductivity. Comparison of conductivities of solids. First and second laws of thermodynamics. Carnot's heat engine. Absolute scale of temperature. Determination

of mechanical equivalent of heat. Deduction of simple gas laws from kinetic theory of gases. Liquefaction Change of state and latent heat. Van der Waal's equation. Heat engines.

Light—

Determination of the velocity of light. Elementary mathematical formulæ relating to the reflection and refraction of light. Mirrors. Thin lenses. Dispersion and spectrum analysis. The construction of achromatic lenses. Wave Theory of light. Rectilinear propagation of light. Deduction of the laws of reflection and refraction. Interference of light. Newton's rings and colours of thin films.

Diffraction, double refraction in uniaxial crystals. Plane, circularly and elliptical rpolaised light. Rotation of plane of polarisation. Use of polarimeter, telescopes and microscopes. Ramsden's and Huyghen's eye-pieces. Elementary knowledge of the structure of the eye and defects of vision.

Magnetism—

Methods of drawing lines of magnetic force. Magnetic potential. Action of one magnet on another placed broadside or end on. Determination of magnetic moments-Determination of H and dip. Magnetic induction. Coefficients of magnetisation and induction. Permeability Ferro, para and diamagnetism. Gauss's theorem.

Electricity—

Proof of law of Electrical repulsion. Specific inductive capacity. Quadrant and absolute electrometers. Calculation of potential, capacity and energy in simple cases. Frictional and inductive machines. The electric current. Galvanometer. Determination of resistances. Ohm's law. Joule's law. Determination of electromotive force and internal resistance of batteries. Wheatstone's bridge. Electrolysis and electro chemical equivalents. The thermo-electric current. Peltier and Thomson effects.

Electro-magnetic induction. Induction coil. Growing and decaying current. Units. Definitions of Coulomb, Ampere, Volt, Farad, Ohm, Watt and Joule. Elementary theory of dynamos, motors and transformers. Electrical measuring instruments. Generation and detection of electro-magnetic waves; their relation to light. Discharge of electricity through gases. Cathode rays. X-rays. Elements of radio-activity.

Experiments—

GENERAL PROPERTIES AND SOUND.

1. Young's Modulus by stretching.
2. Do.   do.   bending.
3. Do.   do.   vibration.
4. Modulus of Rigidity—Statical.
5. Do.   do.   —Dynamical.
6. Surface Tension—Capillarity method.
7. Moment of Inertia of flywheel.
8. Do.   do.   torsion table.
9. Do.   do.   plane lamina.
10. Compound pendulum.
11. Spiral spring. Force per unit displacement.
12. Laws of Vibration of Strings—verification and determination of pitch by Sonometer.
13. Resonance tube.

HEAT.

1. Linear expansion of solids.
2. Cubical expansion of liquids.
3. Do.   do.   of gases at constant pressure and constant volume.
4. Law of cooling and specific heat of liquids.
5. Dew point and hygrometry.
6. Mechanical determination of J.

7. Thermal conductivity of copper by Searle's apparatus.

8. J. by continuous flow method—Callendar and Barnes, and electrical method.

LIGHT.

1. Refractive Index of prism, glass and dispersive power of prism.

2. Wavelength by diffraction grating.

3. Newton's rings.

4. Refractive Index by Microscope.

5. Do. do. by total internal reflection.

6. Magnifying power of telescope and microscopes.

7. Focal length of lenses.

8. Sextant.

9. Focal length of an optical system by goniometer, Searle's method.

10. Simple polarisation experiments.

ELECTRICITY.

1. Resistance of coils —series and paralled connections.

2. Resistance of galvanometer.

3. Do. of cells.,

4. Do. of Accumulators.

5. Do. of lamp —cold and glowing and calculation of glowing temperature.

6. Resistance of ammeters and voltmeters.

7. Carey Foster's bridge—Determination of ρ, temp. co-efficient ot Pt. wire and difference of two nearly equal resistances. Melting point of paraffin with Pt. thermometer.

8. J. by electrical method.

9. Tangent galvanometer. Determination of E. C. E. of Cu.

10. Ballistic galvanometer.

> Comparison of capacity. Absolute determination of capacity.

11. B. G. self and mutual inductances.

12. Thermo electric curves.

13. Potentiometer :—

> Comparison of E. M. F.'s, and resistances.

14. Meters and their calibration.

15. Experiments with dynamo model.

16. Low and high re istance measurements.

17. Characteristic curve of a Triodel valve.

Magnetism.

1. Determination of H.

2.   Ditto   of angle of dip.

3. Experimental proof of law of inverse squares.

HONOURS (1931).

There will be five papers and a practical exa-mination :—

(1) Properties of matter and sound.

(2) Heat (Kinetic theory of gases and thermodyna. mics).

(3) Light.

(4) Electricity and Magnetism.

(5) Electron Theory.

The following is the detailed syllabus :—

(In addition to what is included in the Pass course.)

General Properties of matter—

Theory of compound Pendulums. Determination of gravitation constant. Simple formulæ of elasticity. Theoy of surface tension phenomena. Viscosity of liquids and gases

Compression and dilatation of liquids. Modern air pumps. Hertz's theory of impact. Diffusion. Elementary theory of waves and ripples.

Soun:—

Fourier's theorem. Its application to vibration of strings. Theory of singeing flames. Forced vibration and maintenance of vibrations. Musical Scale. Theory of vowel sounds. Combinational tones. Concord and discord. Elementary theory of vibration of bars, plates and membranes. Plane waves of sound. Simple theory of resonators and pipes.

Heat—

Measurement of high and low temperature. Debye's theory of specific heat. Andrew's experiments. Conductivity of solids, liquids and gases and its absolute determination. Radiation. Deduction of laws of radia· tion. Solar constant. Six thermodynamic formulæ Correction of gas thermometers. Entropy. Kinetic theory of gases and molecular dimensions. Quantum theory. Nernst's Heat Theorem.

Light—

Nodal points, cardinal points. Interference of polarised light. Fresnel's theory of double refraction in crystals. Spectroscopy of infra-red and ultra-violet series spectra. Elements of electro-magnetic theory of light. Anomalous dispersion. Elementary knowledge of the effect of Electricity and Magnetism on light.

Electricity—

Discharge of a Leyden jar. Wireless Telegraphy, Telephony. Transformers Alternating currents. Measurements of strength of magnetic field.

Electron Theory—

Conduction of electricity through gases. Alpha, Beta and Gamma rays. Modern views of electricity, Canal rays. Structure of atom. Relativity.

Experiments—

(1) Kater's Pendulum.

(2) Modulus of torsion.

      (*i*) Dynamical method.

      (*ii*) Statical method.

(3) Viscosity of liquids and of gases.

(4) (*i*) Surface tension.

    (*ii*) Angle of contact.

(5) Stroboscopic determination of frequency.

(6) Kundt's tube.

(7) Melde's Experiments.

(8) Ratio of Specific Heats,

(9) Conductivity of copper and glass by Forbes and Lees' Method respectively.

(10) Determination of solar constant.

(11) Calibration of a spectroscope.

(12) Variation of refractive index of a liquid with temperature.

(13) Polarimeter.

(14) Newton's rings.

(15) Bi-prism.

(16) Eliptically and circularly polarised light.

(17) Carey Foster's Bridge.

(18) Platinum thermometer.

(19) Thermo-couple.

(20) Standardisation of ballistic galvanometer.

(21) H. by Inductor.

(22) Self-induction.

(23) Mutual induction.

(24) Hysteresis curve.

(25) Quadrant electrometer.

(26) Specific Heat by the steam calorimeter.

(27) Production and measurement of low pressure.

(28) Study of discharge through gases.

(29) Law of total radiation (Stefan's Constant).

(30) Determination of amplitude of sound waves.

(31) The Phonodeik.

(32) Zeemann and Faraday Effect.

(33) Characteristic curve of valves.

(34) Practice with transmitting sets.

(35) Wavemeters.

(36) Radiographs with X-rays.

MARKS.

5 Papers of 100 each	..	..	500
Practical—			
Class record	..	.. 50⎫	
		⎬	250
Practical ..	..	.. 200⎭	
		Total ..	750

Chemistry.

The examination in Chemistry well comprise two papers and a practical examination. Candidates must gain minimum pass-marks in the practical examination as well as pass in the total of the papers in the Science subjects.

Atomic theory, Avogardro's hypothesis and its application. Determination of equivalents. Specific heats of elements and compounds. Isomorphism. The periodic classification of elements. Methods of determining atomic and molecular weights. Kinetic theory of gases. Laws of mass action and its applications. Ionic theory of solutions. Osmotic pressure, influence of solutes on freezing and boiling points. Laws of Electrolysis, electro-chemical

equivalents, determination of conductivity, transport numbers. Avidity of acids and bases. Elementary ideas about catalysis and colloids. Elements of spectrum analysis and thermochemistry.

Inorganic Chemistry.—The occurrence, preparation and properties of the following elements and their important compounds treated especially with regard to the periodic classification. Outlines of the main metallurgical processes of the metals indicated by an asterisk. Hydrogen Argon, Helium, Li, *Na, *K, *Cu, *Ag, *Au, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, *Zn, Cd, *Hg, B, *Al, C, Si, Sn, *Pb, N, P, As, Sb, Bi, O, S, Cr, F, Br, Cl, I, Mn, *Fe, Co, *Ni, and *Pt.

Practical Inorganic Chemistry.—Qualitative analysis of mixtures of substances containing not more than four radicals positive or negative by dry or wet methods :—

NH_4, Na, K, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Zn, Mn, Ni, Co, Al, Cr, Fe, Cu, Bi, Hg, Cd, As, Sb, Sn, Pb, Ag, acid radicals :— Co^2, NO_2, S, SO_3, SO_4, F, Cl, Br, I, NO_3, ClO_3, CH_3, COO, also borates, oxalates, phosphates.

Acidimetry and Alkalimetry, Iodometry (using Thiosulphate, Arsenite, Permanganate and Bichromate). Titration of Iron with Potassium permanganate and dichromate, standardisation of permanganate by oxalic acid.

Gravimetric estimation of Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn, Fe, Cr, Sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid radicals.

Organic Chemistry.—The following indicates the scope of the Examination for the B.Sc. pass degree organic chemistry. The comparison and relation of the typical carbon compounds. Isomerism including optical isomerism. Purification of organic substances, distillation, crystallisation. Criteria of purity, for example, boiling point, melting point. Methods of ultimate analysis of organic compounds. Calculation of molecular weights from empirical formula. Constitutional formulæ.

The modes of occurrences, general methods of preparation, characters, constitutional formulæ of the saturated

hydrocarbons upto 5 carbon atoms and the unsaturated hydrocarbons upto 2 carbon atoms and the following monoderivatives of the saturated hydrocarbons :—

(1) Halides.

(2) Alcohols.

(3) Ethers.

(4) Aldehydes and ketones.

(5) Acids, acid chlorides, esters, amides and anhydrides.

(6) Haloid acids.

(7) Amino acids.

Containing upto 3 carbon atoms only.

Cyanogen and cyano derivatives containing upto 3 carbon atoms only. Cyanacetic acid. Organo-metallic compounds of Zn and Mg and mercaptans upto 2 carbon atoms. In addition to the above the following deriva- tives have also to be studied :—Methylene chloride, me- thylene iodide, chloral, chloroform, iodoform, carbon tetrachloride, diethyl ether, glycol, glycerol, urea, the methylamines, oils and fats, soap (glycerides of palmitic, stearic and oleic acids) butyric acids, oxalic malonic, succinic, tartaric, malic, glycollic, lactic, and citric acids. General properties, occurrence and reactions of carbohy- drates, glucose, fructose, saccharose, starch and cellulose.

The distinction between fatty and aromatic com- pounds. Benzene, toluene, action of chlorine on toluene, benzyl chloride, nitrobenzene, aniline, diazobenzene chloride and diazo reactions, benzaldehyde, benzoic acid, phthallic acids, benzene sulphonic acid, benzoyl chloride, benzyl alcohol, salicylic acid, phenol, catechol, resorcinol, hydroquinone, pyrogallol, naphthalene, α and β naphthalene sulphonic acids, α and β naphthol, α and β nitronaphtha- lene, α and β naphthylamine, pyridine.

Practical Chemistry.—Identification of C, H, N, S. P, and halogens qualitatively in organic compounds, Determination of boiling and melting points.

Standardising Sodium-Thiosulphate solution by means of potassium dichromate and potassium permanganate.

Estimation of Arsenious oxide and alkaline arsenites with iodine.

Identification of common organic compounds :—Methyl and ethyl alcohols, glycerine, formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, acetone, formic and acetic acids, oxalic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, ethyl ether, ethyl acetate, grape sugar, cane sugar, starch, chloroform, iodoform, chloral hydrate, urea, benzene, phenol (carbolic acid), benzoic and salicylic acids, and aniline.

Preparation of ethylbromide, ethylene, ethylene dibro-mide, ethyl alcohol (by fermentation), ethyl ether, ethyl acetate, soap, acetone, iodoform, formic and acetic acids, nitrobenzene aniline, methylorange, aminoazo-benzene and benzeneazophenol.

Attention should be paid to the following manufacturing processes :—Petroleum, industrial alcohol, glycerol and its nitro compounds, vinegar, soaps and candles, sugar (saccharose) paper, nitrocellulose, coalgas and coaltar distillation.

Honours (1931).

The Honours examination in Chemistry will comprise four papers and a practical examination. Paper I — Physical Chemistry ; Paper II—Inorganic Chemistry ; Paper III—Organic Chemistry; Paper IV —General and Historical Chemistry. Candidates must gain minimum pass marks in the practical examination as well as pass in the total of the papers in Chemistry.

Physical Chemistry.—Atomic theory, Avogadro's Hypothesis and its application. Determination of equivalents Specific heats of elements and compounds. Methods of determination of atomic weights. Kinetic Theory. Specific heats at constant pressure and constant volume. Determination of atomic weights of monatomic gases. Behaviour

of gases under high pressure. Liquefaction of gases. Van-der Waal's equation. Critical point, methods of determining the critical constants. Vapour pressure. Vapour density. Dissociation and abnormal vapour densities. Application of kinetic theory to dissociation of gases. Determination of vapour density. Additive properties of mixture of gases, of liquids and of solids. General properties of liquids:—Vapour pressure, the boiling point. Vapour pressure and boiling point of mixed liquids (including pairs of non-miscible and partially miscible liquids). Fractional distillation under reduced pressure.

The properties of dilute solution, osmotic pressure, direct and indirect methods of determining osmotic pressure, relation between gases and osmotic pressure. Influence of solute on freezing and boiling points, determination of molecular weights of dissolved substances, molecular association and dissociation. Determination of molecular weights of liquids from their surface tension.

Electro-chemical character of the elements. The laws of electrolysis. Ionic and hydrate theory of solution. Velocity of ions, transport number. Determination of conductivity. Strength of acids and bases. Action of one electrolyte on another containing a common ion. Solubility product. Theory of indicators. Simple concentration cells.

Laws of mass action and chemical equilibrium. Chemical dynamics. Phase rule. Catalysis. Notion about colloids.

The relation between the physical properties, such as boiling point, molecular volume, molecular refraction, molecular rotation of compounds, and their chemical composition and constitution.

Spectrum analysis. Elements of Radioactivity. Thermo-Chemistry. Elements of crystallography. Elementary ideas about isotopes, isobars and structure of atoms.

Practical Physical Chemistry.—Determination of densities of gases, *e.g.*, CO_2 ; determination of vapour density by Victor Meyer's method, determination of equivalents of

Zn or Mg by displacement of hydrogen, determination of molecular weights of substances by boiling and freezing point methods.

Density of liquids. Determination of solubility. Viscosity, Spectroscope (indentification of unknown elements by plotting wavelength curve with known elements that are volatile in the Bunsen flame).

Determination of partition co-efficient. Heat of neutralization of acids and bases. Electric conductivity. Velocity of chemical reaction of the first order, *i.e.*, hydrolysis of methyl acetate in presence of HCl, Polarimeter. Velocity of inversion of cane sugar.

HISTORY OF CHEMISTRY.

(*a*) Historical side of chemical development.

(*b*) Personal side.

From the time of Boyle to the present time, short life and works of the following chemists :—

Boyle, Joseph Black, Scheele, Priestley, Cavendish, Lavoisier, Dalton, Davy, Berzelius, Faraday, Liebig, Pasteur, Hofmann, Berthelot, Thomson, Cannizzaro, Mendeleef, Bunsen, Dumas, Graham, Victor Meyer, Ramsay, Curie, Moissan, Baeyer, ' Emil Fischer, Van't Hoff, Arrhenius, Nernst, Roscoe.

Inorganic Chemistry.—In addition to the pass course the following is added :—

The occurrence, preparation and properties of the following elements and their chief compounds studied from the standpoint of the periodic classification.

Rare gases of the atmosphere, Rb, Cs, Be, Ra, Mo, Ti, Se, Te, In, Tl, Ce, Th, V, W, U, Pd, Ir and Nt. Study of the Theory of Valency, allotropy, colloids, elementary ideas on intermetallic compounds, isotropism, crystalline structure and isomorphism.

Practical Inorganic Chemistry—

Besides what is prescribed for the pass course :—

(1) Quantitative analysis including Volumetric determination involving the use of iodine and thiosulphate processes, *e.g.*, Cu, H_2SO_3, M_nO_2. Bleaching powder and arsenious oxide.

(2) The estimation of chlorides and cyanides and thiocyanates by titration with silver nitrate.

(3) Gravimetric determination of Mn, PO_4, Ca, Mg, Ni, Cr, CO_4, C_2O_4, NO_3 (by Lunge's Nitrometer) Ammonia (by direct and indirect methods).

Determination of ferrous and ferric iron in an ore. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of simple minerals such as dolomite, magnesite, calcspar, pyrites.

Analysis of silver, nickel and brass coins.

Preparation of Carbonato-tetrammine cobalt nitrate. Chloropentammine cobalt chloride.

Simple gas analysis, Qualitative analysis of mixtures containing 6 radicals given in Pass Course including silicate and thiosulphate.

Organic Chemistry—

Fuller treatment of the aliphatic hydrocarbons as given in the Pass Course with their important allied compounds and derivatives.

General knowledge of mercaptans, Cyanogen and their oxy and thio compounds, organo-metallic compounds, amino acids, acetoacetic and malonic esters. Urea and its derivatives, Maleic and fumaric acids and oximes.

Fuller treatment of the aromatic-hydrocarbons as given in the Pass Course with their important allied compounds and derivatives. General knowledge of hydrazines, azo compounds, ketones, acid chlorides, anhydrides, amides, esters, quinones, benzidine, phenyl methanes, naphthalene, anthracene, furfurane, thiophene pyrrole,

pyridine, quinoline and their important derivatives. Monocyclic and olefinic terpenes. Azo, pyronine, triphenylmethane, indigo and alizarin group of dye stuffs. Alkaloids, piperine, nicotine, papavarine, cocaine and atropine. Aminoacids and proteins. Polymethylenes and derivatives.

Stereoisomerism of carbon and nitrogen, Geometrical isomerism, Tautomerism, Condensation.

Detection of pure organic compounds containing C, H. and O. Determination of hydroxy groups, and estimation of molecular weights of simple organic acids and bases. Class-work should also include the quantitative estimation of C, H, N, S and halogens; determination of methoxy, ethoxy and carboxy groups.

Attention should also be paid to the following processes :—

Esterification, acetylation, nitration, sulphonation, hydrolysis, reduction and oxidation.

Purification of organic compounds, distillation under reduced pressure, steam distillation, uses of filter pump and Buchner's funnel.

In addition to the preparation given in the Pass course the following substances would also be prepared:—Ethyl oxalate, oleic acid, urea, allyl alcohol, acetanilide, tribromaniline, phenol, benzoic acid, benzene sulphonic acid, quinone, hydroquinone from quinone, diazonium salts. From Naphthalene—naphthalene tetrachloride, phthallic acid, phthallic anhydride, fluoroscein, eosin, Salicylic acid from Phenol. Phenylglucosazone, Benzylchloride, Orange II, Methyl orange.

MARKS.

Four papers of 125 each	..	..	500
Practical—			
Record	..	.. 50 ⎫	
Practical	..	.. 200 ⎭	250
	Total	..	750

Zoology.

The examination will comprise two papers and a Practical examination. Candidates must obtain the minimum pass marks in the Practical Examination as well as in the total of the theory papers.

The following syllabus is prescribed :—

General principles of Biology treated in an elementary manner including the theory of evolution with notions of variation, heredity and adaptation. Recepitulation hypothesis.

Elementary principles of Geological and Geographical distribution of animals.

Description of animal cell and tissues treated in some detail.

Sexual and asexual modes of reproduction, parthe nogenesis, alternation of generations, metamorphosis.

The structure, habit, and development of Non-chordata as illustrated by—

Protozoa	..	Amœba, Paramœcium, Vorti-cella, and Malarial parasite.
Porifera	٠.	Sycon.
Cœlenterata	..	Hydra and Obelia.
Platyhelminthes	..	Tænia Liverfluke or any other Distomum.
Nemathelminthes	..	Ascaris.
Annulata	..	Pheretima, Nereis and Leech.
Arthropoda	..	Prawn, Periplaneta, Anopheles and Scorpion.
Mollusca	..	Fresh-water Mussel (Anodonta or other type) and Pond-Snail (Pila).

Principal characteristics, structure, and habits of chor-
data as illustrated by—

A.—ACRANIA.—

Hemichordata   ..   Balanoglossus.

Urochordata   ..   Ciona or any other Ascidian.

Cephalochordata   ..   Amphioxus.

B.—CRANIATA.—

Pisces   ..   Carcharias or any other Elasmo-
                              branch.

Amphibia   ..   Frog.

Reptilia   ..   Lizard.

Aves   ..   Columba.

Mammalia   ..   General   characters   of   Pro-
                              totheria   and   Metatheria   as
                              illustrated   by   Echidna   and
                              Kangaroo respectively, Lepus
                              or rat, Canis (Skull only).

Outlines of the development of Ciona, Amphioxus,
Frog, Chick and Rabbit.   Amnion and Allantois. Placen-
tation.

Elementary physiology and histology of the various
organs of the animal body as illustrated by Frog and
Rabbit.

Paper I shall comprise the Non-chordata, cell and
tissue, the subjects of Reproduction and Histology, and
general principles of Evolution.

Paper II shall comprise the Chordata, elementary facts
about Embryology, Physiology, Geological and Geogra
phical distribution.

PRACTICAL COURSE.

Candidates will be required to show a knowledge of simple microscopic technique and to dissect and describe the following animals :—

Amœba, Sycon, Paramœcium, Hydra, Obelia, Pheretima, Nereis, Leech, Starfish, (external features only), Prawn, Cockroach, Scorpion, Unio, Pila, Balanoglossus, (external features only), Ciona, Amphioxus (dissection omitted), Carcharias or any other Elasmobranch, Frog, Lizard, Pigeon and Rabbit or Squirrel.

Osteology of Dogfish, Frog, Lizard, Fowl, Rabbit, Dog's skull and Echidna (limbs and limb-girdles only).

Note-books containing a complete record of laboratory work must be produced at the practical examination.

Books recommended :—

PARKER and HASWELL : Text-book of Zoology (Macmillan & Co.), Vols. I and II.

WIEDERSHEIM and PARKER : Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates.

BOURNE : Comparative Anatomy of Animals, Vols. I and II.

PARKER and BHATIA : Text-book of Zoology for Indian Students.

DENDY : Outlines of Evolutionary Biology.

MARSHALL and HURST : Practical Zoology (Smith Elder).

THOMSON : Outlines of Zoology.

KINGSLEY : Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates.

Honours (1931).

The course for Honours will include a detailed knowledge of the structure, development, bionomics and classification of all the representatives of the principal sub-divisions of each phylum of the animal kingdom, and their distribution in time and space.

A detailed knowledge of the animal cell and its phenomena and tissues. Various modes of reproduction.

The general principles of Biology, comprising the various theories of Evolution and the subjects of Variation, Adaptation, Inheritance and Sex.

PRACTICAL COURSE.

Candidates will be required to show a detailed knowledge of microscopic technique, and to describe and dissect the following animals :—

Non-Chordata—

Amœba, Foraminifera, Actinosphærium, Euglena, Trypanosoma, Monocystis, Malarial parasite, Paramœcium, Vorticella, Sycon, Spongilla, Hydra, Obelia, Physalia, Porpita, Aurelia, Sea-Anemone, Edwardsia, Alcyonarians, Corals, Hormiphora, Planaria, Distomum, Tænia, Carinella, Lineus, Ascaris, Filaria, Sagitta, Branchionus, Bugula, Flustra, Plumatella, Pedicellina, Asterias, Echinus, Holothurian, Antedon, Phoronis, Megellania, Terebratula, Lingula, Pheretima, Nereis, Leeches, Serpulid, Chætopterus, Polynœ, Tubifex, Terebella, Aphrodite, Spirorbis, Syllis, Myzostoma, Sipunculus, Bonellia, Polygordius, typical representatives of all the orders of Crustacea, Trilobita, Peripatus, Centipedes, Millipedes, typical representatives of each order of Insecta and Arachnida and Phylum Mollusca.

Chordata—

(a) ACRANIA—

Hemichordata .. Balanoglossus.

Urochordata .. Oikopleura, Doliolum, Salpa, Pyrosoma, Ascidian.

Cephalochordata .. Amphioxus.

(b) CRANIATA—

Cyclostomata	..	Lampreys and Hagfishes.
Pisces ..	..	Hypolophus sephen (Trygon), Carcharias, Polypterus, Chimaera (External characters only), a common bonyfish, and a Lung fish (External characters only).
Amphibia	..	The typical representatives of Urodela, Anura and Gymnophiona.
Reptilia	..	The typical representatives of Lacertilia, Ophidia, Rhynococephalia (skeleton only), Chelonia and Crocodilia.
Aves ..	..	Ratitæ (skeleton only). Carinatæ, Pigeon, Fowl (skeleton only) and a comparative study of the various types of skull.
Mammalia	..	Typical representatives of each order.

Microscopic preparations, technique, and section cutting.

Candidates must produce at the practical examination their preparations and note-books containing a complete record of laboratory work for which 50 marks are allotted.

There will be five papers :—

1. Comparative Anatomy embryology and distribution in time and space of the following phyla :—

<div align="right">Marks.</div>

Protozoa, Porifera, Cœlenterata, Platyhelminthes, Nemathelminthes, Trochhelminthes, Molluscoida and Echinodermata 100

Marks.

2. Comparative Anatomy, Embryology and distribution in time and space of the following phyla :—

Annulate, Arthropoda and Mollusca   ...   100

3. Comparative Anatomy, Embryology and distribution in time and space of the following groups :—

Proto-chordata, Cyclostomata, Pisces and Amphibia   100

4. Comparative Anatomy, Embryology and distribution in time and space of the following groups :—

Reptilia, Aves and Mammalia   100

5. Cytology and General principles of Biology including theories of Evolution, Heredity and Sex   100

Practical (including class record 50)   ..   250

Total   ..   750

Candidates must obtain minimum pass-marks in the practical examination, as well as in the total of the theory papers.

Books recommended :—

Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrata and Invertebrata.—

1. PARKER and HASWELL : Text-book of Zoology, Vols. I and II.

2. WIEDERSHEIM and PARKER : Comparative Anatomy of vertebrata.

3. LANKESTER R : Treatise of Zoology.

4. Cambridge Natural History Series.

5. SEDGWICK: Students' Text-book of Zoology.

Evolution and General.

1. WEISMANN: The Evolution Theory.

2. HERBERT: The First Principles of Evolution.

3. LOCK: Variation, Heredity and Evolution.

4. SMITH, J.: The Primitive Animals.

5. WALLACE: Darwinism.

6. LOCY: Biology and its Makers.

7. POULTON: Essays on Evolution.

8. KEEBLE: Plant Animals.

9. WILLEY: Convergence in Evolution.

Mendelism, Genetics and Experimental Zoology.

1. PUNNET: Mendelism.

2. DERBISHIRE: Breeding and Mendelian Discovery.

3. WALTER: Genetics.

4. MORGAN: Experimental Zoology.—

Heredity and Sex.—

1. THOMSON: Heredity.

2. MORGAN: Heredity and Sex.

3. THOMSON AND GEDDES: Sex.

4. WALKER: Hereditary Characters and their Modes of Transmission.

5. DONCASTER: The Determination of Sex.

6. DONCASTER: Heredity in the Light of Recent Researches.

Cytology.—
1. DONCASTER : Cytology.
2. HERTWIG : The Cell.
3. WILSON : The Cell in Development and Inheritance.
4. AGAR : Cytology.

Distribution.—
1. HEILPRIN : The Distribution of Animals.
2. BEDDARD : Zoogeography.
3. LANKESTER : Extinct Animals.

Embryology.
1. MARSHALL : Vertebrate Embryology.
2. FOSTER and BALFOUR : The Elements of Embryology.
3. BALFOUR : Elements of Comparative Embryology.

Botany.

The examination in Botany will comprise two papers and a practical examination. Candidates must gain minimum pass marks in the practical examination as well as pass marks in the total of the papers.

The following syllabus is prescribed :—

1. The anatomy (including histology) of the. vegetative and reproductive organs of the Phanerogams and Crypto-gams treated from the comparative and functional stand-points. The cell contents and their micro-chemical, reactions. An elementary knowledge of plant ecology.

2. The morphology, physiology and life-histories of—

THALLOPHYTA—

(a) Bacteria, Nostoc, Oscillatoria.

(b) Chlamydomonas, Volvox, Pleurococcus, Ulothrix, Spirogyra, Vaucheria, Oedogonium, Ecto-carpus, Fucus, Callithamion.

(c) Cystopus, Pythium, Mucor, Yeast, Eurotium, Claviceps, Morchella, Ustilago, Puccinia, Agaricus.

BRYOPHYTA—

    (*a*) Riccia, Marchantia, Anthoceros.

    (*b*) Funaria, or any other moss.

PTERIDOPHYTA—

    (*a*) Pteris or Aspidium, Marsilea.

    (*b*) Selaginella.

SPERMAPHYTA—

    (*a*) Gymnosperms,—Cycas, Pinus.

    (*b*) Angiosperms.

A detailed knowledge of the life-history of a typical flowering plant and a knowledge of typical representatives of the following families :—

Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Labiatæ, Acanthaceæ, Compositæ, Moraceæ, Gramineæ, Palmœ, Liliaceæ, Hydrocharitaceæ.

3. Vegetable Physiology—

    (*a*) Physiology of the Cell.

    (*b*) The stability of the plant body :—Turgidity, tensions of tissues, stereome.

    (*c*) Nutrition :—Chemical constituents of the plant ; the essential constituents of plant food ; the absorption of water and dissolved substances; water conduction ; transpiration ; assimilation ; the utilisation and transference of the products of assimilation ; reserve materials ; special processes of nutrition, parasitism, saprophytism, etc.

    (*d*) Respiration :—General facts ; the production of heat ; the movement of gases in respiration.

    (*e*) Growth :—General facts ; the effect of external influences on growth.

    (*f*) Movement :—Protoplasmic movements ; imbibition movements ; heliotropism ; geotropism ; contact stimuli and their effects ; movements of irritability.

(*g*) Reproduction :—Vegetative reproduction ; sexual reproduction including double fertilisation; cross and self-polination ; dissemination and germination of seeds.

Paper I shall comprise the Morphology, physiology and life-histories of the Cryptogams.

Paper II shall comprise the Morphology, Physiology and life-histories of the Phanerogams, and the general Plant-Physiology and Ecology.

Practical Course.

The dissection of plants and parts of plants. The preparation, simple staining, and study of microscopical sections of plants and the principal varieties of plant tissues. Permanent preparations are not required.

A practical study of the typical plants enumerated under section 2 ; the referring of plants and parts of plants to their appropriate position in any scheme of classification.

The description of plants and parts of plants in technical language.

Students will be expected to be familiar with simple physiological apparatus and the setting up of certain experiments the selection of which will rest with the teacher concerned.

Note-books containing a complete record of laboratory work must be produced at the practical examination.

Text-books recommended :—

LOWSON and SAHNI : Text-book of Botany (Indian Ed.)

SCOTT : Structural Botany. Vols. I and II.

STRASBURGER : Text-book of Botany.

COULTER, BARNES and COWLES : Text-book of Botany.

JOHNSON AMY : Text-book of Botany.

Honours (1931).

Candidates for the Honours Examination will be required to pass in the written as well as in the practical examination separately.

1. The structure, life-history and affinities of the chief representatives of the principal groups and sub-groups of the Cryptogams and Gymnosperms.

2. General Histology, Cytology and microchemical reactions.

3. The anatomy, life-history, taxonomy and affinities of the Angiosperms.

4. Genetics.

5. Plant Physiology : Metabolism, Movements and Reproduction.

6. Ecology and Geographical Distribution of plants.

There will be five papers :—

		Marks.
Paper I—Thallophyta	.. ..	100
Paper II—Bryophyta and Pteridophyta	..	100
Paper III—Plant Physiology, Ecology and Geographical Distribution	..	100
Paper IV—Gymnosperms	.. ..	100
Paper V—Angiosperms : Morphology, life history and affinities. Cytology, Genetics	.. ..	100

The following books are suggested :—

1. West : Algae.

2. Butler : Fungi and Plant Diseases.

3. Gwynne Vaughan : Fungi.

4. HARSHBURGER : Mycology and Plant Pathology.
5. BOWER : Filicales.   Vols. I and II.
6. BOWER : Botany of the Living Plant.
7. CAMPBELL : Mosses and Ferns.
8. CAMPBELL : University Text-book of Botany.
9. COULTER, BARNES and COWLES : Text-book of Botany, Parts I and II.
10. STRASBURGER : Text-book of Botany.
11. COULTER and CHAMBERLAIN : Morphology of Gymnosperms and Angiosperms.
12. SCOTT : Studies in Fossil Botany, Parts I and II.
13. RENDLE : The classification of Flowering Plants, Vols. I and II.
14. WERNHAM : Evolution of the Sympetalæ.
15. WILLIS : Flowering plants and Ferns.
16. JOST : Lectures in Plant-Physiology.
17. PALLADIN : Plant Physiology.
18. HABERLANDT : Physiological Plant Anatomy.
19. SCHIMPER : Plant Geography.
20. WARMING : Ecology.
21. CLEMENTS : Plant Physiology and Ecology.
22. LOCK : Heredity, Variation and Evolution.
23. COULTER, M. C. : Outline of Genetics.
24. THOMSON : Heredity.
25. SHARP : Cytology.
26. BAILY : Plant Breeding.
27. TANSLEY and CHIPP : Aims and Methods in the Study of Vegetation.
28. EAMES and MACDANIELS : Introduction to Plant Anatomy.

Also such special references as the teachers may suggest in the important periodicals.

Practical Examination.

The examination will deal with representatives of the chief classes of Cryptogams and Phanerogams, and with the technique connected with their study.

The description and the referring of plants and parts of plants to their families and their identification with the help of necessary books.

The general histology, preparation, staining and study of microscopical sections of plant-tissues. The uses of stains and other reagents.

Students will be required to set up experiments to demonstrate important phenomena in plant physiology.

An elementary knowledge of practical biochemistry will also be expected.

Note-books containing complete record of Laboratory work must be produced at the practical examination.

Marks will be allotted as follows :—

Class record   ..   50 ⎫
                              ⎬ 250
Practical Exam.   .. 200 ⎭

The following books are recommended :—

1. DARWIN and ACTON : Practical Physiology of Plants.

2. DETMER and MOORE : Plant Physiology.

3. DUTHIE : Flora of the Upper Gangetic Plain.

4. CHAMBERLAIN : Methods in Plant Histology.

5. STRASBURGER and HILLHOUSE : Practical Botany.

6. CAVERS : Practical Botany for Advanced Students.

MASTER OF SCIENCE EXAMINATION.

Mathematics.

PREVIOUS.

There will be four papers :—

PAPER I.—*Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus and Differential Equations.*

Differential Calculus:

Mean value theorems, Taylor's theorem, maxima and minima of functions of two or more variables, multiple points, change of variables and Jacobians.

Integral Calculus :

Definite integrals including Beta and Gamma functions, multiple integrals, volumes and surfaces of solids, use of Fourier's Series.

Differential Equations:

Singular solution, linear equations of 2nd order, variation of parameters, homogeneous and exact equations.

PAPER II.—*Theory of Equations and Analytical Geometry of two and three dimensions.*

Theory of Equations :

General properties of equations ; relations between roots and coefficients ; symmetric functions of the roots ; transformations of equations ; algebraic solutions of cubics and biquadratics ; n^{th} roots of unity ; properties of derived equations ; limits of the roots of equations ; approximate solutions of numerical equations and determinants.

Analytical Geometry of two dimensions :

Reduction of general equations of 2nd degree to standard forms and systems of conics.

Analytical Geometry of three dimensions :

Plane; straight line; properties of conicoids and confocal conicoids referred to principal axes ; plane sections; generating lines and reduction of general quadrics to standard forms.

PAPER III.—*Statics and Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics in two dimensions.*

Statics :

Virtual work, stability ; strings in two dimensions ; forces in three dimensions and centre of gravity.

Dynamics of a Particle in two dimensions :

Motion in resisting medium, hodograph, central orbits and constrained motion.

Rigid Dynamics in two dimensions :

Moments of inertia; De'Alembert's principle and motion in two dimensions.

PAPER IV.—*Same as paper VI in B.Sc. (Honours).*

FINAL.

There will be five papers :—

PAPER I.—*Analysis.*

Arithmetical theory of rational and irrational numbers and limits, continuous and discontinuous functions, differentiability and integrability of functions of a real variable.

Complex numbers, analytical functions of a complex variable, conformal representation of a plane upon another plane. The general theory of logarithmic, exponential and circular functions. Cauchy's theorem and the theory of residues.

Convergence of infinite series including uniform convergence, and convergence of infinite products, and infinite integrals.

Books recommended : —

    CARSLAW : Fourier Series and Integrals.

    HOBSON : Plane Trigonometry.

    HARDY : Pure Mathematics.

    WHITTAKER and WATSON : Modern Analysis.

The following books may also be consulted :—

    BROMWICH : Infinite series.

    GOURSAT HEDRICK : Mathematical Analysis, Vol. I and Vol. II, Part I.

PAPER II.—*Analytical Geometry of two and three Dimensions.*

Analytical Geometry of two Dimensions, including homogeneous and tangential co-ordinates ; systems of conics and their invariants and co-variants.

Analytical Geometry of three Dimensions, including surfaces in general and curves in space.

Books recommended : —

    SALMON : Conic sections.

    BELL : Co-ordinate Geometry of Three Dimensions.

    SMITH : Solid Geometry.

    ASQUITH : Analytical Geometry of the Conic Sections.

    LONEY : Co-ordinate Geometry, Part II.

    GOURSAT, HEDRICK : Mathematical Analysis, Vol. I.

PAPER III.—*Differential Equations and Dynamics of a particle and of rigid bodies in three Dimensions.*

Differential Equations :

Integration of linear differential equations of the second order in series; Legendre's, Bessel's, Ricatti's and hypergeometric equations; total differential equations; ordinary simultaneous differential equtations, partial differential equations of second and higher orders; solutions of Laplace's and Poisson's equations.

Dynamics of a particle and of rigid bodies in three dimensions, including equations of motion in three dimensions, Lagrange's co ordinates, theory of small oscillations and gyroscopes.

Books recommended :—

FORSYTH : Differential Equations.

MURRAY : Introductory course in Differential Equations.

GOURSAT, HEDRICK : Mathematical Analysis, Vol. II, part 2.

ROUTH : Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics Vol. I.

RAMSAY and BESANT : Treatise on Dynamics.

LAMB : Higher Mechanics.

WHITTAKER : Analytical Dynamics.

LONEY : Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Bodies.

PAPER IV.—*Hydromechanics.*

Hydrostatics :

Laws of fluid pressure ; equilibrium of floating bodies ; general conditions of equilibrium ; stability ; rotating liquids and equilibrium of gases.

Hydrodynamics :

Kinematics ; equations of motion ; sources and sinks ; images ; motion of circular and elliptic cylinders in two dimensions ; motion of a sphere through liquids ; simple waves ; vibration of air in tubes.

Books recommended :—

BESANT and RAMSAY : Hydromechanics, Parts I and II.

PAPER V.—*Any one of the following (special knowledge of the subject selected will be required). .—*

1. Differential Geometry.

2. Elliptic Functions.

3. Theory of aggregates and Theory of Functions of a Real Variable.

4. Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable.

5. Theory of Numbers.

6. Theory of Probabilities.

7. Vector Analysis.

8. Projective and Non-Euclidean Geometry.

9. Harmonic Analysis.

10. Differential Equations.

11. Integral Equations.

12. Hydrodynamics.

13. Elasticity.

14. Electricity and Magnetism.

15. General Astronomy and Combination of Observations.

16. Celestial Mechanics.

17. Geometrical and Physical Optics.

18. Theory of Relativity.

19. Sound and Vibrations.

20. Advanced Dynamics.

21. Figure of Earth.

22. Substitution groups with application to the Theory of Equations.

Physics.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

Candidates for the M.Sc. Examination will be required to pass in the written as well as in the practical examination separately.

There will be four papers as follows :—

(They are identical with the papers for Honours B.Sc.)

1. General Properties and Sound.   •

2. Heat (Kinetic Theory of Gases and Thermodynamics).

3. Light.

4. Electorn Theory.

For detailed Syllabus, please see pages 141—44.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

(Same as that prescribed for the Honours B.Sc. Examination).

FINAL EXAMINATION.

Candidates for the M.Sc. Examination will be required to pass in the written as well as in the Practical Examination separately.

1. The candidate will be examined in two papers. The first paper will be on " Electricity and Magnetism " and deal with the advanced parts of Papers 4 and 5 prescribed for the Honours B.Sc. Examination. (The details of the course are shown below.)

2. The second paper will be of a special nature, and the student will have the option of choosing it from any one of the following groups :—

   (*a*) Spectroscopy including Quantum theory, Radiation, Electro-and Magneto-optics.

   (*b*) X-rays.

(c) Advanced Heat (including Pyrometry, Thermo-
dynamics, Kinetic Theory of Gases, Conduc-
tion of Heat).

(d) Advanced Sound.

(e) Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony.

(f) Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magne-
tism including Electromagnetic Theory of
Light and Theory of Relativity.

(g) Geometrical Optics and Optical Instruments.

The practical paper will cover both courses 1 and 2.
In lieu of examination in the practical subject, the stu-
dent may offer a piece of original work under the direc-
tion of any one of the University teachers, or may be
asked to set up specialised experiments in the special
subject chosen by him.

Syllabus.

FIRST PAPER.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Theory of measuring instruments, mathematical theory
of electricity and magnetism, Maxwell's equations,
electromagnetic waves, dynamos, motors, alternators and
storage batteries.

Conduction of electricity through gases; ionisation
currents; mobility of ions; diffusion of ions. Determina-
tion of $\frac{e}{m}$, determination of the charge on the electron.
Elements of radioactivity. The nuclear theory of the
atom. Determination of the nuclear charge and the
number of electrons in the atom. Positive ray analysis.

Bohr's theory of the hydrogen spectrum; applica-
tion of Bohr's theory to spectrum analysis. Ionisation
potential, photo electricity; thermionics, X-ray spectra.

Dynamics of the electorn; variation of the mass of
the electorn with velocity; radiation from accelerated
electrons; theory of magnetons. Electrical theory of
valency.

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Special Paper.

X-RAYS.

Phenomena in vacuum tubes; generation of X-rays; high voltage generators; X-ray bulbs; different methods of setting up an X-ray establishment.

Study of properties of X-rays, secondary X-rays; characteristic X-rays, absorption co-efficient of characteristic X-rays, ionisation by X-rays, scattering of X-rays.

Laue's discovery of the diffraction of X-rays by crystals, Bragg's method of reflection. Crystal analysis by Bragg's method, the Debye-Scherrer method, and the Laue method. X-ray spectrometers: Moseley's work of the measurement of wavelength of characteristic X-rays, Siegbahn's work; X-ray absorption spectra.

SPECTROSCOPY.

Various methods of producing spectra; prism spectroscopes of different types; concave grating, echelon grating. Lummer plates: Littrow spectrograph, vacuum grating spectrograph. Infra-red Spectrometer. Photography of the Infra red and ultra-violet spectra. Determination of wavelengths by interference methods. Band spectra; Series-spectra, series-formulæ, and notation. Relation of atomic constants and Series-spectra; general principles of the quantum theory of line spectra; Bohr's theory; Resonance and Ionisation potentials. Energy diagrams. Correspondence Principles. Kossel and Sommerfeld's displacement law. Emission and absorption spectra of elements; Stark effect. Zeeman effect. Fine structure of lines; Thermal excitation; Raies ultimes. Laws of emission and absorption; continuous spectra from black bodies and other substances. Application of spectroscopy to astrophysics. Theories of dispersion and absorption. Resolving Power.

. **Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony.**

Historical introduction :—

Generation, reflection. refraction, polarisation and propagation of Hertzian waves, oscillatory discharge, generation of short waves and their identity with dark heat waves. Early methods in wireless telegraphy, radiation to long distances ; reception.

Radio-frequency measurements of capacity, resistance, self and mutual induction, current, coupling, wavelength and wave meters.

Various types of antennæ ; theory of radiation from antennæ.

Thermionic valves—their theory and uses.

Theory of thermionic currents ; characteristic curves of valves ; the triode valve as detector, amplifier, and generator of waves. Principles of regeneration, Multistage amplification for high and low frequency.

Telephony :—

Different kinds of microphones ; modulation, loud speakers.

Transmitting circuits ; receiving circuits ; heterodyne reception.

Propagation ; Atmospherics and day light effect.

Uses—Broadcasting ; meteorological.

Practical Work.

GENERAL COURSE.

[The candidate is expected to have carried out a decent amount of practical work on the lines suggested below.]

(a) Conduction of electricity through gases.

1. Measurement of ionisation currents in gases due to different ionising agencies,

2. Measurement $\frac{e}{m}$ by the method of crossed fields.

3. Measurement of the charge on the electron by Millikan's method.

(b) Radioactivity.

1. Practice with α-ray electroscopes (measurement of leakage current, strength of a radioactive sample, etc.).

2. Ionisation by α, β and γ-rays.

(c) X-rays.

1. Fitting up of an X-ray establishment for medical purpose.

2. Diffraction of X-rays by the Laue method.

(d) Wireless telegraphy.

1. Practice with a wireless receiving set.

2. Drude's experiment on the propagation of electric waves along wires.

(e) Measurement of photo-electric currents.

(f) Measurement of thermionic currents.

(g) Alternate current measurements. Measurement of self-induction, mutual induction, etc.

Special Course.

Spectroscopy.

1. Management and adjustment of arc and spark.

2. Photographing the spectrum with an ordinary prism spectroscope. Constant deviation spectroscope. Quartz spectroscope.

3. To determine the chemical composition of any mixture with a spectroscope.

4. Determination of wavelength by the prism spectro graph using the Hartmann formula.

5. Practice with the concave grating.

6. Photographing the iron arc, and measurement of spectrum plates with a comparator.

7. Preparation of vacuum tubes and filling with gas.

8. Zeeman effect.

9. Infra-red spectrometer.

10. Ultra-violet spectroscopy, using Schumann plates.

11. Practice with Lummer-Gehrcke Plate.

12. The Michelson and Fabry Perot Interferometer.

X-Rays.

1. Practice with X-ray tubes.

2. Bragg's reflection method of X-ray analysis.

(The wavelength, crystal constant, and determining the structure of crystals.)

3. Practice with the X-ray spectrometer ; wavelength of characteristic lines.

4. Absorption and scattering of X-rays.

5. Ionisation by X-rays.

Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony.

1. High frequency measurement of capacity, self and mutual induction and resistance.

2. Measurement of wavelength.

3 Characteristic curves of triode valves.

4. Practice with different detectors, crystal detectors and valve detectors.

5. Practice with transmitting sets.

6. Practice with amplifying sets.

Chemistry.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

Candidates for the M.Sc. Examination will be required to pass in the written as well as in the practical examination separately.

Marks will be allotted as follows :—

				Marks.
Inorganic Paper	..	..	..	100
Organic	..	..	..	100
Physical	..	..	..	100
Record of Practical work	50			
Practical Examination	150		..	200
		Total	..	500

In each paper questions will be set In History.

Inorganic.—The elements specified for the B.Sc. course in more detail including their modes of occurrence and chief metallurgical processes. A general knowledge of the less common inorganic compounds and important rare elements.

Standard analytical methods outside the B.Sc. courses. Gas analysis. The use of Lunge's nitrometer.

Organic.—The B.Sc. course extended so as to include the simpler synthetic dyes, non-benzenoid rings, natural bases, terpenes, sugars, organo-metallic compounds, other compounds containing sulphur; the whole treated in an elementary and representative manner.

The theories of geometrical isomerism, optical activity, steric hindrance.

Preparation and detection of organic compounds. Ultimate (or " elementary ") analysis. Quantitative proximate (or " radical ") analysis.

Physical.—The B.Sc. course extended so as to include the theory and practical methods of determination of vapour density, osmotic pressure, molecular weight, heat of reaction, velocity of reaction, strength of acids.

Electro-analysis and spectroscopy.

The phase rule, equilibrium, the periodic law, surface phenomena.

Historical.—Outlines of chemical history from the time of Boyle.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

Candidates for the M.Sc. Examination will be required to pass in the written as well as in the practical examination separately.

Students who have passed the Previous may present any one of the following branches of Chemistry : —

(1) Inorganic, (2) Organic, (3) Physical, (4) Applied,

Notice must be sent to the Registrar by 15th August of the branch which the student intends to present at the ensuing examination and in the case of (4) the industry or manufacture to which he is attached.

A student may present a thesis dealing with original work done by him in his selected branch in place of the second paper; he will be liable to any inquiry or examination in the subject-matter of his thesis which the examiners may see fit to impose.

Marks will be allotted in each branch as follows :—

			Marks.
First paper	..	..	100
Second paper or Thesis	..	..	100
Record of Practical Work	..	50 }	
Practical Examination	..	150 }	200
			——
Total		..	400

Inorganic.—More recent discoveries, methods and theories including an acquaintance with original papers. Reaction at high and low temperatures, examination of mineral and the practical use of the spectroscope. History of Inorganic Chemistry from the middle of the XIXth century.

Organic.—More recent discoveries, methods and theories including an acquaintance with original papers.

History of Organic Chemistry from the beginning of the XIXth century.

Physical.—More recent discoveries, methods and theories including an acquaintance with original papers.

Applied.—The principle has been laid down that a candidate will be expected to show that he has *bonâ fide* devoted himself to some important industry or manufacture and has acquired a reasonable degree of efficiency under all three of the following heads :—

    (*i*) *Technical.*—He should have either (*a*) performed systematic analytical control or (*b*) engaged in systematic research or (*c*) introduced improved methods of mechanical handling, application of distribution of power, etc.

    (*ii*) *Economic.*—He should have acquired some knowledge of sources and markets of costing (including) plant, power, labour, control, distribution, depreciation, etc., and of disposal or utilisation of bye-products and waste.

    (*iii*) *Foreign.*—He should have studied the methods in use in other countries as far as ascertainable by him.

The procedure for testing the fitness of a candidate will be decided as occasion arises.

Zoology.

PREVIOUS M.Sc.

The courses of study shall be the same as prescribed for Papers I to IV for the Honours B.Sc. Examination, 1930, *vide* pages 149–145 of the Prospectus for 1929.

	Marks.
Paper I same as for the B.Sc. Honours Examination	100
Paper II ,, ,, ,, ,, ..	100
Paper III ,, ,, ,, ,, ..	100
Paper IV ,, ,, ,, ,, ..	100
Practical including class record 50	250

M.Sc. FINAL

The subjects for examination shall be any two of the following groups :—

Group A.—Cytology.

Group B.—Helminthology.

Group C.—Thesis on a selected subject.

Group A shall consist of two papers and a practical test.

	Marks.
Paper I	100
Paper II	100
Practical	100

Group B shall consist of two papers and a practical test.

	Marks.
Paper III	100
Paper IV	100
Practical	100

Group C shall consist of :—

	Marks.
Thesis	200
Viva voce Examination	100
For students who pass the Previous M.Sc. Special Paper in General Biology	100

Candidates must produce at the Practical Examination their preparations and note-books containing a complete record of laboratory work which will be taken into consideration in determining the results of the examination.

Botany.

PREVIOUS M.Sc. EXAMINATION.

Candidates will be required to pass in the written as well as in the practical examination separately.

1. The structure, life-history and affinities of the chief representatives of the principal groups and sub-groups of the Cryptogams and Gymnosperms.

2. A detailed knowledge of the plant cell and different types of tissues and tissue systems. The cell-contents and their microchemical reactions.

3. The relation of the plant to its immediate surroundings. The Physiology of plants and the inter relation between vegetation and climate. The outlines of Plant Ecology and the Geographical Distribution of plants.

There will be three papers :—

	Marks.
Paper I.—Thallophyta and Bryophyta	100
Paper II.—Pteridophyta and Gymnosperms	100
Paper III.—Plant Physioiogy, Ecology and Geographical Distribution ..	100

Note.—The last paper will be in common with paper III of B.Sc. Honours, 1930.

The following books are suggested :—

1. West : Algæ.
2. Butler : Fungi and Plant Diseases.
3. Gwynne Vaughan : Fungi.

4. HARSHBURGER : Mycology and Plant Pathology.

5. BOWER : Filicales, Vols. I and II.

6. BOWER : Botany of the Living Plant.

7. CAMPBELL : Mosses and Ferns.

8. CAMPBELL : University Text book of Botany.

9. COULTER, BARNES and COWLES : Text-book of Botany, Parts I and II.

10. STRASBURGER : Text-book of Botany.

11. COULTER and CHAMBERLAIN : Morphology of Gymnosperms.

12. SCOTT : Studies in Fossil Botany, Parts I and II.

13. WILLIS : Flowering Plants and Ferns.

14. JOST : Lectures in Plant Physiology.

15. PALLADIN : Plant Physiology.

16. HABERLANDT : Physiological Plant Anatomy.

17. SCHIMPER : Plant Geography.

18. WARMING : Ecology.

Also such special references as the teachers may suggest in the important periodicals.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

The examination will deal with representatives of the chief classes of Cryptogams, Gymnosperms and with the technique connected with their study.

The general histology, preparation, staining and study of microscopical sections of plant-tissues. The uses of stains and other reagents.

The student will also be required to set up experiments to demonstrate important phenomena in plant physiology.

Note-books containing a complete record of Laboratory work must be produced at the practical examination.

Marks will be allotted as follows:—

			Marks.
Class record	..	..	.. 25
Practical Examination		..	.. 175
		Total	.. 200

The following books are recommended :—

1. DARWIN and ACTON: Practical Physiology of Plants.
2. DETMER and MOORE : Plant Physiology.
3. CHAMBERLAIN : Methods in Plant Histology.
4. STRASBURGER and HILLHOUSE : Practical Botany.
5. CAVERS : Practical Botany for Advanced Students.

FINAL M.Sc. EXAMINATION.

For the Final M.Sc. Examination a candidate will be required to present a thesis as the result of the study of any *one* of the special subjects mentioned below, the selection of which shall be subject to the approval of the Head of the Department.

Special Subjects : —

Plant Pathology.

    1. The detailed study of any suprophytic fungus or group of fungi grown on culture media.

    2. A morphological or Biological study of a funguid parasite or group of parasites.

    3. The collection and study of the fungi of any suitable locality.

Plant Physiology.

    4. An original investigation of some problem in plant metabolism or growth.

    5. A critical review of work previously done on any branch of plant metabolism or growth.

Angiosperms.

    6. An investigation of some problem in Morphology.

Three typed copies of the thesis must be submitted to the Head of the Department not latter than March

16th. The candidate will undergo an oral examination on his work and the literature relevant thereto—

		Marks.
Thesis	..	300
Oral Examination	..	50
	Total	350

N.B.—1. For candidates, who fail in the Final M.Sc· Examination of 1929, the course and papers will be the same as for the Final M.Sc. Examination of 1929.

2. Candidates, who appear in the Final M.Sc. Examination, having passed the Previous M.Sc. Examination, will have an additional paper on Angiosperms, Variation, Heredity and Evolution, which will be in common with Paper V of Honours B.Sc., 1930 and will carry the same number of marks.

		Marks.
Practical Examination on Angiosperms	..	50
Thesis .. 175		
Oral examination on the thesis 25	..	200

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

(See Ordinances in Chapter IX D.)

BACHELOR OF LAWS EXAMINATION.

The following Text-books and Acts are recommended :—

(a) FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

(i) Roman Law   .. HADLEY : Roman Law.

(ii) The Law of Con- (i) CARTER : Contracts.
tracts, except the
Law of Partner-
ship.

                     (ii) POLLOCK and MULLA : In-
dian Contract Act (IX of
1872), (Students' Edition).

                     (iii) University   Selection   of
Leading Cases.

(iii) The Law of Ease- (i) UNDERHILL : Torts.
ments and Torts.

                     (ii) MITRA, U. N. Lectures on
Easements.

                     (iii) The Indian Easements Act
(V of 1882).

                     (iv) University   Selection   of
Leading Cases.

(iv) The Law of Evi- (i) RATAN LAL : Evidence Act. ·
dence.

                     (ii) Cockle's Cases.

                     (iii) University   Selection   of
Leading Cases.

(v) Criminal Law and (i) RATAN LAL : Indian Penal
Procedure.   Code, Students' Edition.*

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* Candidates will not be required to have a knowledge of the
amount of punishment which can be inflicted for any offence.

(ii) Code of Criminal Procedure
(New).

(iii) SABONADIERE : Trial of Cri-
minal Cases in India.

(iv) University Selection of
Leading Cases.

(vi) Constitutional Law. (i) DICEY : On the Constitution.

(ii) BOSE : Working Constitution
of India.

(iii) Government of India Act,
1915, with all amendments.

(iv) SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU :
The Indian Constitution.

(v) ILBERT : Parliament (Home
Univ. Lib.)

(vii) Hindu Law   .. (i) MULLA : Hindu Law.

(ii) SIROMANI : Hindu Law, 3rd
ed., Vol. I, Part II.

(iii) University Selection of
Leading Cases.

(b) FOR THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

(i) Civil Procedure in- The Code of Civil Procedure
cluding Principles of (omitting Appendices).
Pleading.

MULLA : Commentary on the
Civil Procedure Code (Stu-
dents' Edition).

WALSH and WEIR : Pleadings
in India.

Limitation   .   The Indian Limitation Act.
(omitting the Schedule).

(ii) The Law relating *As to Central Provinces—*
to Land Tenures, Tenancies (Imperial) Act, XI
Rent and Reve- of 1898 (as amended by Act
nue. XXI of 1899 and C. P. Act
III of 1917.)

Land Revenue C. P. Act II of 1917. (For rules made under these Acts, the Revenue Manual, C. P., Vol. I, may be consulted.)

As to United Provinces –

Act No. III of 1926 (United Provinces).

Act No. III of 1901 (United Provinces).

Act No. XXII of 1886 (Oudh Rent Act), as amended by Acts IV of 1921 and I of 1923.

BADEN POWELL: Short Account of the Land Revenue and its Administration in British India.

(iii) The Law of Partnership and of Companies.

(iv) Muhammadan Law .. (i) WILSON: Digest of Anglo-Mahomedan Law. From the beginning of Part II to the end of the book.

(ii) AMIR ALI: Students' Handbook of Mohammedan Law.

(iii) University Selection of Leading Cases.

(v) The Law relating to Transfer of Property, etc.

(i) The Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882).

(ii) SHEPHARD and BROWN: Commentary on the Indian Transfer of Property Act.

(iii) SNELL: Principles of Equity—Chapters relating to Mortgages, *i.e.*, Chapters 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the 19th edition.

(iv) University Selection of
Leading Cases.

(vi) Equity with special   (i) The Indian Trusts Act
reference to Trusts   (No. II of 1882).
and Specific Relief.

(ii) The Specific Relief Act
(No. 1 of 1877).

(iii) SNELL : Principles of
Equity —the Chapters on
the History and Maxims
of Equity, on equitable
Estates, on Trusts, on
Mistake, on Fraud, Actual
and Constructive, and on
Specific Performance, *i.e.*,
Chapters 1 to 10 inclusive,
and Chapters 29, 30, 31
and 36 of the 19th
edition.

(iv) University Selection of
Leading Cases.

(vii) Jurisprudence   SALMOND : Jurisprudence.

University Selection of Leading Cases.

I.—CONTRACTS.

Henthorn *v.* Fraser (1892), 2 Ch., 27.

Carllil *v.* Smoke Ball Co. (1893), 1 Q. B., 256.

Mohori Bibee *v.* Dharmodas Ghose, 30 I. A., 114;
I. L. R., 30 Calcutta, 539.

Lalman *v.* Gauri Dutt, 11 A. L. J. R., 489.

Derry *v.* Peek, 14 A. C., 337. (Lord Herschell's Judg
ment).

NOTE.—Every Act mentioned in the above list should be under-
stood to mean the Act with all subsequent amendments thereof

Foster *v.* Mackinnon, L. R., 4 C. P., 704.

Jamal *v.* Moolla Dawood & Sons, 43 I. A., 6 ; I. L. R., 43 Calcutta, 493.

Keighley Maxted & Co. *v.* Durrant (1901), A. C., 240.

Mollwo, March & Co. *v.* Court of Wards, 10 Bengal L. R., 312.

Kundan Lal *v.* Jagannath, I. L. R., 37 Allahabad, 649.

II.—TORTS AND EASEMENTS.

Scott *v.* Shephard. 2 W. Blackstone, 892 : 96 English Reports, 525.

Lloyd *v.* Grace Smith & Co. (1912), A. C., 716 (Lord Macnaghten's Judgment).

E. Hulton & Co. *v.* Jones (1910), A. C., 20.

Abrath *v.* N. E. Ry. Co., 11 Q. B. D., 440 (Judgment of Bowen, L. J.)

Butterfield *v.* Forrester, 11 East, 60 : 103 English Reports, 926.

Davies *v.* Mann, 10 M. and W., 546 : 152 English Reports, 586.

Lumley *v.* Gye, 2 Ell. and Bl., 216 : 118 English Reports, 749.

Rylands *v.* Fletcher, L. R., 1 Exch., 265.

Nichols *v.* Marsland, L. R., 2 Exch. Division, 1.

III.—EVIDENCE.

Legal Remembrancer *v.* Lalit Mohan Singh, I. L. R., 49 Calcutta, 167.

Bela Rani *v.* Mahabir Singh, I. L. R., 34 Allahabad, 341.

Balkrishna Das *v.* Legge, I. L. R., 22 Allahabad, 149.

Mohammad Sharif *v.* Bande Ali, I. L. R., 34 Allahabad, 36.

IV. – CRIMINAL LAW.

R. *v.* Govinda, I. L. R., 1 Bombay, 342.

Ganouri Lal *v.* Queen-Empress, I. L. R., 16 Calcutta, 206.
In re Amrita Bazar Patrika Press, I. L. R., 47 Calcutta, 190.

Amrita Lal Hazara, *v.* Emperor, I. L. R., 42 Calcutta, 957·

Q.-E. *v.* Moss, A. W. N., 1894, p. 23.

Mohd. Husain *v.* K. E., 15 Oudh Cases, 321.

Tapti Prasad *v.* K. E., 15 A. L. J. R., 590.

V.—HINDU LAW.

Rangamma *v.* Atchama, 4 M. I. A., 1 : 18 English Reports, 600.

Bhoobun Moyee *v.* Ram Kishore ; 10 M. I. A., 279 : 19 English Reports, 934.

Pudma Coomari *v.* Court of Wards, 8 I. A., 229 ; I. L. R., 8 Calcutta, 302.

Appoovier *v.* Rama Subba, 11 M. I. A., 75 : 20 English Reports, 6.

Gokal Chand *v.* Hukum Chand, 48 I. A., 162 ; I. L. R., 2 Lahore, 40 (P.C.).

Kawal Nain *v.* Budh Singh, 44 I. A., 159; I. L. R., 39 Allahabad, 496 (P.C.).

Brij Narain *v.* Mangla Prasad 51 I. A., 129 ; I. L. R-, 46 Allahabad, 95.

Hanooman Prasad *v.* Munraj Kunwaree, 6 M. I. A., 393; 19 English Reports, 167.

Buddha *v.* Laltu, 42 I. A., 208 ; I. L. R., 37 Allahabad, 604.

Ram Chandra *v.* Vinayak, 41 I. A., 290 ; I. L. R., 42 Calcutta, 384.

Isri Dutt *v.* Hansbutti, 10 I. A., 150 ; I. L. R., 10 Calcutta, 324.

Ranga Sami *v.* Nachiappa, 46 I. A., 72; I. L. R., 42 Madras, 523.

Sheo Shankar *v.* Debi Sahai, 30 I. A., 202; I. L. R., 25 Allahabad, 468.

VI.—MOHAMMEDAN LAW.

Govind Dayal *v.* Inayat Ullah, I. L. R., 7 Allahabad, 775.

Ranee Khajooroonissa *v.* Musammat Raushan Jehan, 3 I. A., 291; I. L. R., 2 Calcutta, 184.

Jafri Begum *v.* Amir Muhammad Khan, I. L. R., 7 Allahabad, 822.

Hassarat Bibee *v.* Golam Jafar (1898), 3 C. W. N., 57.

Habibur Rahman *v.* Altaf Ali, I. L. R., 48 Calcutta, 856 (P.C.).

Muhammad Junaid *v.* Aulia Bibi, I. L. R., 42 Allahabad 497.

Fakhr-ud-din *v.* Kifayat-ul-lah (1910), 7 A. L. J. R. 1095.

VII.—TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.

Gokal Dass, etc., *v.* Puranmal, I. L. R., 10 Calcutta, 1035 (P.C.).

Smyth *v.* Toms (1918), 1. I. R., 338.

Kreglinger *v.* New Patagonia Meat Company (1914). A. C. 25 (Lord Haldane's Judgment).

Ramcoomar Kundoo *v.* Mc-Queen, 11 Bengal L. R.. 46 (P.C.).

Webb *v.* Macpherson, I. L. R., 31 Calcutta, 57 (P. C.).

Krishnabai *v.* Hari Govind, I. L. R., 31 Bombay, 15.

VIII.—EQUITY.

Wilmott *v.* Barber, 15 Ch. Div., 96.

Gopi Nath *v.* Kunj Behari Lal, I. L. R., 34 Allahabad, 306.

Thorndike *v.* Hunt, 3 De. G. and J., 563 : 44 English Reports, 1386.

Tee v Ferris, 2 K. and J., 357 : 69 English Reports, 819.

Mussoorie Bank v. Raynor, I. L. R., 4 Allahabad, 500 ; 7 A. C., 321.

Cooper v. Phibbs, L. R., 2. H. L., 149.

MASTER OF LAWS EXAMINATION.

(See ordinances in Chapter X B.)

The University does not prescribe any text-books for this Examination. Six subjects must be taken of which four are compulsory and candidates can take any two of the others.

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

1. Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation
2. Constitutional Law, British and Indian.
3. Equity.
4. Either Hindu Law or Muhammadan Law.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

Any two of the following : —

1. Muhammadan Law or Hindu Law whichever is not taken as a compulsory subject.
2 The Law of Contracts.
3. Transfer of Immovable Property and Easements.
4. Roman Law.
5. International Law—Public and Private.

DOCTOR OF LAWS EXAMINATION.

(See ordinances in Chapter X C.)

There is no examination for this degree.

Candidates must have practised at the bar for at least five years after having either taken the degree of Master of Laws or passed the examination for Honours in Law under the regulations in force on or before November 1st, 1905, and must have written an essay approved by the Faculty of Law or by a Committee appointed by it. Essay must be on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION.

The subjects of instruction and examination shall be as follows :—

First Year—

		Paper.
(1) English		1
(2) Elements of Economics		1
(3) Elements of Currency and Banking..		1
(4) Book-keeping and Accountancy ..		1
(5) Business Methods		1
(6) Economic and Commercial Geography		1

A departmental examination will be held at the end of the 1st year.

B. COM. EXAMINATION, PART I.

Second Year—

	Paper.
(1) English	1
(2) (*a*) Principles of Economics (including Elements of Public Finance)	1
(*b*) Currency and Banking ..	1
(*c*) Economic and Commercial Geography	1
(3) (*a*) Book-keeping and Accountancy ..	1
(*b*) Business Organisation* (including Commercial organisation) ..	1
(*c*) Commercial Law	·1

* *N.B.*—Includes Legal Organisation, Office Organisation, Wholesale and Retail Organisation, Indent Business and Filing ; Promotion of Companies, Control of Companies, Stock Exchanges, Fire and Marine Insurance, Advertising.

B COM. EXAMINATION, PART II.

Third Year—

(1) (*i*) *English* —

Paper.

(*a*) General Standard of B.Sc. of 1924,
vide p. 474 1

(*b*) Essay on a subject of commercial
or economic interest 1

(*ii*) *Vivâ voce*—On commercial subjects.

(2) (*a*) Industrial Organisation* and Orga-
nisation of Transport .. 1

(*b*) Statistical Methods of Business
(with special emphasis on graphi-
cal representation) 1

(*c*) Economic Development of India
and England 1

(3) One of the following groups :— 2

(*a*) Advanced Banking.

(*b*) Accountancy and Auditing.

(*c*) Railway Transport.

(*d*) Modern Development of Trade (including the
geographical basis).

(*e*) Secretarial Work and Practice.

(*f*) Insurance.

(*g*) Administration and Public Finance, with special
work in tax administration.

N.B —To pass a candidate must obtain 33 per cent. in each
group of subjects, and also 40 per cent. in the aggregate. No
student will be allowed to take an optional subject in which
instruction is not provided.

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* *N.B.*—Industrial Organisation is to include :—Factory
Organisation, Economic Efficiency of trusts and kartels,
Scientific Management, Remuneration of Labour, Co-operation
in production, Produce Exchanges.

DETAILED SYLLABUS.

1. *English—*

1st and 2nd Years—

I, An Essay on a subject of general interest.

II. A paper including :—

Précis.

Correspondence.

Translation from direct to indirect speech and *vice versa.*

Expansion of summarised ideas into full and clear statements and *vice versa.*

Correction of grammatical errors and reconstruction of incorrect or badly constructed sentences.

Questions on grammar, syntax, punctuation, vocabulary, use of technical words and points of style as discussed in the " King's English."

2, *Elements of Economics.*

1st Year—

Production.—Analysis of the expenses of production : Factors which limit supply.

Exchange.—Prices; Laws of supply and demand.

Consumption.—The basis of demands : Wants, Budgets, and the Division of Income.

Distribution.—Rent, Interest, Wages, and their differences.

The Supply of Capital and Credit ; Co-operative Credit The Supply of Labour and Population.

Organisation and management.—The principle of Substitution.

Large and small-scale production.

Division of Labour, Machinery.

(*N. B.*—An outline for teaching the course by the project method has been filed with the Department of Commerce.)

The project method begins with the first-hand study of local small-scale industries and living conditions, chosen to illustrate different problems of production. (For example, wheat, milk, pottery, cotton or woollen cloths). From the actual conditions of these industries the fundamental principles of economics are deduced. The relative efficiency of more specialised labour and machinery is studied, if possible, with actual machines leading up to a study of large-scale manufacture and marketing.

3. *Elements of Currency and Banking*—

(*a*) Currency.—The origin of money. Barter. Grain payments. Money and its functions. Coins and the Currency Systems. Legal tender. Standard and token money. Legal basis of money. Mint price of gold or silver, parity of exchange. Gresham's Law. Paper currency. Convertible and inconvertible credit instruments. Bills of Exchange—Cheques—Hundis.

(*b*) Banking.—The functions of a bank. Balance Sheet. The cheque system and the clearing house. Means of inland remittance. Growth of Banking in India. Mahajans. Chetties. Shroffs. Early Joint-stock Banking. The Presidency Banks. The Imperial Bank. The present Joint-stock Banks—European and Indian. Government Control of Banks. Information to be made public. Other means of protecting customers. Post Office Savings Banks.

4. *Book-keeping and Accountancy*—

1st Year—

The Principles of Double Entry Book keeping and their Application. Books of original entry. The Ledger, Trial Balance, Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts with apportionments. Balance Sheet.

In the treatment of the above, the following matters will be included :—Cheques, Bills of Exchange, and Promissory Notes; Goodwill ; Classification of Assets. Bad Debts, Depreciation and Reserve (elementary)

Consignments; Joint Venture and Contract Accounts
Elementary Partnership and Company Accounts,

5. *Business Methods and Correspondence* —

The General Routine of a Business House.- Inward
and Outward Correspondence, including Drafting and
Filing; Methods of Rapid Communication, Duplicating
Processes.

The Significance of Trade, Commerce and Industry.
Manufacturing and Distributing Houses. The buying
and selling of goods. Importation and Exportation, with
an Elementary Knowledge of fire and marine insurance as
applicable thereto.

The Meaning of the Principal Commercial Terms occur-
ring in connection with the above; and the preparation
of the chief documents involved, including the arith-
metical calculations.

6. *Commercial Geography*—

    (a) *Climate.*—Annual distribution of temperature
        and rainfall with causes; how these factors
        divide the world into climatic regions.

    (b) *Major Natural Regions.*—In relation to clima-
        tic regions; their natural vegetation, animal
        life, occupations and products.

    (c) *Soil.* —(Outline only). Classes and properties,
        preservation of soil, irrigation, dry farming.

    (d) *Regional study.*—General Economic and Com-
        mercial Geography of the principal types of
        natural regions in the new world including
        the industries and trade dependent on their
        vegetable products (including forest products),
        animal commodities, fisheries, mineral wealth
        and sources of power; the growth of towns ;
        communications and commerce.

Sketch maps and the study of distribution maps.

2ND YEAR B. COM. EXAMINATION, PART I.

1. *English.*—See first year pages 205-6.

2. (*a*) *Principles of Economics* (*including Elements of Public Finance*).—Subject-matter and purpose of Economics. Method of reasoning and presentation. Definitions and fundamental concepts.

The factors of production—Labour, Capital, Land, Organisation—classified according to quality and quantity. Efficiency of labour in relation to other factors.

The Aims of Production, Consumption and Utility. Demand for Consumers' goods. Demand for Producers' goods.

Exchange—Market Prices; their fluctuations decreased through Transportation, Speculation and Organisation of the market. Tendency to Normal Prices. Monopoly prices. Price in international trade.

Distribution of the price obtained to the agents of production through substitution and equalisation of marginal returns. Rent, interest, wages, profits.

Theory of Economic Progress. Possible reconciliation of better production with better distribution.

Elementary Public Finance.—Sources of revenue. Kinds of taxes. Incidence of Taxation. Kinds of expenditure. Necessity of each. Industrial undertakings. Increased taxation made possible by right expenditures. The Indian Tax System; Imperial, Provincial and local finance. Budgets of India, United Provinces, and Allahabad District and Municipality (outlines only). Division of Revenues. Separation of Accounts of Industrial undertakings.

2 (*b*) *Currency and Banking.*—Double and Single standards. State of coinage in India prior to 1835. History of Indian Currency from 1800. Principal recommendations of the committees of 1893, 1899, 1919 and of the Royal Commissions of 1913-14, and 1925-26.

Composition and management of Paper Currency Reserve and Gold Standard Reserve. Volume and composition of media of exchange in India ; coins, notes and bank deposits. An elementary study of the Quantity Theory of money.

Credit.—Meaning of the terms. Difference between credit and credit instruments. The various kinds of credit. Classification of credit from the point of view of uses. Basis of credit. Credit instruments. The effect of credit on prices.

Banking.—Three different types of bank ; savings, commercial, and industrial. Functions of investment banking institutions :—The investigation and analysis of financial conditions ; the underwriting function, sundry services of investment bankers.

Commercial Banks.—Practical operations of the Commercial Bank :—Incidental services, analysis of commercial bank loans. Clearing Houses. Commercial Banking and the financing of foreign trade. Structure and organisation of the English Banking System.

2. (c) *Economic and Commercial Geography.*—(a) An outline study of the Economic and Commercial Geography of Western Europe (particularly Great Britain and Germany) and the monsoon lands outside India (China, Japan in particular). (b) Detailed treatment of India on similar lines to those mentioned in connection with the regional studies of the 1st year's work. Each commodity studied to be dealt with according to its properties and utility, requirements (of climate, soil, labour, etc.), distribution. Economic and Commercial importance.

Sketch-maps.—Study and construction of distribution maps.

3. (a) *Book-keeping and Accountancy.*— Partnership and Company Accounts (Advanced).

Depreciation, Reserves, and Sinking Funds (Advanced).

Capital and Revenue

Tabular Book-keeping.

Sectional and Self-balancing Ledgers.

Double Account Systems.

Bank Accounts.

Insurance Accounts.

Departmental and Branch Accounts.

Royalty Accounts.

Hire-Purchase and Instalment System.

Bankruptcy and Liquidation Accounts.

3. (*b*) *Business Organisation (including Commercial Organisation).* —

Nature and constitution of Partnerships, Joint-Stock Companies, Co-operative Businesses, and Trusts.

Markets, Export Trade, Import Trade.

Methods of financing business concerns.

Organisation of retail houses, wholesale concerns.

Departmental Stores and multiple shops.   Indent business

Promotion and control of companies.   (Managing Agents.)

Insurance—Fire and Marine.

Stock Exchange and Produce Exchanges.

Advertising.

3.   (*c*) *Commercial Law.* –

    (1) The Indian Contract Act (whole).

    (2) The Negotiable Instruments Act (whole).

    (3) Outlines of Company Law.

    (4) Outlines of the Law of Insurance.

    (5) Carriage by land and sea (general principles only).

3RD YEAR B. COM. EXAMINATION, PART II.

1. *English* :—

   (a) General English of the Standard of B.Sc. of 1924, which is as follows:—

      Unseen passages from modern books, magazines or newspapers, on history, biography, travel, etc., with grammatical questions.

   (b) Essay on a subject of Commercial or Economic interest.

2. (a) *Industrial Organisation and Organisation of Transport* :—

   (i) *Industrial Organisation.*—The modern machine system. Basic principles and conditions of intro· duction. Effects of its introduction upon labour, pro- duction, and the organisation of industry. The factory system and cottage industry. Scientific Management of modern factories. Economics of cost accountancy. The wage system and the worker. Conditions of employ- ment. Unemployment, accident and fatigue.

   Localisation and Concentration of Industries. Com· binations in Trade and Industries ; Pools, Mergers, Amalgamations, Trusts and Kartels. Efficiency of trusts and kartels in production.

   (ii) *Organisation of Transport.*—

   Organisation of Railways. Relation to the State.— Ownership or control—State requirements for construc- tion and operation—limitation of charges.

   Relation to one another—limitation of competition— charges — services—*Internal Administrative and Executive Organisation.* Problem. of gauge, Standardisation of Equipment and Rolling Stock.

   Organisation of Road Transport. Relation to the State. The road. The vehicles. *Types of Road Transport.* The Tramway. The Motor omnibus. The Taxicab. The Goods and Parcels Carrier. Roads and Road Transport as means of opening up undeveloped country.

Organisation of Inland Water Transport. Relation to the State. The Navigable River. The Canalised River. The canal.

2. (*b*) *Statistical Methods of Business (with special emphasis on graphical representation)*—Scope and Utility of Statistics. Collection of Data. Tabulation. Averages. Dispersion. Skewness. Graphic method—specially as used in Commerce and Industry. Index-numbers. Interpolation. Correlation. Common Errors in Statistics. Periodicity (by arithmetical methods only).

Statistics of British India.—Population, Vital Statistics, Production, Wages, Prices, Trade, Labour Income.

2. (*c*) *Economic Development of India and England (in detail from 1760.)*

The English agrarian system—the manor. The industrial system—the guild. The agrarian revolution. The industrial revolution. The factory system. Joint-stock and the evolution of capitalism. Commerce and markets. Labour problems. Similar material for India. Economic back ground—social, geographical and political factors. The village and its industries. Handicrafts and their decline. Rise of plantation and factory industries. Agricultural and industrial progress. Trade and Commerce—railways and roads. Irrigation canal and famines. Present situation—village artisans—urban industries.

Also one of the following groups :—

3. (*a*) *Advanced Banking.*—

Paper I.

A comparative study of the banking systems of India, England, America (U. S. A.), France and Germany.

Industrial Banking. Co-operative Banking, including Agricultural Banking.

Prices.—The price level. Changes ascertained by index numbers. Interpretation of index number. Cause of changes of price level. Quantity of money, balance

of trade, over-issue of paper money. Creation of bank credit and the process of creating and cancelling bank deposits. Changes of the price level in England and in India from 1860. Probable causes. The economic and social effects of rising prices and of falling prices. Their effects on the trading and agricultural classes in India. Seasonal variations and cyclical fluctuations of price level. Business cycles. The effect on the price level of the inconvertible paper currencies of Europe during and after the War.

Paper II.— Indian, English, and American banking practices. Foreign Exchange in detail with easy mathematical problems.

Banking law relating to cheques, bills of exchange. Promissory notes, Banker's advances against securities, Banker's credit.

3. *(b) Accountancy and Auditing* :—

Paper I.—Accountancy.

    (1) Criticism of Published Accounts.
    (2) Cost Accounts.
    (3) Income-tax Accounts.
    (4) Executorship and Trust Accounts.

(A knowledge of the Hindu, Mahomedan and General law of succession in India, and a detailed knowledge of English law are not expected from the candidates.)

Paper II.—Auditing.

3. *(c) Railway Transport* :—

Paper I *(a).*—Commercial Railway Economics.

Organisation. Capital and Expenditure. Gross and Net Receipts. Growth of Passenger Traffic. Passenger Fares. Season Tickets. Excursion Tickets. Goods Rates. Theory of Railway Rates. Rate-making in Practice. Maximum and Minimum rates and charges. Special rates. Discrimination. Classification of Goods. Railway Clearing House. State control of Rate. Competition. Traffic Pools. State ownership of Railways. State Guarantees. State control without financial responsibility.

(b) Operating Railway Economics.

Organisation. Train working— Problems of road and speed, also timing trains, arrangement of guards' and engine-men's turn, loads, train control, supervision of actual running. *Signalling.* The general principles of signalling. Single and double line working. *Station Yard and Warehouse* operating. Principles of design. Methods of working and tests of efficiency. *Rolling-stock.* Relation of tareweight and capacity. Value of inter-changeability, systems of distribution. Wagon pooling. *Staff*—Grading Hours. Wages. Supervision.

Paper II (i). *The Law of Carriage by Railway.*

(a) The Carriage of Goods. The rights and liabilities of the common carrier. The Carriers Act. The Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854. Special contracts of carriage. Owner's Risk Notes. The ordinary conditions of a consignment note. *Stoppage in Transit.* Through traffic. Rights and liabilities after completion of transit. Rates. Recovery of charges. Animals. Passengers' luggage. Reasonable facilities Undue preference.

(b) The Carriage of Persons. Responsibility for the safety of passengers and others. Negligence and con-tributory negligence. The contract with the passenger. The ticket and the time table. Through tickets. Bye-laws and offences.

DISNEY —The Law of Carriage by Railway.

(ii) *Railway Statistics.*

Syllabus—Distinction between statistics of the Rail-way systems and purely local statistics. Tons carried ; ton-miles ; wagon-miles ; train miles ; engine miles and their derivatives. Similar passenger units. The statis-tics of the published annual reports. Statistics of the goods warehouse, the station-yard ; the marshalling yard ; the passenger station, the signal-box.

3. (d) *Modern Development of Trade (including the geographical basis)*, 2 *papers :* —

Commercial Geography, with greatest emphasis on trade of the chief countries of the British Empire, and of China and Japan.

3 (e) *Secretarial Work and Practice.*

Paper I. The procedure and administration of companies registered under the Companies Acts, from their promotion to their dissolution, with special attention to the work of the Secretary and the practice involved. Business management and office organisation. Division of Responsibility. General system of control and internal check. Responsibility and Duties of the officers of a company. Procedure at meetings and the law relating thereto. Accounts. Costing. Income-tax practice.

Paper II.—Industrial and Commercial Law. (Syllabus will be supplied later).

3. (f) *Insurance.*—(Syllabus will be supplied later).

3. (g) *Administration and Public Finance, with special work in tax administration.*

Paper I.—General Characteristics of the Indian constitution. History of constitutional development in India (to be treated briefly). The Crown and Parliament in relation to India. The Secretary of State and his Council His relations with the Government and the Provincial Governments. High Commissioner for India. Imperial Conferences. India and the League of Nations. The Government of India. The Viceroy and his Executive Council. The Indian Legislature. Its Constitution and Powers. Relations of the Government to the Legislature. Control of the Secretary of State over the Government of India. Provincial Governments. Their Constitution. Reserved and Transferred. Their respective spheres of influence. Position of the Governor in relation to the two parts and the relations of the parts to each other. Provincial

legislatures. Their Constitution and Powers. Relation of the Two Parts and the Governor to the Legislatures. Relations of the Government of India to the Provincial Governments. Indian States. Control of the Paramount Power over them. Chamber of Princess.

Local Administration in India. History, Nature and Sphere. Relation of Local Bodies to the Provincial Governments. Principles of Local Finance. Local Administration with Special Reference to Public Health. Sanitation, Regulation of Traffic, Education. Licencing of Trades, Mendicancy, Co-operative Activities, Town Improvement, Adulteration of Foodstuffs. Public Amenities such as Gardens, Libraries, Museums, etc.

Outlines of the British Constitution including the organisation of Parliament, the Executive (Crown, Cabinet, Ministers and the Civil Service), and the Judiciary ; Constitution and powers of the Local Authorities in England (to be dealt with briefly)—Relations between the United Kingdom and its Colonies and Dependencies.

Paper II.—Public Finance with special reference to India.

Scope.— Relation between private and public Economy.

Expenditure — Primary and secondary functions. Normal and abnormal, productive and unproductive. Principles of Division of duties between different Governments. Industrial undertakings. Relation to scope of state activities and to distribution of wealth. Canons of Expenditure.

Revenue.—Sources of revenue.—Tax and non-tax. Various kinds of taxes. Canons of taxation and their application to India. Construction of the tax system. Division of resources between different Governments. Shifting and incidence. Re-action on production and distribution of wealth and other effects. The tax burden.

Debt.—Public and Private credit—Funded and un-funded, short and long-term. Treasury bills Relative merits of taxes and loans. Purposes of raising loans and their payment ; public debt of India. The burden of debt.

Tax Administration.—Imperial, provincial and local finance, budgets.

Pratical problems in connection with the raising of revenue. Assessment, collection, and evasion. Income-tax offices. Land revenue settlement and administration. Customs and excise administration.

Income-tax Accounts. Land Revenue Accounts, Excise Accounts. Customs Accounts.

Municipal tax administration. House taxes, water rates, octrois and other important taxes.

The following books are specially recommended :—

English—

1st and 2nd Years—

FOWLER : King's English.

HAROLD : Practical Précis writing and Indexing.

Economics—

1st Year—

GOUGH : Wealth and Work.

CANNAN : Elementary Political Economy.

MORELAND : Introduction to Economics.

2nd Year—

MARSHALL : Economics of Industry.

LE-MESURIER : Common Sense Economics.

CREW : Economics for Commercial Students.

ROBINSON, M. E. Public Finance.

Currency and Banking —

1st Year —

JEVONS : Money, Banking and Exchange in India.

WITHERS : Meaning of Money.

CLARE : Money Market Primer.

For reference—

TODD : Mechanism of Exchange.

2nd Year —

MOULTON, H. G. : Financial Organisation.

ROBERTSON : Money.

SPALDING : Eastern Exchange.

DUGUID : How to Read the Money Article.

Currency Reports of 1914 and 1920.

Also Questions on Banking Practices (Institute of Bankers).

Book-keeping and Accountancy —

1st Year —

FIELDHOUSE : Students' Complete Commercial Book-keeping.

BATLIBOI : Advanced Accounts.

SPICER and PEGLER : Elementary Book-keeping.

2nd Year —

DICKSEE . Advanced Accounting.

DICKSEE : Book-keeping for Company Secretaries.

CARTER : Advanced Accounts.

As well as all the Books mentioned for the 1st year.

Business Methods —

1st Year—

> FIELDHOUSE : The Students' Business Methods and Commercial Correspondence.

> GREBBY : Modern Business, Training and Methods and Machinery of Business.

> CLEMSON : Method and Machinery of Business.

> GREBBY : Modern Commercial Correspondence.

> THORBY and LEWIS : Colloquial and Business English.

Business Organisation —

2nd Year—

> DICKSEE : Business Organisation.

> DAVAR : Business Organisation.

> FIELDHOUSE and GREBBY : Books as in the 1st year.

Commercial Law —

2nd Year—

> TOPHAM : Company Law.
> DAVAR : Mercantile Law.
> STEVENS : Elements of Mercantile Law.

Industrial Organisation and Organisation of Transport. —

3rd Year—

> MARSHALL : Readings in Industrial Society.
> TAYLOR : Scientific Management.
> TAYLOR : Shop Management.
> ROBERTSON : D. H : Control of Industry.

Geography —

1st Year—

> HOWARTH : Commercial Geography of the World.
>
> CUNNINGHAM : Products of the Empire.
>
> LYDE : Man and His Markets.
>
> BARTHOLOMEW : School Economic Atlas.

2nd Year—

> CHISHOLM : Hand book of Commercial Geography.
> (Latest Edition)

Or

> RUSSELL SMITH : Industrial and Commercial Geography.
>
> RUDMOSE BROWN : Principles of Economic Geography.

3rd Year—

Statistics.—

> BOWLEY : Elements of Statistics.
>
> BODDINGTON, A. L : Statistics and their application to Commerce.

Railway Transport—

> ACWORTH : Elements of Railway Economics.
>
> KNOOP, D : Outlines of Railway Economics.
>
> WILLIAMS, S. C : The Economics of Railway Transport.
>
> RIPLEY : Railroad Problems.
>
> RIPLEY : Railroads Finance and Organisation.
>
> GHOSE, S. C : Indian Railway Economics, Parts I—IV.
>
> GHOSE, S. C : A Paper on Railway Economics.
>
> DISNEY : The Law of Carriage by Railway.

Mossop; Railway Statistics.

Acworth Committee's Report.

Indian Railway Administration Report.

Raven Committee's Report.

Administration and Public Finance—

Books prescribed : —

HOGAN, A. E : The Government of Great Britain.

KALE : Indian Administration.

SHIRRAS : Science of Public Finance.

VAKIL, C. N : Financial Development in Modern India.

Reforms Enquiry Committee Report.

Report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee.

Books recommended : —

LOWELL, A. L : Government of England

MUKERJI, P : Indian Constitution.

GYAN CHAND : The Financial System of India.

SELIGMAN : Essays on Taxation.

Budget for the current year.

Civil Estimates of the Province.

For teachers—

SARKAR, B. K. : Economic Development.

B.A. HONOURS (1931).

English.

Second Year's Course.

In addition to the Pass Course there shall be the following two papers at the end of the second year :—

PAPER I—*Principles of Criticism.*

Books recommended : —

1. HUDSON : Introduction to the Study of Literature (Harrap).
2. LAMBORNE : Rudiments of Criticism (Clerendon Press).
3. HEPPLE : Lyrical Forms of English (Cambridge University Press).
4. WORSFOLD : Judgment in Literature (Dent).
5. UPHAM : The Typical Forms of English Literature (Oxford University Press).
6. Anthology of Critical Statements (to be specified later).

PAPER II.—*Special Paper* : Tennyson (Macmillian's complete edition with author's notes).

Books recommended for reference : —

STOPFORD BROOKE : Tennyson : His Art and Relation to Modern Life (Pitman).

HALLAM : Lord Tennyson : Memoirs (2 Vols.)

HUGH WALKER : Age of Tennyson.

Third Year's Course.

There shall be four papers and a *viva voce* test.

PAPER I—*Poetry* (1798 to the present day).

Books recommended : —

WARD : English poets, Vol. IV, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, Robert Browning.

BYRON : Childe Harold, Canto 3.

TENNYSON : In Memoriam.

SMITH, J. C : Modern Verse (Oxford University).

PAPER II—*Drama.*

MARLOWE : Edward II.

KYD : The Spanish Tragedy.

JONSON ; Everyman in his Humour.

MILTON : Samson Agonistes.

CONGREVE : The Way of the World.

SHERIDAN : The School for Scandal.

SHAW : The Doctor's Dilemma.

GALSWORTHY : Strife.

Books to be consulted :—

WYNNE : Growth of the English Drama.

WARD : English Dramatic Literature.

NICOLL : British Drama.

NICOLL : Introduction to Dramatic Theory.

JONES : Renaissance of the English Drama.

MORGANN : Technique of the Modern Drama.

PAPER III—*Prose.*

SIDNEY : Apologie for Poesie.

BACON : Essays on Truth; Greatness; Empires : Delays; Studies; Travels; Revenge; Gardens; Friendship; Regimen of Health.

MILTON : Areopagitica.

BROWNE : Hydriotaphia, Chapters IV and V.

SWIFT : Battle of the Books.

ADDISON : Essays, edited by Hadow (Clarendon Press).

GIBBON : The Age of the Antonines (Macmillan's English Literature Series).

LAMB : Essays on the Convalescent; Christ's Hospital; Dream Children; Old and New Schoolmaster; My Relations.

RUSKIN : A Book of Ruskin—pp. 144—184 (Nelson).

MACAULAY : Essay on Addison.

THACKERAY : Lecture on Addison.

PATER : Appreciations.

PAPER IV—*Fiction.*

    FIELDING : Tom Jones.

    JOHNSON : Rasselas.

    SCOTT : The Fortunes of Nigel.

    DICKENS : Hard Times.

    THACKERAY : Esmond.

    HARDY : Tess of the L'Urbervilles.

    Selected Short Stories—3rd Series—(Oxford University Press).

N.B.—No question on context will be set in this paper.

A *viva voce* examination will be held to test the candidate's knowledge of the course prescribed and the extent of his general reading in relation thereto.

Philosophy.

Second Year's Course.

In addition to the Pass Course there shall be the following two papers at the end of the second year :—

PAPER I—Either (1) *Upanishadic Philosophy.*

Books prescribed :—

    RANADE, R. D : A Constructive Survey of Upanishadic Philosophy.

    RADHAKRISHNAN : Philosphy of the Upanishads.

        Or (2) *Islamic Philosophy* :

Books prescribed :—

    BOER : History of Philosophy in Islam.

    IQBAL : Development of Metaphysics in Persia.

PAPER II—*Logic.*

Books prescribed :—

    1. JOSEPH : Introduction to Logic

    2. BOSANQUET : Essentials of Logic.

Third Year's Course.

There shall be four papers and a *viva voce* test.

I. *Ancient Philosophy*, from Thales to Plotinus, with special reference to Plato and Aristotle.

Books recommended : —

    1. ZELLER : History of Greek Philosophy.

    2. GOMPERZ : Greek Thinkers.

    3. BURNET : Early Greek Philosophy.

    4. BURNET : Thales to Plato.

    5. ADAMSON : Development of Greek Philosophy.

II. *Modern Philosophy*, from Bacon to Spencer, with special reference to Spinoza, Berkeley, and Kant.

Books recommended :—

    1. RAND : Modern Classical Philosophers.

    2. FALCKENBERG : History of Modern Philosophy.

    3. HOFFDING : History of Modern Philosophy.

    4. ADAMSON : Development of Modern Philosophy.

    5. Special Monographs on the various Philosophers
        to be recommended in class.

III. *Advanced Psychology.*

Books recommended : —

    1. JAMES : Principles of Psychology.

    2. WARD : Psychological Principles.

    3. McDOUGALL : Outline of Psychology.

    4. McDOUGALL : Abnormal Psychology.

    5. McDOUGALL : Social Psychology.

    6. TANSLEY : New Psychology.

IV. *Moral Philosophy*.

Books recommended : —

    1. RAND : Classical Moralists.

    2. PLATO : Republic.

    3. ARISTOTLE : Ethics.

    4. BUTLER : Sermons on Human Nature.

    5. KANT : Metaphysic of Morals.

    6. MILL : Utilitarianism.

    7. SPENCER : Data of Ethics.

    8. GREEN : Prolegomena.

    9. SIDGWICK : Methods of Ethics.

    10. RASHDALL : Theory of Good and Evil.

Viva voce.

History.

Second Year's Course.

In addition to the Pass Course there shall be two papers on one of the following subjects at the end of the second year.

(a) Akbar—

Paper I—Political History.

Books recommended : —

    1. DE : Tabakat-i-Akbari.

    2. LOWE and RANKING : Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh Vol. II.

PAPER II.—Social and Constitutional History.

Books recommended :—

    1. BLOCHMANN : Ain-i-Akbari.

    2. MORELAND : India at the Death of Akbar.

(b) Contemporary India—

PAPER 1.—Political History.

Books recommended :—

1. TROTTER : History of India under Queen Victoria
Vol. II.

2. LEE-WARNER : The Native States of India.

3. DUTT : Economic History of India in the Victorian Age.

4. WOODROFFY : The Renaissance in India.

5. DODWELL : History of India.

PAPER II.—Constitution and Administration.

Books recommended :—

1. ILBERT : The Government of India.

2. CHESNEY : Indian Polity.

3. KEITH : Speeches and Documents on Indian Policy, Vol. II.

4. THAKORE : Indian Administration to the Dawn of Responsible Government.

5. Report on Indian constitutional Reforms (1918)

6. Report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924.

Third Year's Course.

There shall be four papers and a *viva voce* test.

PAPER I.- Modern Political Theory and Institutions including the Modern Constitutions of England, Ireland, British Dominions, France, Germany, Switzerland, U.S.A., Japan, India and Czecho Slovakia.

Books recommended :—

1. LORD, A : Introduction to Politics.

2. JOAD, C. E. M : Modern Political Theory.

3. RUSSEL, B : Roads to Freedom.

4. MACDONALD : The Socialist Movement.

5. BARKER : Political Thought in England from H. Spencer to the Present Day.

6. MacCunn : Six Radical Thinkers.

7. Munro : The Governments of Europe.

Paper II.—Europe from 1815—1870.

Books recommended : —

1. Seignobos : A Political History of Europe since 1814.

2. Hearnshaw : Main Currents of European History.

3. Cambridge Modern History (Vols. X, XI, XII).

4. Andrews : Development of Modern Europe.

5. Mowat : History of European Diplomacy.

6. Hazen : Europe since 1815.

Paper III.—Contemporary Europe 1871—1919, with special reference to international relations and the political position of the Great Powers.

Books recommended :—

1. Gooch : History of Modern Europe.

2. Hayes : Social and Political History of Modern Europe.

3. Wallace : Thirty Years of Modern History.

4. Gibbins : Introduction to World Politics.

Paper IV.—One of the following :—

(a) Jahangir to Aurangzeb.

Books recommended :—

1. Rogers and Beveridge : Memoirs of Jahangir.

2. Elliot and Dowson : Vols. VI and VII.

3. Ball : Tavernier's Travels.

4. Moreland : India from Akbar to Aurangzeb.

5. Kincaid and Parasnis : History of the Mahratta People, Vol. I.

6. KHAN, SHAFAAT AHMAD : John Marshall in India.

(*b*) Constitutional History of England from 1603.

Books recommended :—

1. TASWELL-LANGMEADE : Engilsh Constitutional History.

2. SIDNEY LOWE : Governance of England.

3. DICEY : The Law of the Constitution.

4. MARRIOTT : English Political Institutions.

5. POLLARD : A. F : The Evolution of Parliament.

Viva voce.

Political Science.

Second Year's Course.

In addition to the Pass Course there shall be the fol lowing two papers at the end of the second year :—

Paper I.—The Development of the Modern Indian Constitution from 1858 A.D.

Syllabus.—The Development of the Council of India. Parliamentary supervision over Indian affairs. The growth of the central and provincial legislatures in India. The relations of the Central and Provincial Governments. Development of local self-government. The Government of India Act 1919. Dyarchy.

Books recommended :—

1. MUKERJEE, P : Indian Constitutional Document.

2. MUKERJEE, P : Indian Constitution.

3. SAPRE : Growth of Indian Constitution.

Paper II.—Development of English Constitution from 1603.

Syllabus.—The Constitutional results of the Civil War. The constitutional significance of the Revolution of 1688. The growth of the Party-system. The Cabinet. The

relations of the Executive, the Legislature and the Electorate in the 18th century. The Reforms Acts of 1832, 1867, 1884-85 and 1918.

Books recommended :—

1. MARRIOTT, J. A. R: English Political Institutions.
2. POLLARD, A. F: Evolution of Parliament.
3. LOWELL, A. L: Government of England, Vol. I.

Third Year's Course.

There shall be four papers and a *viva voce* test.

I. PAPERS I, II, III and IV of the M.A. Politics Course for 1930.

Or

II. PAPER I.—Either Modern Political Theory (Paper II of the M.A. Politics Course) or Modern Constitutions (Paper IV of the M.A. Politics Course).

and	Group	A.
or	,,	B.
or	,,	C.
or	,,	D.
or	,,	E.

PAPERS I.—IV and Groups A—C.—The Syllabuses and the books recommended to be the same as for M.A. Politics Course.

GROUP D.

PAPER I.—Ancient Indian Political Thought and Institutions.

Syllabus.—Vedic Political organisation and political ideas. Political theories and practices as gleaned from the Epics. Sutras and Jātakas. Mauryan Political Organisation. Political ideas of the Arthaśāstras.

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Dharma Sâstras and Purânas.   Andhra, Gupta and Vardhana administrations.   General features of Political Life from the 8th to the 12th century A.D. Cholâ Administration.

Books recommended :

1. MAHÂBHÂRATA, Sânti Parvan, Râjadharmânu-sâsana Parvan (Tr. P. C. Roy).

2. KAUTALYA : The Arthasâstra (Tr. by Shâmasâstry.)

3. Cambridge History of India, Vol. I (Chapters IV, V, XIX).

4. BENI PRASAD : Theory of Government in Ancient India (Post-Vedic).

5. BENI PRASAD : State in Ancient India.

6. KRISHNASWAMY AIYANGAR : Ancient India (Chapter on Cholâ Administration).

7. JAYASWAL, K. P. : Hindu Polity.

PAPER II.—Ancient Indian Social Thought and Institutions.

Syllabus.—Vedic Society.   Social ideas and practices in the Epics, Sûtras and Jatakas.   Buddhist and Jaina Social theories.   The Social philosophy of the Dharma Sâstras and Artha Sâstras.   Development of Caste.   Position of Woman.   Regulations on Marriage.

Books recommended :—

1. Mahâbhârata, Sânti Parvan (Tr. P. C. Roy).

2. Manu Samhitâ (Tr. Bühler or Gangâ Nâtha Jhâ).

3. Arthasâstras (Tr. Shâmasâstry).

4. FICK : Social Organisation in North-Eastern India in Buddha's Time.

5. MAJUMDAR : Corporate Life in Ancient India.

6. Cambridge History of India (Chapters IV, V, VIII, IX, X, XI, XVI, XIX).

Paper III.—Ancient Indian Ethics.

Books recommended :—

1. Kaṭhopaniṣad, (Tr. Max Müller).
2. Mahâbhârata. Śânti Parvan (Tr. P. C. Roy).
3. Dharmasûtra of Âpastamba :
   Praśna 1, Patala 1.
   Praśna 1, Patala 2, Khaṇḍas 1—8.
   Praśna 1, Patala 4, Khaṇḍas 13, 14.
   Praśna 1, Patala 7, Khaṇḍas 20—23.
   Praśna 2, Patala 1, Khaṇḍa 2.
   Praśna 2, Patala 2, Khaṇḍa 5.
   Patala 3, Khaṇḍa 7.
   Patala 4, Khaṇḍas 8—10.
   Patala 9, Khaṇḍas 21 to 24.
4. Dharmasûtra of Gautama (Chapters II, V, VII, VIII, X, XVIII).
5. Dharmasûtra of Vasiṣṭha (Chapters I, V, VI VIII, IX, X).
6. Dharmasûtra of Baudhâyana :
   Praśna II, Adhyâya VI, Khaṇḍa 11.
   Praśna II, Adhyâya 10, Khaṇḍa 17.
   Praśna III, Adhyâya 12.
7. Dharma Śâsta of Manu (Chapters I, IV, VI, X, XI, XII).
8. Yâjñavalkya (with special reference to Âpad-dharma Prakaraṇam, Vânaprastha Prakaraṇam, Yati Prakaraṇam and Prâyaśchitta Prakaraṇam of the Prâyaśchittâdhyâya).
9. Gaṅgâ Nâth Jhâ : Philosophic Discipline.
10. Hopkins : Ethics of India.
11. Mackenzie : Hindu Ethics.

12. RANADE, R. D: A Constructive Survey of Upanishadic Philosophy, Chapters VI and VII.

GROUP E.

PAPER I.—Islamic Political Thought and Polity.

Syllabus—Islamic Idea of Government. Forms of Government. Khilâfat. Imâmat. Imârat. Saltanat. Kingship. Divine Right of Kings. Republic. Election. King: his qualifications and duties. King and subjects. The subjects: their duties towards King and State. Civic rights and responsibilities. Ministers and Provincial and Local administrations.

Books recommended :—

Same as for Paper XVII of the M.A., Politics Course for 1930.

PAPER II.—Islamic Law and Jurisprudence.

Syllabus.—The Muslim Law: its classification. The Sources of Law: their interpretation. Juristic Deduction. Constitutional and administrative law. Procedure and Evidence in Courts.

Books recommended :—

1. ABDUR RAHIM: The Principles of Muhammadan Jurisprudence.

2. JUNG, M. U. S: The Administration of Justice of Muslim Law.

3. MARGOLIOUTH : Hebbert Lectures on the Development of Islam.

4. AMEER ALI : Muhammadan Law.

5. AMEER ALI : Spirit of Islam.

6. MACDONALD : Development of Jurisprudence, etc.

Paper III.—Islamic History from 632 A.D. to 1258 A.D.

Syllabus—

1. The first four Caliphs (or the Orthodox Caliphate).

2. The Umayyad Caliphate.

3. The Abbasid Caliphate.

Books recommended :—

1. AMEER ALI : A History of the Saracens.

2. ARNOLD : Preaching of Islam.

3. ARNOLD : Caliphate.

4. ZAYDEN (Tr. D. S. Margoliouth) : Umayyads and Abbasids (E. J. W. Gibb Memorial).

5. VON KREMER : Orient under the Caliphs (Tr Khuda Bakhsh).

6. WELL : Caliphate (Tr. Khuda Bakhsh).

Viva voce.

Arabic.

Second Year's Course.

In addition to the Pass Course there shall be the following two papers at the end of the second year :—

A critical study of each of the following papers :—

Paper I.—Prose :— اطباق الذهب لعبد المومن الاصفهاني

—First thirty Maqamas.

Paper II.—Poetry : — الديوان المنسوب

رديف الذال up to الى سيدنا علي كرم الله وجهه

Third Year's Course.

There will be four papers and a *viva voce* test.

Critical questions will be set on Papers I and II.

Paper I.—Prose :—

المقامات للحريرى—First ten Maqamas.

نهج البلاغة—The following five Khutbas :—

(١) من خطبة له في ابتداء خلق السموات والارض

(٢) من خطبة له بعد الضوافه من صفين

(٣) من خطبة له في هدايته للناس و كمال يقينه

(٤) من خطبة له في النهي عن الفتنة

(٥) من خطبة له في ذم قوم باتباع الشيطان

(٤) من خطبة له في وعيده لقوم

(٧) من خطبة له في النهي عن التحاسد

Paper II.—Poetry :— لامية العرب والمعلقات السبع and
(باب الحماسه) الحماسه

Paper III.—History of Arabic Literature :—
Nicholson's History of Arabic Literature.

Paper IV.—Translation from English into Arabic and
vice versa.

Viva voce.

Persian.

Second Year's Course.

In addition to the Pass Course there shall be the
following two papers at the end of the second year :—

A critical study of each of the following papers :—

Paper I.—Prose:— چهار مقاله نظامي عروضي سمرقندي

Paper II.—Poetry:— رباعيات عمر خيام (Anwar Ah-
madi Press).

Third Year's Course.

There shall be four papers and a *viva voce* test.

Critical questions will be set on Papers I and II.

Paper I.—Prose :—(from نثر دوم) **سه نثر ظهوري** and
وقائع نعمت خان عالي (First three Waqais).

Paper II.—Poetry :—**قصائد عرفي**—The following seven
Qasidas beginning with :—

(١) اے متاع درد در بازار جان انداخته

(٢) دميكه لشكر غم صف كشد بخونخواري

(٣) رفتم اے غم ز در عمر شتاباں رفتم

(٤) ز آسمان و زمين مژده ناگهاں آمد

(٥) ز خود گرديده بر بندي چگويم كام جان بيني

(٦) كجا به حسن شود با تو همعنان نرگس

(٧) نو بهار آمد كه افشاند چو حسن يار گل

قصائد سلمان ساوجي—The following seven Qasidas and
beginning with :—

(١) اے سران ملك را شمشير تو مالك رقاب

(٢) باد نو روز از كجا ايں بوي جان مي آورد

(٣) در درج در عقيق لبت نقد جان نهاد

(٤) صبح ظفر از مشرق اميد بر آمد

(٥) بچشم و غمزه و رخسار و ابرو مي برد دلبر

(٦) بدل رسيد سحرگاه در مقام حضور

(٧) صباح عيد مگر بود ميل ميدانش

Paper III.—History of Literature :—

(Brown's Literary History of Persia, Vols. 1, II and III.)

Paper IV.—Ethics and Politics :—

اخلاق ناصری, (تهذیب النفس)

اخلاق جلالی (سیاست مدن)

Viva voce.

Sanskrit.

Second Year's Course.

In addition to the Pass Course there shall be the following two papers at the end of the second year :—
Paper I.—(a) History of Sanskrit Literature.

Books recommended :—

1. MACDONELL : History of Sanskrit Literature.
2. WINTERNITS : History of Indian Literature Vol. I.
3. KEITH : Classical Sanskrit Literature.

(b) Siddhântakaumudi : Kâraka section only.

Paper II.—Meghadûta (Uttara-megha).

Kirâtârjuniyam (Cantos I and II).

(An elementary knowledge of Alaṅkâra to be acquired from the study of the aforesaid books).

Third Year's Course.

There shall be four papers and a *viva voce* test.

Paper I.—Same as Paper I of M.A. Previous for 1930.
Paper II.—

(a) Pali Text and Grammar—Same as for M.A. Previous for 1930.

(*b*) Philology (General Principles and Phonetic Laws).

Books recommended :—

> BLOOMFIELD : Study of Language.
>
> JESPERSON : Language, its Nature, Development and Origin.
>
> GUNE : Principles of Comparative Philology.

Paper III.—Philosophy—Same as Paper III for **M.A.** Previous for 1930.

Paper IV.—Literary and Cultural History with an Outline of Political Events of Ancient India—Same as Paper IV for **M.A.** Previous for 1930.

Viva voce.

Urdu.

Second Year's Course.

In addition to the Pass Course there shall be the following two papers at the end of the second year :—
Paper I.—Special Study of a Poet :—

Author presribed :—ذوق

Paper II.— Principles of Literary Criticism :—

Books recommended :—

> 1. HUDSON : Introduction to the Study of Literature.
>
> 2. SHIBLI :—شعرالعجم جلد چهارم
>
>   *Third Year's Course.*

There shall be four papers and a *viva voce* test.

Paper I.—Masnavis—Religious and secular :—

> 1. Masnavi—Mir Hasan.
>
> 2.   ,,   Gulzar-i-Naseem.

3.   Masnavi—Subh-i-Tajalla.

4.   ,,   Intikhab Miraj-ul-Mazamin.

Paper II.—Early Prose :—

(۱) باغ و بهار -

(۲) آرائش محفل -

(۳) فسانهٔ عجائب -

(۴) ترجمه بوستان خیال جلد دوم (از صفحه ۱ تا صفحه ۳۰۸) -

Paper III.—

(۱) اقبال— بانگ درا -

(۲) عزیز--گل کده -

(۳) اکبر—کلیات اکبر هر سه جلد -

(۴) چکبست—صبم وطن -

Paper IV.—

(*a*) Literary and Linguistic History of Urdu.

(*b*) An Elementary Knowledge of the Literary History of Hindi.

The following books are recommended :—

1. Ab-e-Hayat.

2. The article on **Hindustani** Language and Hindustani Literature in the Encyclopædia Britannica.

3. GRIERSON : Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. IX Part III, Chapter on Western Hindi.

4. Sher-ul-Ajam, Vol. IV.

5. SAINTSBURY : History of Criticism.

6. English Critical Essays (World Classics Series).

7. HUDSON : Introduction to the Study of Literature.

8. HAVELL : History of Aryan Rule in India.

9. Sakhundan Paras, Part I.

10. Muqaddama Farhang-i-Asifia.

11. SAKSENA, R. B : History of Urdu Literature.
Viva voce.

Hindi.

Second Year's Course.

In addition to the Pass Course there shall be the following two papers at the end of the second year :—

Paper I.—Special Author, Bhushana.

Paper II.—Principles of Criticism.

Books recommended :—

SYAMSUNDAR DAS : Sahityalochan.

RAM DAHIN MISRA : Sahitya Mimansa.

VAKSHI : Vishva Sahitya.

HUDSON : Introduction to the Study of Literature.

PAINTER : Elementary Criticism.

LAMBORNE : Rudiments of Criticism.

Third Year's Course.

There shall be four papers and a *viva voce* test.

Paper I.—Poetry Texts—Same as Paper I of M.A. Previous for 1930.

PAPER II.—Special Subject : Tulsidas—Same as Paper II of M.A. Previous for 1930.

PAPER III —History of Hindi Literature, etc.—Same as Paper IV of M.A. Previous for 1930.

PAPER IV.—Essay—Same as Paper IV of M.A. Final for 1930.

Viva voce.

Mathematics.

Second Year's Course.

In addition to the Pass Course there shall be the following two papers at the end of the second year :—

PAPER I.—Algebra, Trigonometry, and the Theory of Equations, as prescribed for Paper I in B.Sc. Honours Course.

PAPER II.—Elements of Vectors, Statics and Hydrostatics, as prescribed for Paper IV in the B.Sc. Honours Course in Mathematics.

Third Year's Course.

There shall be four papers.

PAPER I.—Pure Plane Geometry and Analytical Geometry of two and three dimensions as prescribed for Paper II of B.Sc. Honours in Mathematics.

PAPER II.—Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus and Differential Equations, as prescribed for Paper III of B.Sc. Honours in Mathematics.

PAPER III.—Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics in two dimensions, as prescribed for Paper V of B.Sc. Honours in Mathematics.

PAPER IV.—*Either* (*a*) Spherical Trigonometry and Spherical Astronomy ;

or (*b*) Elementary Electricity and Magnetism and Attractions, as prescribed for Paper VI of B.Sc. Honours in Mathematics.

There will *not* be any *viva voce* examination in Mathematics.

Economics.

Second Year's Course.

In addition to the Pass Course there shall be the following two papers at the end of the second year :—

PAPER I.—Economic History of England and India from 1760—Same as Paper I of M.A. Previous for 1930.

PAPER II.—Elementary Statistics (Syllabus to be prepared).

Third Year's Course.

There shall be four papers and an Essay :—

Paper   I.—Rural Economics—Same as Paper IV of M. A. Final for 1930, omitting Municipal Economics.

Paper   II.—Industrial and Commercial Organization— Same as Paper II of M.A. Previous for 1930.

Paper III.—Financial Organization—Same as Paper III of M.A. Previous for 1930.

Paper IV.—The State and Economic Welfare—Same as Paper IV of M.A. Previous for 1930.

Essay in Hindi or Urdu.

In very exceptional cases candidates may be permitted to take this essay in *English*, with the permission of the Head of the Department.

VI

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, MAGAZINE AND UNION.

The University Library—Under Statute 2(*d*) of Chapter IV the Academic Council has the power to control and manage the University Library or Libraries, to frame Regulations regarding their use, and to appoint a Library Committee under the general control of the Academic Council to manage the affairs of the Library. The Academic Council by resolution No. 24, dated November 15, 1928, resolved that the number of the members of the Committee be raised from 15 to 25. The following members constitute the Library Committee :—

1. Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha. Jha, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D. (*Chairman*).
2. Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.
3. C. D. Thompson, Esq., M.A.
4. Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, M.A., Litt. D., M.L.C.
5. Dr. N. R. Dhar, D.Sc.
6. Dr. P. K. Acharya, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.
7. Dr. J. H. Mitter, M.Sc., Ph.D.
8. Dr. M. N. Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S.
9. R. D. Ranade, Esq., M.A.
10. Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.
11. Dr. A. Siddiqi, M.A., Ph.D.
12. Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A.
13. Maulvi S. M. Zamin Ali, M.A.
14. Dhirendra Varma, Esq., M.A.
15. M. K. Ghosh, Esq., M.A., B. Com.
16. A. C. Banerji, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., I.E.S.
17. Dr. Tara Chand. M.A., D. Phil.

18. Maulvi Syed Muhammad Ali Nami, M.A.
19. Dr. M. U. S. Jung, M.A., LL.D., Bar-at-Law.
20. Saligram Bhargava, Esq., M.Sc.
21. S. C. Deb, Esq., M.A. (English Deptt).

22. K. C. Chattopadhyaya, Esq., M.A.
23. Miss C. R. Poovaiah, M.A.
24. Vacant.
25. Vacant.

CO-OPTED MEMBER.

26. Mr. S. K. Rudra, M.A.

The Committee shall meet at least once in two months.

University Magazine —The University Magazine is published thrice in the year. The annual subscription from students is Re. 1-8-0; from others Rs. 2-8-0. The Editor is Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A., and the Treasurer is Mr. S. C. Chaudhri, M.A., LL.B. The Editor is assisted by student Sub-Editors.

University Union—There are 4 classes of members— ordinary, honorary, associates and life members.

(*a*) All students of the University pay a prescribed fee and are ordinary members. Teachers and officers of the University can become members on payment of Rs. 5 per annum.

(*b*) Distinguished persons may be elected as honorary members.

(*c*) Graduates of a University may be elected as associates of the Union on payment of Rs. 5 per annum.

(*d*) All the ex-presidents of the Union and those students who have been ordinary members for four consecutive sessions on further payment of Rs. 10 become life members of the Union.

The objects of the Union are (*a*) to afford to its members all the usual privileges and amenities of a University club, (*b*) to hold debates and arrange lectures. The President, the Vice-President and the Secretary are the student members of the Union and the Librarian and Treasurer are elected from the University Staff.

University Studies—Editor, Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Departments. Published annually.

Price of a single copy, Rs. 7-8-0. Postage extra.

Students' Representative Council— The following students constituted the Students' Representative Council for 1929-30 :—

RESEARCH SCHOLAR (ARTS).

1. Mr. P. I. D. Sinha (English Department).
   RESEARCH SCHOLAR (SCIENCE).
2. Mr. N. Ghatak.
   M A. FINAL CLASSES.
3. Mr. Sidharaj Dhadda (Politics).
   M.A. PREVIOUS CLASSES.
4. Kailash Nath Srivastava (Politics).
   M Sc. FINAL CLASSES.
5. Mr. Parmatma Prasad Mathur.
   M.Sc. PREVIOUS CLASSES.
6. Mr. V. C. Pant (Mathematics).
   LL.B. FINAL.
7. Mr. Kesari Singh Mehta.
8. Mr. Narain Prasad Saxena.
   LL B. PREVIOUS.
9. Mr. Bajorji Khureedji.
10. Mr Brij Lal Gupta.
    B.A. II YEAR CLASSES.
11. Mr. Bhupendra Nigam.
12. Mr Jagatmohan Nath Raina.
13. Mr. Muhammad Ahmad.
    B.A. I YEAR CLASSES.
14. Mr. Murli Dhar.
15. Mr. P. B. Chaudhry.
16. Mr. Krishna Behari Lal.
    B.Sc. II YEAR CLASSES.
17. Mr. Badri Prasad Tandon.
18. Mr. L. M. Garg.
    B Sc. I YEAR CLASSES.
19. Mr. R. K. Saksena.
20. Mr. Iqbal Bahadur Hukku.
    B.Com. II YEAR.
21. Mr. Triloki Nath Sinha.

VII

A

ENDOWMENTS.

QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA JUBILEE MEDAL.

In a letter from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{75\text{E}}{\text{III, } 155\cdot8}$ of 1888, dated 12th—16th January, 1888, a Government promissory note for Rs. 1,000 was transferred to the University, being the gift of Mohan Lal Vishnu Lal Pandya, Member and Secretary of the State Council of Mewar, Odeypur, which sum of one thousand rupees was set aside by him to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India under the following conditions :—

(1) That the sum of the endowment be invested in Government promissory note and placed under the protection of Government.

(2) That from the interest of the endowment two silver medals, bearing the inscription "Queen-Empress Victoria Jubilee Medal," be given at the Convocation of Calcutta University for commemorating the Jubilee every year to the two most successful candidates of the Province of Agra, who will appear from time to time for the M.A. and B.A. Examinations of Calcutta University.

(3) That in case of a separate University having been granted, opened, and established for the Province of Agra by the Government of India, this endowment be transferred and allotted to that local Government for the purpose specified above.

(4) That the names of the medallists be printed in the University Calendar.

RULES.

For the B.A. and B.Sc. Medal.

1. The medal is to go in one year to the most successful student on the A-side, and in the next year to the most successful candidate on the B-side, and so on in future every year.

The B-side shall include all students who go up either for the Degree of Bachelor of Science or for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, having taken up two of the subjects prescribed for the B.Sc. Degree.

The A-side shall include all the rest of the candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

For the M.A. Medal.

2. The medal is to go in one year to the most successful student in one of the following subjects:—

        1. English,
        2. Philosophy,
        3. History and Economics,
        4. Sanskrit, and
        5. Arabic,

and in the next year to the candidate most successful in the M.A. or D.Sc. Examination in one of the following subjects:—

        1. Mathematics,
        2. Physics,
        3. Chemistry,
        4. Or such other subject or subjects as may be hereafter prescribed for the Degree of D.Sc.

3. Provided no medal shall be awarded to a student who does not take a first class, and that beginning from the second year in which these rules will be in force the medal shall be awarded to the student who is the

most successful among the students of that year and the preceding year.

4. In the event of the University prescribing new rules or subjects of the Degree of M.A., D.Sc., B.A. or B.Sc., the Syndicate shall have full power to direct how the medal shall be awarded.

5. In the event of there being in any year no candidate entitled to the medal under the above rules, the Syndicate may award the medal in such manner as they may think fit.

Medallists.

1889.—Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1890.—Brijnandan Prasad, M.A., LL.B., Muir Central College, Allahabad;
Ganganatha Jha, B.A., Queen's College, Benares.

1891.—Satish Chandra Bandopadhya, M.A., Agra College ;
Surendra Nath Sen, B.A., Canning College, Lucknow.

1892.—Alfred S. Jeremy, M.A., Teacher ;
Raghubir Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1893.—Surendra Nath Sen, M.A., Canning College, Lucknow ;
Jwala Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1894.—Hari Prasad Vidyant, M.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad ;
Ghasi Ram, B.A., Agra College.

1895.—Sayyad Muhammad Khalil, M.A , Queen's College, Benares;
Muhammad Walayat Ullah, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1896.—Jhumak Lal Saksena, M A., Agra College;
Jwala Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1897.—Maheswar Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1898.—Ram Prasad Balmakund Dube, M.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad ;
Rup Narayan, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1899.—Muhammad Usman, M.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad;
Abhaya Charan Mukerji, B.A., Canning College, Lucknow.

1900.—Atul Chandra Chatterji, Muir Central College, Allahabad;

    Jagat Prasad, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1901.—Abhaya Charan Mukerji, M.A., Canning College, Lucknow;

    Abu Muhammad Zia-ul-Hasan, B.A., Canning College, Lucknow.

1902.—Bhoora Lal Hiran, M.A., Seray Mal Bapna, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1903.—Jagmandar Lal Jaini, M.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad;

    Charles Alfred Dobson, B.A., Teacher.

1904.—Annoda Prasad Sircar, D.Sc. ;

    Purnanand Pande, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1905.—Zarif Muhammad, M.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh ;

    Ruth Florence O'Donel, B.A., Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.

1906.—Satish Chandra Ghoshal, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1907.—Sohan Lal Srivastava. M.A., Canning College, Lucknow and Siva Adhar Pande, M.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad;

    Syed Fazl Ali, B.A., Queen's College, Benares.

1908.—Mani Bhushan Chakarvarti, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1909.—Bisheshwari Prashad, M.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad;

    Herbert Mark, B.A., Christ Church College, Cawnpore.

1910.—Salik Ram Tandon, M.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad;

    Triloki Nath Varma, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1911.—Himmat Singh K. Maheshwari, M.A., and Kunwar Chain Singh, M.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad;

    Muhammad Abdul Ghani Ansari, B.A., M. A O. College, Aligarh.

1912.—Sidheswari Prasad Verma, M.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad;

    Girja Shankar Bajpai, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1913.—Mohammad Anwar Ali, M.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh ;
    Miss Ivy Blanche Guise, B.A., Woodstock College, Mussoorie.

1914.—Dhundiraj Bhaskar Deodhar, M.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad ;

    Harish Chandra, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1915.—Peary Lal Chak, M.A., Canning College, Lucknow;
    Jagdish Prasad Pande, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1916.—Harish Chandra, M.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad;
    Krishna Kumar Mathur, B.Sc., Agra College.

1917.—Rajiva Ranjan Prasad Sinha, M.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad;
    Amarnatha Jha, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1918.—Bhagwat Prasad, M.Sc., St. John's College, Agra ;
    Evangeline Muthammah Thellayampuam, (Miss), B.Sc. and Ramani Kanto Sur, B.Sc., both of Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1919.—Amarnatha Jha, M.A., M. C. College, Allahabad ;
    Pyare Lal Srivastava, B.A., M. C. College, Allahabad.

1920.—Bhupendro Nath Saha, M.Sc., M. C. College, Allahabad;
    Akhil Chandra Mitra, B.Sc., M. C. College, Allahabad.

1921.—Madan Gopal M.A., M. C. College, Allahabad ;
    Syed Abid Husain, B.A., M. C. College, Allahabad ;
    Radha Krishna Vaish, B.A., Meerut College.

1922.—Pyare Lal Srivastava, M.A., M. C. College, Allahabad ;
    Raj Narain, B Sc., M. C. College, Allahabad.

1923.—Lakshmi Chandra Jain, M.A., Economics Department, University of Allahabad ;
    Bhola Nath Jha, B.A., M. C. College, Allahabad.

1924.—Miss Tehmina Jehangir Gandhy, M.Sc., Chemistry Department, Allahabad University ;
    Ghanshyam Narain Dikshit, B.Sc., Allahabad Teaching University, Allahabad.

1925.—Bhola Nath Jha, M.A., History Department, University of Allahabad ;
    Lakshmi Lal Joshi, B.A., University School of Arts, Allahabad.

1926.—Monindra Nath Chakravati, M.Sc, Chemistry Department, Allahabad University;
    Radhe Behari Lal, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.

1927.—Shri Krishna Saksena, M.A., Philosophy Department, Allahabad University;
       Akhtar Husain, B.A., Meerut College.
1928.—Radhe Behari Lal, M.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad;
       Puttu Lal Srivastava, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.
1929.—Murli Manohar Guptara, M.A., Teaching University, Allahabad;
       Avadh Behari Lal, B.A., Teaching University, Allahabad.

IKBAL MEDAL.

Syyad Ikbal Ali Khan, Judge, H. H. Nizam's High Court, placed Rs. 1,500 to be invested in 4 per cent. (now reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) Government Paper at the disposal of the University of Allahabad, the interest of which to be spent in a gold medal to be annually awarded on the following conditions :—

(1) The medal to be called the Ikbal Medal.

(2) To be awarded to the Muhammadan who stands first in order of merit among his co-religionists at the B.A. Examination. But in case no Muhammadan student has been successful in passing the said examination, the medal to be awarded to the student who heads the list of successful candidates without regard to religion or creed.

MEDALLISTS.

1889.—Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1890.—Mirza Muhammad Askari, B.A., Canning College, Lucknow.
1891.—Syyad Muhammad Anwar-ul-Hasan, B.A., Canning College, Lucknow.
1892.—Nisar Ali, B.A., Bareilly College.
1893.—Khushi Muhammad, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
1894.—Qamar Ali, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
1895.—Muhammad Walayat Ullah, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
1896.—Abbul Hasan, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1898.—Syyad Muhammad Raza Muswi, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad, and Syyad Mufawas Husain, B.A., Canning College, Lucknow.
1898.—Muhammad Ali, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1899.—Maqsud Ali Khan, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1900.—Siraj-ud-din, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1901.—Abu Muhammad Zia-ul-Hasan, B.A., Canning College, Lucknow.

1902.—Aulad Husain, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1903.—Abu Muhammad, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1904.—Abdul Karim, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1905.—Gholam Rasul, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1906.—Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1907.—Sayed Fazl Ali, B.A., Queen's College, Benares.

1908.—Karim Haider Lodhi, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1909.—Kazi Aziz Uddin Ahmad Bilgrami, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1910.—Mohammad Anwar Ali Faruqi, B.A., Canning College, Lucknow.

1911.—Mohammad Abdul Ghani Ansari, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1912.—Mohammad Elyas Burney, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1913.—Hafiz Muhammad Yasin, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1914.—Mohammad Ahmad, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1915.—Zahid Husain, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1916.—Muhammad Habib, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1917.—Ali Amir, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1918.—Zakir Husain, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1919.—Syad Rauf Pasha, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1920.—Syed Abid Husain, B.A., M. C. College, Allahabad.

1921.—Mohammad Abdul Ghafoor, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1922.—Syed Mohammad Ahsan Kazmi, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1923.—Syed Mukhtar Hamid Ali, M A. O. College, Aligarh.

1924.—Irshad Husain, B.A., Teaching University, Allahabad.

1925.—Mohammad Murtaza Siddiqi, B.A., St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur.

1926.—Anwarul Hasan, B.A., Teaching University, Allahabad.

1927.—Akhtar Husain, B.A., Meerut College.

1928.—Syed Sadiq Ali. B.A., Teaching University, Allahabad.

1929.—Mohammad Azfar, B.A., Teaching University, Allahabad.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT SCHOLARSHIP.

Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Government of India, placed Rs. 6,000 in the * Debenture Debt of the North-Western Provinces Club, Allahabad, twelve certificates of Rs. 500 each, bearing interest at 7 *per cent.* (may be reduced to 5 *per cent.*) with a view to create a Scholarship in the gift of the University of Allahabad to be tenable for one year in the Muir Central College by a student of the Muir Central College, who has taken his B.A. degree in Physical Science† or B.Sc. degree, and intends to proceed to the M.A. degree in the same subject. Such graduate to be selected by proper office-holders in the University.

SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS.

1889.—Phul Chand Rae, B.A., Canning College, Lucknow.
1890.—Avadh Behari Lal, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1891.—Abinash Chandra Bandopadhaya, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1892.—Raghubir Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1893.—Abdul Karim Khan, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1894.—Lal Gopal Mukerji, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1895.—Ganesh Prasad Varma, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1896.—Jwala Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1897.—Rup Narain, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1898.—Birj Lal, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1899.—Bhoora Lal Hirau, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1900.—Jagat Prasad, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1901.—Kanhaiya Lal Nigam, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1902.—Seray Mal Bapna, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1905.—Shrirang Moreshwar Sane, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

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* The Debenture Debt having been paid off by the N.-W. P. Club, the amount of Rs. 6,000 has temporarily been placed in 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes.

† Applied Mathematics is included in Physical Science for the award of this scholarship, *vide* Academic Council resolution No. 40, dated 6th March, 1925.

1906.—Durga Dutt Joshi, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1907.—Bisheshwari Prasad, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1908.—Mani Bhusan Chakrawarti, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad
1909.—Lakshman Das, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1910.—Siddeshwari Prasad Varma, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1911.—Mahesh Prasad Bhargava, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1912.—Gopal Sarup Bhargava, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1913.—Abdul Hasan, B.Sc., Muir Central College, given up studies from 23rd October, 1913 ;
Nihal Karan Sethi, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1914.—Jagat Bihari Seth, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1915.—Jagat Narain Verma, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1916.—Ganesh Bhaskar Deodhar, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1917.—Sudhir Kumar Ghosh, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1918.—Iswar Prasanna Mukerji, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1919.—Iqbal Kishen Taimni, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1920.— Ram Saran Das, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1921.—Avadh Behari Misra, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1922.—Raj Narain, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1923.—Alvin Robert Cornelius, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1924.—Monindra Nath Chakravarty, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.
1925.—Nabendu Bhushan Banerji, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.
1926.—Radhey Behari Lal, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.
1927.—Puttu Lal Srivastava, B.Sc., Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.
1928.—Radhey Shyam Varshney, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.
1929.—Roger Clifton Lacy, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.

GRIFFITH MEMORIAL FUND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Griffith Memorial Fund was formed from contributions made by friends and pupils of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, and it was determined that the income arising from the fund was to be expended entirely on the encouragement of Sanskrit learning, such encouragement being restricted to the students of the Sanskrit College at Benares.

The trust of the fund was accepted by the Syndicate of the University of Allahabad on the 6th November, 1888, and the following rules were finally laid down :—

The "Griffith Memorial Fund" shall consist of the sum of Rs. 6,329-4-11 already realised for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a memorial of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, M.A., C.I.E. together with such further sum as may hereafter from time to time be collected for the said purpose.

The property in the fund shall be vested in the University of Allahabad in trust for the following purposes :—

The fund shall be invested in Government Promissory Notes, and the income accruing therefrom shall be applied annually to the bestowal of Scholarship prizes for the encouragement of, and reward for, proficiency in the study of Sanskrit learning at Benares.

The said scholarships and prizes shall be denominated the Griffith Memorial Scholarships and prizes respectively, and shall be awarded to such students only as are actually pursuing their studies at the Sanskrit College, Benares.

The income of the fund shall be annually applied in the following manner :—

(a) Two scholarships, not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem each.

(b) The surplus, if any, to prizes in money.

The scholarships and prizes shall be awarded by a committee constituted as follows :—

(a) The Registrar, for the time being, of the Allahabad University.

(*b*) The Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

(*c*) The Principal of the Sanskrit College, Benares.

(*d*) A Pandit of the Sanskrit College, Benares, to be elected by the Pandits of that College for a term of three years.*

(*e*) A competent person† to be nominated by the Syndicate of the Allahabad University, who may hold office for three years and be eligible for re-nomination.

The Committee shall award the scholarships and prizes in accordance with the results of the annual examinations held in the Sanskrit College, Benares:

Provided that the Committee shall award to any student of Sanskrit, whom Mr. R. T. H. Griffith may recommend, any scholarship, for which he may be so recommended, subject to the conditions contained in the preceding rules.

LUMSDEN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND GOLD MEDAL.

At a public meeting held at Benares on the 2nd August, 1891, it was resolved, in view of the approaching retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, C.S., Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, who during his long connection with these Provinces, and more particularly with the Benares Division, had endeared himself to all classes, that in order to perpetuate his memory, a fund be raised for the purpose of founding a medal and two scholarships. This fund, amounting to Rs. 7,000, has been vested in

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* Pt. Ram Bhavana Upadhyaya appointed for three years from 1st January, 1929.

† By Executive Council resolution No. 93, dated the 20th April, 1929, Dr. P. K. Acharya, M.A., Ph.D , D. Litt., Head of the Sanskrit Department of the Allahabad University, was appointed a Member of the Committee for three years with effect from 20th July, 1929.

the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The interest is paid to the Registrar of the University of Allahabad and is expended by the Syndicate in the following manner :—

(*a*) The Syndicate awards every second year a scholar-ship called the " Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship " of the value of Rs. 10 now reduced to Rs. 8 *per mensem*, as Government Promissory Notes are reduced to 3½ *per cent.* and tenable for two years to the student who passes the Inter-mediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Sanskrit, among those who take up Sanskrit as their second language. The scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B.A. Examination in a College affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

(*b*) The Syndicate also awards every second year a Scholarship called the " Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship " of the value of Rs. 10 (now Rs. 8 only) per mensem, and tenable for two years, to the student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Arabic among those who take up Arabic as their second language. The scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B.A. Examination. If no student passes the Intermediate Examination with Arabic as his second language in the year in which the scholarship is awarded, the scholarship will be awarded on the same conditions to the student who passes the said examination and obtains the highest number of marks in Persian as his second language.

(*c*) The Syndicate also every year awards a gold medal of the value of not less than Rs. 50 and not more than Rs. 60, called the " Lumsden Medal," to the student who stands highest in the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws of the Allahabad University.

(*d*) If a student holding either of the scholarships discontinues his studies, dies, or through misconduct or

any other cause be considered by the Syndicate disqualified to hold the scholarship, it will be given for the rest of the term of two years to the next best student of the same year who fulfils the requirements laid down in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) above.

2. The Syndicate awards one of the aforesaid scholarships alternately every year commencing with the " Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship" in 1893 and the " Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship " in 1894.

3. The Syndicate will, from time to time, invest in Government securities any surplus that may remain over annually, after meeting the cost of the scholarships, the medal, and incidental charges, and will apply at their discretion the interest received from this source towards increasing the value or number of the scholarships.

1893. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Govind Sadhashiva Apte, Madhava College, Ujjain.

    Medallist—Haribans Sahai, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

¹894. *Arabic Scholar*—Syed Jalal-ud-din Haidar, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

    Medallist—Hari Har Lal, B.A., Agra College.

1895. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Hari Krishna Tailang, Lashkar College, Gwalior.

    Medallist—Ganga Sahai, Meerut College.

1896. *Arabic Scholar*—Fida Ali Khan, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

    Medallist—Jotindra Mohan Chatterji, Canning College, Lucknow.

1897. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Mulchand Tiwari, Jubbulpore College.

    Medallist—Pyaro Lal Chatturvedi, Agra College.

1898. *Persian Scholar*—Syyed Hakim Ahmed, Lashkar College, Gwalior.

    Medallist—Noraton Mal, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1899. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Jagannath Misra, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

    Medallist—Brij Narain Saksena, Christ Church College, Cawnpore.

1900. *Arabic Scholar*—Muzhur-ul-Hasan, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

    Medallist—Har Prasad Bhargava, B.A., Jubbulpore College,

1901 *Sanskrit Scholar*—Nilambar Pant, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Medallist—Girdhar Lal, Meerut College.

1902. *Arabic Scholar*—Syed Muhammad Isa, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Medallist—Jitendra Nath Roy, Canning College, Lucknow.

1903. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Sooraj Narain Dikshit, Bareilly College.
Medallist—Panna Lal, M.A., B.Sc., Agra College.

1904. *Arabic Scholar*—Said-ud-din, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Medallist—Seray Mal Bapna, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1905. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Kesho Prasad Upadhya, Central Hindu College, Benares.
Medallist—Lakshmi Kant Pandey, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1906. *Arabic Scholar*—Syed Mohi-ud-din, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Medallist —Gauri Shankar Prasad, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1907. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Pramatha Nath Bhattacharya, Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad.
Medallist—Joti Prasad, Agra College.

1908. *Arabic Scholar*—Ghulam Murtaza, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Medallist—Suraj Nath Wanchoo, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1909 *Sanskrit Scholar*—Gaya Prasad Verma, Bareilly College.
Medallist—Govind Ballabh Pant, University School of Law, Allahabad

1910. *Arabic Scholar*—Nizam-ud-din, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Medallist—Tirtharaja Mani Tripathi, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1911. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Jwala Prasad, St. John's College, Agra.
Medallist—Behari Lal Seth, Morris College, Nagpur.

1912. *Arabic Scholar*—Muzaffar Husain Khan, M. A. O. College, Aligarh
Medallist—Mohd. Anwar Ali Faruqi, M. A. O. College, Aligarh

1913. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Ratnakar Varma, Agra College.
Medallist—Abdul Qayoom, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1914. *Arabic Scholar*—Mohd. Iqbal, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Medallist—Viswanath Damodar Khandekar, Morris College Nagpur.

1915. *Sanskrit Scholar* —Lalla Ram Tiwari, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Medallist —Syed Mustaqui Jafri, M.A.O. College, Aligarh.

1916. *Arabic Scholar* —Habib Muhammad, M.A.O. College, Aligarh.

Medallist—Kastur Chand, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1917. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Sadashio Govind Somalwar, Hislop College, Nagpur.
Medallist—Bisheshwar Dayal Srivastava, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1918 *Arabic Scholar* —Muhammad Abdul Haq Satti, M.A.O. College, Aligarh.
Medallist —Hazari Lal, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1919. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Vasdeo Rajabhan Bhat, Holkar College, Indore.
Medallist—Vasdeva Sahai Verma, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1920. *Arabic Scholar*—Abdul Qaiyum, M.C. College, Allahabad.
Medallist—Ali Afzal, Agra College.

1921. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Hari Ram Agnihotri, M. C. College, Allahabad.
Medallist—Shyam Behari Lal, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1922. *Arabic Scholar*—Chaudhry Mustaq Ahmad, M.C. College, Allahabad,
Medallist—Dwarka Prasad Maheshwari, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1923 *Sanskrit Scholar*—Ram Krishna Shukla, M. C. College, Allahabad.
Medallist—Brij Nandan Lal, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1924. *Arabic Scholar*—Mohd. Ghayur, Govt. Intermediate College, Moradabad.
Medallist —Mohd. Mojib-ul-lah, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1925. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Hari Har Vithalji Trivedi, Holkar College, Indore.
Medallist—Ambica Prasad Srivastava, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1926. *Arabic Scholar* —Mohammad Yar Khan, Teaching University, Allahabad.
Medallist—Mithan Lal, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1927. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Sarju Prasad Pande, Government
          Intermediate College, Allahabad
          Medallist—Mohan Shankar Saksena, Teaching Universi-
          ty, Allahabad.
1928. *Arabic Scholar* —Ghufran Ahmad, Jubilee Intermediate
          College, Lucknow.
          Medallist —Miss Shyam Kumari Nehru, Teaching Univer-
          sity, Allahabad.
1929. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Nityanand Misra, Teaching University,
          Allahabad.
          Medallist—Man Mohan Swarup Bhatnagar, LL B., Teach-
          ing University, Allahabad.

SWARNAMAYI-UMA CHARAN PRIZE.

Dr. Avinas Chandra Banerji, in April, 1900, placed
rupees one thousand by Government Promissory Notes
bearing interest at three and a half per cent. as an
endowment for a prize of Rs. 35 (minus Bank and other
attendant charges), to be awarded annually to the most
successful candidate at the examination held for the
Degree of Bachelor of Science of this University, and for
a parchment certificate to be also granted to the winner
of the prize.

PRIZE-HOLDERS.

1901.—Annoda Prasad Sircar, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College,
          Allahabad.
1902.—Seray Mal Bapna, B.A., B.Sc , Muir Central College,
          Allahabad.
1903.—Hari Gopal Narain Roy, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College,
          Allahabad.
1904.—Purnanand Pande, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College,
          Allahabad.
1905.—Satis Chandra Ghosal, B A., B.Sc., Muir Central College,
          Allahabad.
1906.—Pashopati Prasad, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College,
          Allahabad.
1907.—Bisheswari Prasad, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1908.—Mani Bhushan Chakravarti, B.Sc., Muir Central College,
          Allahabad.
1909.—Triloki Nath Varma, B.Sc , Muir Central College, Allaha-
          bad.
1910.—Sidheshwari Prasad Verma, B.Sc., Muir Central College,
          Allahabad.
1911.—Girja Shanker Bajpai, B.Sc., Muir Central College,
          Allahabad.
1912.—Surendra Nath Chakravarti, B.Sc., Muir Central College,
          Allahabad.

1913.—Anand Swarup, B.Sc., Agra College.
1914.—Harish Chandra, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1915.—Krishna Kumar Mathur, B.Sc., Agra College.
1916.—Gorakh Prasad, B.Sc., Central Hindu College, Benares.
1917.—Ishwar Prasanno Mukhopadhya, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1918.—Evangeline Muthammah Thillayampalam (Miss), B.Sc. and Ramani Kanto Sur, B.Sc , both of Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1919.—Sardendu Banerji, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1920.—Akhil Chandra Mitra, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1921.—Raghubar Dayal. B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1922.—Raj Narain, B.Sc , Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1923.—Alvin Robert Cornelius, B Sc , Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1924.—Ghanshyam Narain Dikshit, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.
1925.—Nabendu Bhushan Banerji, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.
1926.—Radha Behari Lal, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.
1927.—Puttu Lal Srivastava, B.Sc , Ewing Christian College, Allahabad
1928.—Radhey Shyam Varshney, B Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad
1929.—Kailash Nath Bhargava, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.

LALA SANWAL DAS STIPENDS.

Musammat Bhagwan Dai, widow of the late Lala Sanwal Das, Banker of Lucknow, made over a Government Promissory Note of the value of Rs. 20,000 to found four stipends of the aggregate value of Rs. 50 per mensem in commemoration of the memory of her deceased husband, for the support of poor students of the Khattri, and in their absence of the Saraswat Brahman castes. These stipends, which are styled " Lala Sanwal Das Stipends," are awarded in accordance with the following terms : —

1. Four stipends shall be awarded every year, *viz* :—

(*a*) Two tenable for two years, of the value of rupees five (5) per mensem in the first year, and of rupees six (6) per mensem in the second year.

(*b*) Two tenable for two years, of the value of rupees seven (7) per mensem in both years.

2. The two stipends first mentioned shall be awarded every year to the most successful candidates of the Khattri and, in their absence, of the Saraswat Brahman castes, at the Entrance or the Matriculation Examination of the University, and the remaining two (of Rs. 7 per mensem) to the two most successful candidates of the same castes, in the same order, at the Intermediate Examination of the University, from among the successful candidates of the said castes who may require the stipends to enable them to prosecute their studies further.

3. The applicants* for these stipends shall, along with their application for the same, forward certificates signed by at least two respectable members of the Khattri or Saraswat communities, showing the pecuniary position in life of the applicant or his guardian. Such certificates must be signed only by persons who can certify from their personal knowledge, and must also be countersigned by the Head-master of the School or the Principal of the College from which the candidate appeared.

4. The holders of these stipends shall prosecute their studies for the next higher University Examination at a College affiliated to the University, and shall hold their stipends only so long as they prosecute their studies diligently. The Syndicate may, at its discretion, stop the stipend of a student who has not shown due diligence in the prosecution of his studies, and may award it to another qualified student.

5. In the event of any change hereafter in the University Regulations as to the period of previous study necessary to qualify for admission to the Intermediate or the Degree Examination of the University, the Syndicate shall make such changes in the number, value or

* Application must be made to the Registrar within six weeks of the date of the publication in the *Government Gazette* of the results of the High School and Intermediate Examinations

tenure of the stipends as may be required ; provided always that the stipends shall be held only by poor students of the aforesaid two castes on terms as near as may be to those set forth above.

6. In the event of any stipend remaining unawarded in any year or falling vacant for any reason, the Syndicate may, at its discretion, award it to any candidate qualified under Rule 3, and it may, in its discretion, increase the number of stipends allotted to candidates of each class under Rule 2 for such period and on such terms as it may consider necessary.

STIPEND-HOLDERS

1901.—Kanhaiya Lal Kapur, Second Year Class, Canning College, Lucknow.

1902.—Har Dayal Khattri and Ram Sarup, Third Year Class, Canning College, Lucknow ; Nit Kishore Mehra, Third Year Class, St. John's College, Agra.

1903.—Shyam Lal, M. C. College ; Chail Behari Capoor, Bareilly College ; Shyam Behari Lal and Baij Nath, St. John's College, Agra.

1904.—Man Mall and Zorawar Singh, St. John's College, Agra ; Rameshwar Prasad and Bisheshwar Prasad, Canning College, Lucknow.

1905.—Murlidhar Kakkar, Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad ; Bisheshwar Nath, Queen's College, Benares.

1906.—Shyam Lal Dhawan, M. C. College, Allahabad ; Rameshwar Prasad, Canning College Lucknow ; Lakshman Prasad Kapoor, St. John's College, Agra ; Shyam Manohar Seth, Christ Church College, Cawnpore.

1907.—Jagdish Narayan Seth, Canning College, Lucknow ; Govind Prasad, St. John's College, Agra ; Har Narain Khanna, St. John's College, Agra ; Bisheshwar Nath, Queen's College, Benares.

1908.—Sukhdeo Prasad Tandan, M. C. College, Allahabad ; Shyam Manohar Seth, Christ Church College, Cawnpore ; Ram Lal, Reid Christian College, Lucknow ; Ganga Prasad Mehrotra, Canning College, Lucknow.

1909.—Lal Behari Mehrotra, Christ Church College, Cawnpore ; Kailash Behari Seth, Canning College, Lucknow ; Kedar Nath Mehra, St. John's College, Agra ; and Heera Lal Khanna, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1910. —Pirthvi Nath Pathak, St. John's College, **Agra** ; Raj Behari Seth, Canning College, Lucknow ; Sangam Lal, Muir Central College, Allahabad ; and Parushottam Das Kapoor, Agra College.

1911.—Durga Prasad Mehra, Agra College ; Govind Prasad Kapoor, St. John's College, Agra ; Ganga Prasad Mehrotra, Canning College, Lucknow ; and Lal Behari Mehrotra, Christ Church College, Cawnpore.

1912.—Sangam Lal, Muir Central College, Allahabad ; Purushottam Das Kapur, M. C. College, Allahabad ; Gopi Nath Singh Sarin, Agra College ; Achal Behari Seth, Reid Christian College, Lucknow.

1913.—Anand Swarup Mehra, St. John's College, Agra ; Rameshwar Nath Tandon, Agra College ; Shivanath Singh, Canning College, Lucknow.

1914.—Amir Chand Mehra, St. John's College, Agra ; Purushottam Das Kapur, Agra College ; Bishen Narayan Mehrotra, Canning College, Lucknow, Panna Lal Tandon, Agra College.

1915.—Siva Gulam Kapur, Christian College, Lucknow ; Shyam Behari Lal Capoor, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad ; Gopeshwar Baboo Mehra, St. John's College, Agra ; Hazari Lal Kapoor, Agra College.

1916.—*Junior*, Vishwa Nath Puri, Canning College, Lucknow ; Kunj Behari Mehrotra, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.
Senior, Badri Narayan Mehrotra, Canning College, Lucknow ; Ayodhya Prasad, Agra College.

1917.—*Junior*, Debi Prasad Mehrotra, Muir Central College, Allahabad ; Manohar Swarup Seth, Bareilly College.
Senior, Beni Madho Mehrotra, Muir Central College, Allahabad ; Madan Mohan Kapoor, Christian College, Lucknow.

1918.—*Junior*—Nil.
Senior, Jagat Narain Mehrotra, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad ; Kashi Nath Khanna, Canning College, Lucknow.

1919.—*Junior*, Brij Kishore Mehra, St. John's College, Agra.
Senior, Debi Prasad Mehrotra, Muir College, Allahabad ; Jai Chand Arora, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1920.—*Junior*—Nil.
Senior, Kishori Lal Arora, M. C. College, Allahabad.

1921.—*Junior*—Nil.
Senior, Radhey Mohan Mehra, D. A. V. College, Cawnpore ; Shamlal Kapur, St. John's College, Agra.

1922.—*Junior*—Nil.
Senior, Ram Shankar, Kayastha Pathshala College, Allahabad ; Nanak Chand, St. John's College, Agra.

1923.—*Junior*, Shambhu Nath Puri, Government Jubilee Intermediate College, Lucknow.
    Senior, Jai Narain Mehra, St. John's College, **Agra** ; Ram Krishna Tandon. University of Allahabad ; Ram Swarup, Maharaja's College, Jaipur.

1924.—*Junior*, Kanhaiya Lal Kackar, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.
    Senior, Brij Kishore Khanna. Teaching University, Allahabad.

1925.—*Junior*, Yashoda Nandan and Jai Deva Kapur, D.A. V. College, Cawnpore.
    Senior, Hari Mohan Kapur, St John's College, Agra ; Chandra Narain Mehrotra, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1926.—*Junior*, Radhe Shiam Mehrotra, Kali Charan High School, Lucknow.
    Senior, Hirday Narain Kapoor, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1927. –*Junior*, Kanhaiya Lal Tandon, St. John's Collegiate School, Agra ; Wazir Singh Seth, D. A. V. High School, Lucknow.
    Senior, Kanhaiya Lal Kakkar, University of Allahabad ; Oudh Behari Lal Kapur, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1928.—*Junior* (1) Shrikrishna Mehrotra, Government Intermediate College, Lucknow, Madho **Ram Kapur**, D.A. V. College, Cawnpore.
    Senior, Hirday Narayan Kapur, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1929.—*Junior* (1) Hari Krishna Tandan, B. N. S. D. College, Cawnpore ; Kailash Narain Kakkar, Government Intermediate College, Allahabad.
    Senior, Wazir Singh Seth, 1st Year B.Sc. Class, Teaching University, Allahabad.
    Amar Nath Kapoor, 1st Year B.Sc. Class, Teaching University, Allahabad.

HIMANGINI-BHUWANESHWARI BOOK PRIZE.

In August, 1909, Dr. Mohendra Nath Ganguli of Cawnpore, placed at the disposal of the Allahabad University a sum of Rs. 1,000 in Government Promissory Notes, bearing interest at 3 per cent. for the purpose of instituting an annual prize in books with a parchment certificate to be called *Himangini-Bhuwaneshwari Book Prize*, in memory of his deceased wife and mother, on

condition that the same be awarded to the candidate who stands first in *Sanskrit* in the Intermediate Examination of the University.

1910.—R. L. Chaudratriya, Canadian Mission College, Indore.
1911.—Jwala Prasad, St. John's College, Agra.
1912.—Morari Sharma, Meerut College.
1913.—Ratnakar Varma, Agra College.
1914.—Aba G. Pendke, Hislop College, Nagpur.
1915.—Lalla Ram Tiwari, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1916.—Babu Ram Saksena, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad and Bedhat Ram Chandra, Maharaja's College, Jaipur.
1917.—Sadashiv Govind Somalwar, Hislop College, Nagpur.
1918.—Inamdar Narhar Laxman, Morris College, Nagpur.
1919.—Vasdeo Rajabhan Bhat, Holkar College, Indore.
1920.—Gauri Shankar Chatterjee, Queen's College, Benares.
1921.—Hari Ram Agnihotri, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1922.—Liladhar Joshi, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.
1923.—Ram Krishna Shukla, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1924.—Sada Shiva Lakshmi Dhar Katre, Queen's Intermediate College, Benares.
1925.—Hari Har Vithalji Trivedi, Holkar College, Indore.
1926.—Mahadeo Prasad, Government Intermediate College, Fyzabad.
1927.—Sarju Prasad Pande, Government Intermediate College, Allahabad.
1928.—I. A. Bhandarkar, Private Candidate.
1929.—Nityanand Misra, Teaching University, Allahabad.

EMPRESS VICTORIA READERSHIP.

In April, 1909, the President of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund Committee, Agra Branch, handed over to the University of Allahabad, in trust, a sum of Rs. 76,000 or whatever may be the residue of the Fund, together with whatever interest may accrue thereon, hereafter for the purpose of founding a Readership to be called the *Empress Victoria Readership* on the following conditions, *viz* :—

1. That upon the deposit receipts maturing, the said sum be invested by the University as far as practicable in Government Promissory Notes.

2. That out of the income of the said investment one and more than one, if the income permits, Readership to be known as the *Empress Victoria Readership* be founded.

The said Readership or Readerships shall be—

(*a*) tenable for three years ;

(*b*) awarded to such students as the Syndicate* may select out of those who may have passed the examination for the Degree of Master of Science or a higher degree in Science of the said University within three years preceding the date when the Readership is awarded ;

(*c*) the value of the Readership shall be Rs. 100 per mensem.

3. That the holder of the said Readership shall be required to pursue his studies and carry on researches in Science at a College to be approved by the Syndicate and he shall during the said term translate into Hindi or Urdu and print either a work on Science approved by Syndicate or prepare an original book in the branch of the Science studied by him and supply the University with 100 copies at cost price.

4. That the Syndicate may in any special case extend the term of Readership for such period not exceeding two years as it may think fit or re-appoint him for another term of three years.

5. That the residue of the income of the said investment shall be allowed to accumulate and be invested, and whenever the income of the original investment or the said investment, together with its accumulation, is sufficient to establish additional Readerships of equivalent value, such additional Readerships shall be established on the lines laid down herein.

6. That candidates to whom the said Readerships are awarded shall be required to execute a bond in terms to

be approved by the Syndicate undertaking to pursue their studies and carry on researches and to translate or prepare an original work in Science, in Urdu or Hindi If the Syndicate is satisfied that the holder of a Reader-ship is not carrying out his undertaking in a satisfactory manner, or if he resigns the Readership before the expiration of the term without any sufficient cause, the Syndicate may require him to refund the money drawn by him as a Reader, or may dismiss him for the remainder of the term and appoint any other suitable person in his place.

READERS.

1910.—Mr. Salik Ram Tandon, M.Sc., resigned 19th July, 1912.

1912.—Mr. Salig Ram Bhargava, M.Sc., term expired in July, 1917.

1913.—Mr. Kshetra Pada Chatterjee, M.Sc., resigned March, 1915.

1916.—Mr. Dhirendra Nath Sinha, M.Sc., resigned 1st May, 1918.

1918.—Mr. B. K. Dass, M.Sc., appointed 1st August, 1918

1923.—Mr. Satyeshwar Ghosh, M.Sc., appointed August, 1923 ; Mr. Kanakendu Mazumdar, M.Sc., appointed September, 1923.

1925.—Mr. M. N. Datta, M.Sc., appointed 14th August, 1925 ; Mr. D. N. Chakravarti, M.Sc., appointed 14th August, 1925.

1926.—Mr. B. K. Mukerji, M.Sc., appointed on 1st July, 1926, for three years.

1927.—Mr. Satya Prakash, M.Sc., appointed on 15th September, 1927, for three years ; Mr. Dattatraya M. Jog, M.Sc., appointed on 15th September, 1927, for three years.

1928.—Mr. N. K. Chatterji, M.Sc., appointed 15th August, 1928.

SIR HENRY RICHARDS GOLD MEDAL.

In November, 1912, Lala Gauri Shankar of Khurja, Chief Contractor, University Senate Hall Building, placed at the disposal of the Allahabad University a sum

of Rs. 1,200 (now invested in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government Promissory Notes), in order to found a Gold Medal to be called the "*Sir Henry Richards Gold Medal*" to be awarded annually to the student who stands first in the Final LL.B. Examination of the University.

1913.—Abdul Qayoom, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1914.—Vishwanath Damoder Khandekar, Morris College, Nagpur.

1915.—Syed Ali Muttaqui Jafri, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1916.—Kastur Chand, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1917.—Bisheshar Dayal Srivastava, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1918.—Hazari Lall, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1919.—Vasudeva Sahai Varma, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1920.—Ali Afzal, Agra College.

1921.—Shyam Behari Lal, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1922.—Dwarka Prasad Maheshwari, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1923.—Brij Nandan Lal, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1924.—Mohammad Mojibullah, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1925.—Ambica Prasad Srivastava, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1926 —Mithan Lal, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1927.—Mohan Shankar Saksena, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1928.—Miss Shyam Kumari Nehru, Teaching University, Allahabad

1929.—Man Mohan Swarup Bhatnagar, LL.B., Teaching University, Allahabad.

HOMERSHAM COX MEDAL.

In August, 1913, the Treasurer, Cox Memorial Fund, placed at the disposal of the Allahabad University a sum of Rs. 1,000 in Government $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Promissory Notes, in order to found a Medal to be called the "*Homersham Cox Medal*," to be awarded annually to the student who stands first in Mathematics in the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination of this University.

1914.—Shital Prasad, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1915.—Prabhakar Shridhar Shrangpani, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1916.—Bhagwati Prasad. B.Sc., St. John's College, Agra.

1917.—Moti Lal Muthuria, B.Sc., Government College, Ajmer.

1918.—Faiz Bakhsh, B.A., St. John's College, Agra.

1919.—Piare Lal Srivastava, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1920.—Akhil Chandra Mittra, M. C. College, Allahabad.

1921.—Prem Narain Saksena, B.Sc., M. C. College, Allahabad.

1922.—Abul Hasan Mohd. Ziaul Hasan, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1923.—Alvin Robert Cornelius, B.Sc., M. C. College, Allahabad.

1924.—Ghanshyam Narain Dikshit, B.Sc , Teaching University, Allahabad.

1925.—Lal Man, B.A., D. A. V. College, Cawnpore.

1926.—Radhey Behari Lal, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.

1927.—Brij Mohan Mehrotra B.A., D.A. V College. Cawnpore.

1928.—Radhey Shyam Varshney, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.

1929.—Sadashiva Chintamani Damle, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.

Dr. KALLY DASS NUNDY-THAKOMONY MEDAL.

In December, 1914, Dr. Gobind Chunder Bose, M.B., the sole executor in the will of Sreemati Thakomony Dassi, widow of the late Doctor Kally Dass Nundy of Allahabad, placed at the disposal of the Allahabad University a three and a half per cent. Government Promissory Note of the par value of Rupees two thousand only, in order that from the interest thereon, may be established a gold medal to be called "*Dr. Kally Das Nundy-Thakomony Medal*," to be awarded annually to the Hindu student of the Allahabad University, who stands highest in Sanskrit among the successful candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

1915.—Shankar Lall, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1916.—Chandra Sekhar Panna Lal Shastri and Vaman Gangadhar Apte, Christian College, Indore.

1917.—Amarnatha Jha, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1918.—Anant Lal Byas, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1919.—Lakshaman Prasad Misra, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1920.—Har Dutt Sharma, Meerut College.

1921.—Balkrishna Pandeya, M. C. College, Allahabad.

1922.—Miss Asha Adhikari, Private Candidate, Benares.

1923.—Hari Ram Agnihotri, M. C. College, Allahabad.

1924.—Laxmi Lal Joshi, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1925.—Munshi Lal, D. A. V. College, Cawnpore.

1926.—Ram Naresh Misra, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1927.—Hari Har Vithalji Trivedi, Holker College, Indore.

1928.—Sadashiv Lakshmidhar Katre, B. A., Teaching University, Allahabad.

1929.—Amalananda Ghosh, B A., Teaching University, Allahabad.

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HARIPRAVA MEDAL.

In May, 1920, Mr. N. N. Bose, Professor of Mathematics in the Lucknow Christian College, placed at the disposal of the University of Allahabad, a sum of Rs. 1,000 in 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding, out of the interest thereof, a medal to be called "*Hariprava Medal,*" in memory of his late wife, the medal to be awarded annually to the scholar standing first in Economics in the B.A. Examination of the University.

1921.—Prayag Narain Dikshit, Canning College, Lucknow

1922.—Bisheshwar Prasad, D. A. V. College, Cawnpore.

1923—Hemchandra K. Misra, Agra College.

1924.—Mohammad Shoaib, Teaching University, Allahabad

19 5—Ram Narayan Gupta, D. A. V. College, Cawnpore.

1926.—Nand Kishore Arora, Teaching University, Allahabad

1927.—Phul Chand, Meerut College.

1928—Rajeshwar Dayal, B.A., Teaching University, Allahabad.

1929.—Brij Lal Gupta, B.A, Teaching University, Allahabad.

THE RAM MOHAN DE MEDAL.

In May, 1921, Srimati Man Mohini Dasi, executrix to the estate of the late Babu Ram Mohan De, placed at the disposal of the Allahabad University a Government Promissory Note of the face value of Rs. 3,000 in order that from the interest thereof, may be established a gold medal to be called " *The Ram Mohan De Medal* " to be awarded annually to the student who stands first in the Final LL.B. Examination of the University.

> 1922.—Dwarka Prasad Maheshwari, University School of Law, Allahabad.
> 1923.—Brij Nandan Lal, University School of Law, Allahabad.
> 1924.—Mohammad Mojibullah, Teaching University, Allahabad.
> 1925.—Ambica Prasad Srivastava, Teaching University, Allahabad.
> 1926.—Mithan Lal, Teaching University, Allahabad.
> 1927.—Mohan Shankar Saksena, Teaching University, Allahabad.
> 1928.—Miss Shyam Kumari Nehru, Teaching University, Allahabad.
> 1929.—Man Mohan Swarup, Bhatnagar, LL.B., Teaching, University, Allahabad.

MAHENDRA NATH DUTT MEDAL.

In August, 1923, Mrs. Mahendra Nath Dutt placed at the disposal of the University of Allahabad a sum of Rs. 1,100 for the purpose of endowing, out of the interest thereof, a gold medal to be called " *M. N. Dutt Gold Medal,*" in memory of her late husband, the medal to be awarded annually to the best student in the B.A. Honours or B.A. Philosophy.

> 1924.—Hira Singh Varma, D. A. V. College, Cawnpore.
> 1925.—Mahabir Prasad Parasari, Teaching University, Allahabad.
> 1926.—Jagdish Chandra Verma, Teaching University, Allahabad.
> 1927.—Akhtar Husain, Meerut College.
> 1928.—Rustam Kaikhusroo Mehta, B.A. Teaching University, Allahabad.
> 1929.—Avadh Behari Lal. B.A., Teaching University. Allahabad.

GENERAL ALI ASGHAR KHAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

Dr. Sahibzada Saiduzzafar Khan and some other heirs of the late General Ali Asghar Khan Bahadur of Rampur State, endorsed by a deed, dated the 6th November, 1923, in favour of the University, 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the total face value of Rs. 17,200 for endowing a Trust Fund to be known as *General Ali Asghar Khan Arabic Scholarships Fund* for awarding, out of the interest realised therefrom, Arabic scholarships to students of the University, preferably Muslims.

Regulations for the award of the Scholarships :—

(1) One M.A. scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 per month and two B.A., scholarships each of the same value shall be awarded annually to deserving students, preferably Muslims, who are prosecuting their studies in Arabic at the Allahabad Teaching University.

(2) The M.A. and B.A. scholarships shall be awarded to students who obtain the highest number of marks in Arabic at the M.A. Previous or the B.A. Examination of the University and at the terminal examinations of the 1st year B.A. Class of the Teaching University or the Intermediate Examination, respectively.

(3) The scholarships shall be awarded only to such candidates as have resided in the United Provinces for at least three years previous to the date of the award of the scholarships.

(4) In the event of there being no students studying for the M.A. degree all the three scholarships shall be awarded to students studying for the B.A. degree.

(5) The tenure of the scholarships shall extend over a period of ten months commencing from July.

(6) The continuance of the scholarships for the full period shall depend on the holders prosecuting their studies in Arabic diligently.

(7) The holders of the scholarships shall be called "General Ali Asghar Khan scholars" and their names with that designation shall be printed in the Allahabad University Calendar.

(8) The award of the scholarships shall rest with the Bursary Committee appointed by the Academic Council of the Allahabad University.

(9) All savings from whatever cause arising shall, if the Bursary Committee mentioned in the preceding rule deems the amount to be sufficient for the purpose, be added to and form part of the original endowment fund, and the income accruing on the amounts so added shall be expended in creating one or more additional scholarships to be awarded on the same conditions as those laid down in the preceding regulations.

GENERAL ALI ASGHAR KHAN SCHOLARS.

1924.—M.A.— Hasan Akhtar Ansari of the Final M.A. Class.
     B.A.—Fakhar-uddin of the 1st year B.A. Class;
          Mohammed Ozair of the 2nd year B.A. Class.
1925.—M.A.—Chaudhri Mushtaq Ahmad of M.A (Previous)
          Class.
     B.A.—Ghulam Abbas of the 1st year B A. Class;
          Abbas Ali of the 2nd year B.A. Class.
1926.—M.A.—Chaudhri Mushtaq Ahmad of M.A. (Final)
          Class.
     B.A.—Yahya Bhai Tahir Ali of the 1st year B.A.
          Class; Mohd. Habibullah Khan of the 2nd
          year B.A. Class.
1927.—M.A.—Ghulam Abbas of M.A. (Previous) Class.

1928.—M.A.—Yahaiya Bhai Tahir Ali.
     B.A. 1st year—Ghufran Ahmad
     B A. 2nd year—Syed Akhtar Hasan.
1929.—M.A.—Yahya Bhai Tahir Ali.
     B.A. (1st year)—Ghulam Husain.
     B.A. (2nd year)—Ghufran Ahmad.

TIRTHANATHA JHA PRIZES.

In March, 1924, Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Allahabad, offered the whole amount of remuneration that might fall due to him for doing examination work for the

University during his Vice-Chancellorship for the purpose of endowing prizes to be known as *Tirthanatha Jha Prizes*, the interest realised from the endowment to be utilised in giving book prizes to. students taking their degrees in Sanskrit. The amount to the credit of the Endowment on the 31st December, 1929, was Rs. 2,803-9-7.

1925.—Kesho Ram Pandya, M.A., Teaching University, Allahabad.

1926.—Ugra Sen Jain, M.A., Teaching University, Allahabad.

1927.—Gopi Nath Dravid, M.A., Teaching University, Allahabad.

1928.—Ram Naresh Misra, M.A., Teaching University, Allahabad;

Sadashiva Lakshmidhar Katre, B.A., Teaching University, Allahabad.

1929.—Saraswati Prasad Chaturvedi, M A., Teaching University, Allahabad;

Sarju Prasad Pande, B.A., Teaching University, Allahabad.

CHINTAMANI GHOSH MEDALS.

In September, 1928, Mr. Hari Keshab Ghosh, son of the late Babu Chintamani Ghosh, Allahabad, offered to place at the disposal of the University Rs. 2,000 in 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding, out of the interest thereof, two gold medals to be called "*Chintamani Ghosh Medals*" and to be awarded at the annual Convocation to the candidates who stand first at the B.A. Examination in Hindi and Urdu.

1928 —Syed Fazl Ahmad Karim Naqvi, B.A (Urdu),

Balbhadra Prasad Misra, B A. (Hindi)

1929.—Gur Prasad Tandon, B A. (Hindi), Teaching University, Allahabad.

Mohd. Asif Azmi, B.A. (Urdu), Teaching University, Allahabad.

VIZIANAGRAM SCHOLARSHIPS.

On the amalgamation of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, with the Allahabad University, the Local Government transferred to the University, by Notifications Nos. 153G/XVII-134 and 158G/XVII-134, dated the 23rd February, 1924, the Vizianagram Scholarships Endowment Trust consisting of the 3½ per cent. Government of India securities of the face value of Rs. 40,000 held in

the safe custody by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The following scholarships are awarded :—

1. Two scholarships of Rs. 8 per mensem each tenable for one year are awarded to students in the 1st year class of the University with due consideration of their circumstances and their position in the Intermediate Examination.

2. Two scholarships of Rs. 8 per mensem each tenable for one year are awarded to students in the 2nd year class. The holders of the scholarships for the 1st year class shall succeed to the scholarships for the 2nd year class if the Academic Council is satisfied with their progress and industry, provided that if any scholarship is not awarded under this clause, it shall be awarded by the Academic Council to a student who has not held a Vizianagram scholarship in the first year class but has done well in the Examination at the end of the 1st year's course.

3. Two scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem each tenable for one year are awarded to students in the third year (B.A. or B.Sc. Honours) class with due consideration to their circumstances and position in the Previous Honours Examination. Any balance due to scholarships not being needed for a third year student shall be used in increasing the number of graduate scholarships tenable in the first or second year class.

4. Two scholarships of Rs. 10-8 per mensem each tenable for one year are awarded to students in the M.A. or M.Sc. (Previous) class according to their position in the Examinations for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees of the Teaching University on condition that they study for the M.A. and M Sc. Examinations.

1924. —1st year B.A. and B.Sc.—Bishan Narain and Arun Kumar Roy.

2nd year B.A. and B.Sc.—Mathura Datt Joshi and Ramnarain Mathur.

M.A. (Previous).—Devishankar Misra of the Economics Department, Allahabad University.

M.Sc. (Previous).—Kamta Prasad of the Physics Department.

1925.—1st year B.A.—Krishna Pratap Sinha.
1st year B.Sc.—Krishnanand.
2nd year B.A.—Bishan Narain.
2nd year B.Sc.—Arun Kumar Roy.
M.A. (Previous.) —E. V. Bobb.
M.Sc. (Previous).—Bishwambhar Nath Srivastava.

1926.—1st year B.A.—Brindra Prasad Singh.
1st year B.Sc.—Viresh Chandra Pant.
2nd year B.A —Krishna Pratap Sinha.
2nd year B.Sc.—Satish Chandra Saxena.
B.Sc. (Honours).—Shankar Lal Vashist.
M.A. (Previous).—Bishan Narain Nigam.
M.Sc. (Previous).—Devi Prasad Shukla.
M.A (in place of B.A. Honours).—Madho Prasad Pande.

1927.—1st year B.A.—Ram Adhar Tiwari.
1st year B.Sc.—Shankar Singh Goswami.
2nd year B.A.—Brindra Prasad Singh.
2nd year B.Sc.—Viresh Chandra Pant.
B.Sc. (Honours).—Jagannath Rai.
M.A. (Previous).—Vidya Prasad Shukla.
M.Sc. (Previous).—Raghunath Sahai Bhargava.
M.A. (in place of B.A. Honours).—Ram Ker Singh.

1928.—1st year B.A.—Ram Kinker Singh.
1st year B.Sc.—Brij Narain Nigam.
2nd year B.A.—Ramadhar Tewari
2nd year B.Sc.—Shankar Singh Goswami.
B.Sc. (Honours).—A. K. Mitter.
M A. (Previous) —Shiam Behari Kapoor.
M.Sc. (Previous).—Radhey Shiam Varshiniya.
M.A. (Previous).—(In lieu of B.A. Honours)—Jamuna Prasad Singh.

1929.—1st year B.A.—Murli Dhar.
2nd year B.A. —Ram Kinker Singh.
1st year B.Sc.—Sri Ram Govil.
2nd year B.Sc. —Brij Narain Nigam.
3rd year B.Sc. (Honours).—Prabhat Kumar Sen Gupta.

M.A. (Previous).—Avadh Behari Lal.
M.Sc. (Previous).—Prem Narain Tandon.
M.A. (Previous).—In lieu of B.A. Honours—Kailash Nath Srivastava.

NAWAB ALI ASGHAR KHAN'S ARABIC SCHOLARSHIP.

On the amalgamation of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, with the Allahabad University the Local Government transferred to the University, by Notifications Nos. 949 and 950, dated 16th March, 1923, the Nawab Ali Asghar Khan's Arabic Scholarship Endowment Trust consisting of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government of India securities of the total face value of Rs. 4,800 held in safe custody by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

One scholarship* of the value of Rs. 14 per mensem is awarded annually to the best post-graduate student reading Arabic for the Previous or Final M.A. Examination (Honours or Pass). If there is no candidate who is studying Arabic in an M.A. class, the scholarship may be similarly awarded to a student reading Persian for the corresponding examination. The scholarship shall ordinarily be tenable for one year but the holder of the scholarship, if he be a student of the Previous M.A. class, shall, after passing the M.A. Previous Examination (Honours or Pass) in Arabic or Persian, have a preferential claim to the same scholarship in the succeeding year if the Academic Council be satisfied with his work and conduct.

1924.—Mohd. H. A. Ausari of the Final M.A. (Arabic) class.
1925.—H. M. Ajmal Khan of the M.A. (Previous) class in Arabic.
1926.—H. M. Ajmal Khan of the M.A. (Final) class in Arabic.
1927.—Syed Ibn Hasan of the M.A. (Previous) class in Arabic.
1928 —Syed Ibn Hasan of the M.A. (Final) class in Arabic.
1929.—Noman Khan, M.A. (Previous) class in Arabic.

RAMPUR SCHOLARSHIPS.

On the amalgamation of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, with the Allahabad University, the Local Government transferred to the University, by Notifications Nos. 905-G/XV and 906-G/XV, dated 20th

December, 1923, the Rampur Scholarships Endowment Trust consisting of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government of India securities of the total face value of Rs. 5,900 held in safe custody by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Two scholarships* of the value of Rs. 8 per mensem and Rs. 9 per mensem each tenable for one year are awarded to undergraduate students of the University (preferably to those coming from Rohilkhand) who have taken Persian or Arabic as their optional subject.

1924.—Mahmud Ahmad of the 1st year B.A. class ; Muhammad Izhar Husain of the 2nd year B.A. class.

1925.—Habibullah of the 1st year B.A. class; Mahmud Ahmad of the 2nd year B.A. class.

1926.—Saeed Ahmad Qureshi of the 1st year B A. class; Ghulam Abbas of the 2nd year B.A. class.

1927.—Zulficar Ali of the 1st year B.A. class ; Saeed Ahmad Qureshi of the 2nd year B.A. class.

1928.—Mchd. Ishaq Siddiqi of the 1st year B.A. class; Zulfiqar Ali of the 2nd year B.A. class.

1929.—Abdul Hakim Khan 1st year B.A. class ; Mohd. Ishaq Siddique 2nd year B.A. class.

PURSHOTTAMJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

On the amalgamation of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, with the Allahabad University the Local Government transferred to the University, by Notifications Nos. 955/XV and 956/XV, dated 16th March, 1923, the Purshottamji Scholarships Endowment Trust consisting of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government of India securities of the total face value of Rs. 4,100 held-in safe custody by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Two scholarships* of the value of Rs. 5 per mensem each tenable for one year are awarded to deserving

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* Awarded to students of the Internal Side, *vide* D.P.I's d.o. of 20th September, 1924.

students reading respectively in the first and second year B.A. Pass or Honours classes with Sanskrit as their optional subject. The holder of the scholarships for the first year class shall succeed to the scholarships for the second year class if the Academic Council is satisfied with his progress and industry.

1924.—Ram Naresh Misra of the 1st year class; Purushottam Gopal Bhatwadekar of the 2nd year class.

1925.—Saraswati Prasad Chaturvedi of the 1st year class; Ram Naresh Misra of the 2nd year class.

1926 —Sadashiva Lakshmidhar Katre of the 1st year class; Saraswati Prasad Chaturvedi of the 2nd year class.

1927.—Sarju Prasad Pande of the 1st year class; Sadashiva Lakshmidhar Katre of the 2nd year class.

1928.—Mukti Nath Misra of the 1st year B.A. class; Sarju Prasad Pande of the 2nd year B.A class.

1929.—Govind Prasad Sharma of the 1st year B.A. class; Mukti Nath Misra of the 2nd year B.A. class.

PEARY MOHAN BANERJI GOLD MEDAL.

On the amalgamation of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, with the Allahabad University, the Local Government transferred to the University, by Notifications Nos. 953/XV and 954/XV, dated 16th March, 1923, the Peary Mohan Banerji Gold Medal Endowment Trust consisting of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government of India securities of the face value of Rs. 1,000 held in safe custody by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

A gold medal* is awarded, out of the interest accruing on the above endowment, every alternate year to the student who has done best at any of the examinations held in the two years immediately succeeding the last award of the said medal, for the M.Sc. degree (Honours or Pass).

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* Awarded to students of the Internal Side, *vide* D.P. I's d.o. of 20th September, 1924.

1923.—Shrilal M. Seth, M.Sc.

1924 —Miss T. J. Gandhi, M.Sc.

1926.—Moniudra Nath Chakravarti, M.Sc., Chemistry Department.

1928.—Radhey Behari Lal, M.Sc., Mathematics Department.

NILKAMAL MITRA GOLD MEDAL.

On the amalgamation of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, with the Allahabad University, the Local Government transferred to the University, by Notifications Nos. 951/XV and 952/XV, dated 16th March, 1923, the Nilkamal Mitra Gold Medal Endowment Trust consisting of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government of India securities of the total face value of Rs. 1,200 held in safe custody by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

One Gold Medal is awarded, out of the interest accruing on the above endowment, annually to the student of the Internal Side who has done best in Sanskrit at the Examination held in the year in which the medal is awarded for the B.A. degree (Honours or Pass).

1914.—Jagaddhar Sharma Guleri, B.A.

1915.—Shankar Lal, B.A.

1916.—Sitla Charan Bajpai, B.A.

1917.—Amarnatha Jha, B.A.

1918.—Anant Lal Byas, B.A.

1919.—Lakshman Prasad Misra, B.A.

1920.—Sita Ram Mehrotra, B.A.

1921.—Bal Krishna Pande, B.A.

1923.—Hari Ram Agnihotri, B.A.

1924.—Lakshmi Lal Joshi, B.A.

1925.—Ram Prasad, B.A.

1926.—Ram Naresh Misra, B.A.

1927.—Ramdhan Sharma, B.A.

1928.—Sadashiv Lakshmidhar Katre, B.A.

1929.—Amalanand Ghosh, B A.

MOULVI HAIDER HUSAIN AND CHOUDHRI DHIAN SINGH PRIZE.

On the amalgamation of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, with the Allahabad University the Local Government transferred to the University, by Notifications Nos. 957 and 958/XV, dated 16th March, 1923, the Moulvi Haider Husain and Choudhri Dhian Singh Prize Endowment Trust consisting of the 3½ per cent. Government of India securities of the face value of Rs. 700 held in safe custody by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

An annual prize of the value of Rs. 20 is awarded, out of the interest accruing on the above endowment, in one year to the student of the Internal Side who shows greatest proficiency in Arabic in the B.A. Examination (Honours or Pass) and in the next year to the student of the Internal Side who shows greatest proficiency in Sanskrit in the B.A. Examination (Honours or Pass) and so on in alternate years.

    1923.—Hari Ram Agnihotri, B.A.
    1924.—Mohammad Bashir Ahmad, B.A.
    1925.—Ram Prasad, B.A.
    1926.—Shah Nazir Alam, B.A.
    1927.—Ramdhan Sharma, B A.
    1928.—Yahiabhai Tahir Ali, B A.
    1929.—Amalanand Ghosh, B.A.

DR. E. G. HILL MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On the amalgamation of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, with the Allahabad University the Local Government transferred, by Notifications Nos. 230-G/XV and 234-G/XV, dated 19th June, 1923, to the University the "Dr. E. G. Hill Memorial Endowment Trust Fund," consisting of 6% 1930 Bonds of the face value of Rs. 2,300 held in safe custody by the Treasurer

of Charitable Endowments of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The prize is awarded biennially, out of the interest realized, by a Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Professor of Mathematics and the Heads of the Laboratories of the Allahabad University, for the best research work carried out in the University during the previous two years and is open to students and Demonstrators working in any of the Laboratories of the Allahabad University and also to the Mathematical students of the University.

1927. – **Mr. B. K. Mukerji, M.Sc.**
1929.—**Dr. K. Majumdar, Demonstrator, Allahabad.**

S. A. HILL MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On the amalgamation of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, with the Allahabad University the Local Government transferred, by Notifications Nos. 238-G/XV and 242-G/XV, dated 29th June, 1923, to the University the " S. A. Hill Memorial Prize Endowment Trust Fund," consisting of Government of India Stock of the $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ loan of 1865 of the face value of Rs. 2,600 held in safe custody by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The prize of the value of Rs. 91 is awarded annually before the end of the academical year, from the interest realized, by the Vice-Chancellor, to that graduate student of the University who in his opinion has carried out research work in Science, most satisfactorily according to the report of the Professor supervising his work.

1924.—Mr. R. P. Sanyal, M.Sc., Research Scholar, Allahabad University.
1927.—Mr. G. R. Toshniwal, M.Sc , Allahabad University.
1928 —Mr. A. K. Bhattacharya, M.Sc , Allahabad University.
1929.—Mr. A. C. Roy, Research Scholar, Allahabad University.

GOVERNMENT UNITED PROVINCES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Dated 6th February, 1925.

IN THE MATTER OF "THE KANTA PRASAD RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS ENDOWMENT TRUST, UNITED PROVINCES."

No. 98-G/XV—310.—On the application and with the concurrence of Mrs H. S. Gupta, daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Kanta Prasad, I.M.S., that the funds consisting of the securities detailed in the margin amounting to Rs 50,000 be vested under the designation of "The Kanta Prasad Scholarships Endowment Trust" in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh upon the terms that the interest accruing on the vested funds be utilized in the payment of scholarships on the conditions mentioned in the scheme for the administration of the Trust published with the notification of this department No. 97-G XV—310 of this date.

	Rs.
No. H—007970. G 1 5% loan of 1945—55 ...	5,000.
No. H—C07971, G/1 5% loan of 1945—55 ...	5,000.
No. H—007972, G 1 5% loan of 1945—55 ...	5,000.
No. H—007973, G/1 5% loan of 1945—55 ...	5,000.
No. J—005205, G/1 5% loan of 1945—55 ...	10,000.
No. J—006157, G/1 5% loan of 1945—55 ...	10,000.
No. J—006158, G/1 5% loan of 1945—55 ...	10,000.
Total ... Rs.	50,000.

It is hereby ordered under section 4, sub-section (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), that the securities hereinbefore specified be, and they hereby are, vested in the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms aforesaid.

No. 97-G/XV-310.—In continuation of the vesting order published with the notification of this department No. 98-G/XV-310 of this date, the Governor acting with his Ministers is pleased (a) to notify that the scheme, hereinafter set forth below, for the administration of the Trust, vested by the said order in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Local Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, has been settled in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), on the application and with the concurrence of Mrs. H. S. Gupta, daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Kanta Prasad, I.M.S. and (b) with reference to sub-section (3) of the said section of the said Act to appoint the date of this notification as the date on which the said scheme shall come into operation :—

Scheme.

1. The Trust shall be known as "The Kanta Prasad Research Scholarships Endowment Trust, United Provinces." The administration of the Trust shall be vested in the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, and the Principal, King George's Medical College, Lucknow.

2. The Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall remit the interest on the vested funds belonging to the Trust to the said Vice-Chancellor, who shall credit it into the Savings Bank branch of the Imperial Bank of India at Allahabad and shall draw money therefrom to give effect to the purpose of the Trust.

3. The purpose of the Trust shall be the provision of two Research scholarships of the value of Rs. 100 each per mensem, on the condition that the scholarship holders devote themselves in the Science Department of the Allahabad University to the chemical analysis of such of the Indian medicinal plants as have not so

far been analysed. The work of chemical analysis shall be systematically done, and in this connection the works on Indian Medicinal Plants by Colonel K R. Kirtikar and Major B. D. Basu shall be consulted.

4. Candidates selected for these scholarships shall hold the degree of M.Sc. of the Allahabad or, failing such candidates, of any other recognized University, and must be residents of the United Provinces. The scholarship-holders shall devote their whole time to research work in connection with these scholarships and shall not, during the tenure of their scholarship, hold any other scholarship or appointment of any kind whatever.

5. The scholarships shall be reserved exclusively for Hindus, but preference will be given to Hindus belonging to the Vaish community.

6. The award of the scholarships shall be made by a committee consisting of the said Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of the Faculty of Science, Allahabad University, and the Principal, King George's Medical College, Lucknow.

7. The period for which the research scholarships will be awarded shall be two years, but in special cases the committee may extend the tenure of the scholarship by such further period as may be necessary on the merits of the case within the limits of the funds available.

8. Applicants should apply for the scholarships to the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University.

9. The candidates selected for the scholarships shall report to the Dean of the Faculty of Science, Allahabad University, from time to time the progress made in the research work undertaken. If in the opinion of the said Dean the work of research on the part of the candidate is not satisfactory, it will be open to the committee to withdraw the scholarships at any time.

10. All saving from whatever cause arising shall, when the administrators deem the amount sufficient for the purpose, on their application be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and the interest accruing from the funds so vested shall be utilized to give effect to the purposes of the Trust.

11. The Vice-Chancellor shall send a copy of the accounts and a report of the progress of the research work annually to Mrs. H. S. Gupta, and on her death to her representative nominated by her during her life-time, or her legal representative in the absence of any such nomination.

12. If in the opinion of the Committee the research work cannot for any reason be carried out satisfactorily in the Science Department of the Allahabad University, the endowment shall be transferred to the Lucknow University but the consent of Mrs. Gupta and on her death of her representative nominated by her during her life-time, or her legal representative in the absence of any such nomination, shall be necessary for such transfer.

13. The said Vice-Chancellor shall (a) in books to be kept by him, enter or cause to be entered, full and true accounts of all money received and paid respectively on account of the Trust, (b) cause the books so kept to be audited by the Local Fund Auditors at the time of each audit of the Allahabad University, no fees being charged for any such audit, and (c) on demand, submit annually to such public servant, as the Government may from time to time direct, an abstract of these accounts, and such returns as to other matters relating to the administration of the Trust as the Government may, from time to time, see fit to require.

<div align="center">JAGDISH PRASAD,</div>

<div align="right">*Secretary.*</div>

1925.—Mr. Dhanraj Puri Goswami and Mr. Anand Sarup Gupta.
1926.—Mr. Ram Krishna Kaul.
1927.—Mr. A. C. Roy.
1928.—Mr. Ram Krishna Kaul.
1929.—Mr. Narendra Nath Ghatak and Mr. Brij Behari Dikshit.

THE ALLAHABAD JUBILEE FUND.

At a general meeting held at Allahabad on November 24, 1887, for the purpose of disposal of the money sub-scribed for commemorating Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Jubilee, it was decided that the fund amounting to Rs. 19,600 be invested in Government or other securities guaranteed by Government, Imperial or Local, and the income thereof annually expended in providing certain bursaries and Medals to be awarded ' among the students of the University of Allahabad under such Regulatior.s and according to such scheme as are hereafter established and set forth '.

The scheme provided for the award of the following bursaries and medals from the income of the Fund every year :—

(1) A bursary of Rs. 200 to such student of the Muir Central College at Allahabad as the Registrar of the Allahabad University may report to the trustees as the most successful candidate at the annual examination held by the said University for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

(2) A bursary of Rs. 200 to such student of the said College as the said Registrar may report to the trustees as the most successful candidate at the annual examination held by the said University for the degree of Bachelor of Arts and as having in such examination taken up Arabic as the second language.

(3) A bursary of Rs. 200 to such student of the said College as the said Registrar may report to the trustees as the most successful candidate at the last mentioned examination and as having in such exan ination taken up Sanskrit as a second language.

(4) A gold medal to such student of the said College as the said Registrar may report to the trustees as the most successful candidate at the annual examination held by the said University for the degree of Master of Arts.

(5) A silver medal to such student of the Allahabad Boys' High School as the said Registrar may report to the trustees as the most successful candidate at the annual Entrance examination held by the said University.

(6) A silver medal to such student of the Allahabad Zillah School as the said Registrar may report to the trustees as the most successful candidate at the last-mentioned examination.

In the event of any surplus of income remaining in the hands of trustees in any year after providing for the bursaries and medals aforesaid whether in consequence of any increase in the funds at the disposal of trustees or of any bursary or medal being withheld the trustees had power to apply such surplus or any part thereof to such educational purposes as they in their discretion might determine.

In 1926 Rai Bahadur Pandit Baldeo Ram Dave, who was the sole surviving trustee, appointed, by a trust deed, Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University, Dr J. C. Weir, Professor of Law in the Allahabad University, Rai Bahadur Pandit Kanhaiya Lal, and Dr. S. M. Sulaiman, Puisne Judges of the High Court at Allahabad as the trustees of the said Fund which then amounted to Rs. 31,000 invested in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government Promissory Notes. And as the Muir Central College has ceased to exist as an independent institution and is now absorbed in the teaching and tutorial side of the University of Allahabad and as the Allahabad University has ceased to examine students for the entrance

examination the Trustees have revised the scheme which now provides for the award of the following bursaries and medals so long as the income is sufficient for the said purpose :—

(1) A scholarship of Rs. 20 per month for ten months to such student of the University of Allahabad (Internal Side) as the Registrar of the Allahabad University may report as the most successful candidate at the annual examination held by the said University for the degree of Bachelor of Laws and who joins the Final LL.B. class of the Internal Side of the said University in the session immediately following that in which he passed the previous examination.

(2) A scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem for 20 months to such student of the said University (Internal Side) as the said Registrar may report as the most successful candidate at the annual examination held by the said University for the degree of Bachelor of Arts and as having in such examination taken up Arabic as the second language and who joins the M.A. class in Arabic. The scholarship shall cease to be payable if the holder of it does not pass the Previous examination for the M.A. degree in Arabic.

(3) A scholarship of Rs. 10 per month for 20 months to such student of the said University (Internal Side) as the said Registrar may report as the most successful candidate at the last mentioned examination and as having in such examination taken up Sanskrit as a second language and who joins the M.A. Previous class in Sanskrit. The scholarship shall cease to be payable if the holder of it does not pass the Previous examination for the M.A. degree in Sanskrit.

(4) A gold medal to such student of the said University (Internal Side) as the said Registrar may report as the most successful candidate at the annual examination held by the said University for the degree of Master of Arts.

(5) A gold medal to such student of the said University as the said Registrar may report as the most successful candidate at the highest annual examination in Science held during the year.

(6) A silver medal to such student of the said University (Internal Side) as the said Registrar may report as the most successful candidate at the annual examination held at the said University for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce.

In August, 1927. the Trustees of the Fund passed the following additional Regulations in connection with the scheme:—

1. The value of the gold and silver medals be determined by the requirements of the die.

2. Out of the savings—

(a) a scholarship of Rs. 10 per month for ten months be awarded to a student who after having passed the B.A. examination of the University proceeds for the M.A. degree in History offering Ancient Indian History as one of his subjects. In case there is no student offering Ancient Indian History, the scholarship may be awarded to a student offering any other branch of Indian History.

(b) If there is a further saving two silver medals be awarded—one to the student standing 2nd in the M.A. Examination and one to the student standing 2nd in the M.Sc. Examination.

1926.

(1) LL.B. Scholarship—Mohan Shankar Saksena.

(2) Arabic Scholarship—No award made as no student took M.A. (Previous) in Arabic.

(3) Sanskrit Scholarship—Ram Naresh Misra.

(4) M.A. Gold Medal—Jitendra Nath Bose.

(5) M.Sc. Gold Medal —Monindra Nath Chakravarti.

(6) B. Com. Silver Medal—Brij Basi Lal Gaur.

1927.

(1) LL.B. Scholarship—Miss Shyam Kumari Nehru.

(2) Arabic Scholarship —Ghulam Abbas.

(3) Sanskrit Scholarship—Saraswati Prasad Chaturvedi.

(4) M.A. Gold Medal—Gopinath Dravid.

(5) M.Sc. Gold Medal—Nabendu Bhushan Banerji.

(6) B. Com. Silver Medal—Ram Gopal Sharma.

(7) M.A. Silver Medal—Shri Krishna.

(8) M.Sc. Silver Medal—Avadh Behari Lal.

1928.

(1) LL.B. Scholarship—Goti Ram Patel and Man Mohan Swarup Bhatnagar.

(2) M.A. Arabic—Yahiya Bhai Tahir Ali.

(3) M.A. Sanskrit—Sadashiv Lakshmi Dhar Kotie.

(4) M.A. Gold Medal—Kewal Krishna Mehrotra.

(5) M.Sc. Gold Medal—Radhe Behari Lal.

(6) B. Com. Siver Medal—Reoti Raman Mathur.

(7) Indian History Scholarship—Rajeshwar Dayal.

(8) M.A. Silver Medal—Radha Mohan.

(6) M.Sc. Silver Medal—Daulat Singh Kothari.

1929.

(1) LL.B. Scholarship—Ram Prasad Kakkar.

(2) M.A. Arabic—Mohammad Noman Khan.

(3) M.A. Sanskrit—Sarju Prasad Pande.

(4) M.A. Additional Indian History—Rajendra Nath Ojha

(5) M.A. Gold Medal—Murli Manohar Guptara.

(6) M.Sc. Gold Medal—Puttu Lal Srivastava.

(7) B.Com. Silver Medal—Govind Sharan Srivastava.

(8) M.A. Silver Medal—Saraswati Prasad Chaturvedi.

(9) M.Sc. Silver Medal—Beni Bahadur Mathur.

MUIR COLLEGE PRIZE FUND.

In March 1928 Rai Sahib S. C. Deb, Reader, Chemistry Department, made over to the University the amount of Rs. 517 being the balance left out of the old Muir College General Account Fund. This amount has been deposited with the Savings Bank, Katra, Allahabad, to form the nucleus of a 'Muir College Prize Fund'—the interest accruing therefrom to be utilized in awarding a prize preferably of books to the student of the University, who is declared by a majority of all the teachers of the University to be the "best-boy" of the session; the quality to be determined not entirely on academic grounds but on all the qualities that go to make a gentleman.

PROFESSOR DUNN MEDAL.

In April, 1930, Pandit Amarnatha Jha on behalf of the old students and Colleagues of Professor S. G. Dunn offered to the University the sum of Rs. 1,000 to be endowed for the award of a gold medal to the student who stands first in English in the B.A. Pass examination of the University. The medal is to be called "the Professor Dunn Medal."

B.

STATE SCHOLARSHIP FOR STUDY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

· RECIPIENTS.

1924.—Pandit Ram Prasad Tripathi, M.A..
  Lecturer, History Department.

1925.—Mr. Piare Lal Srivastava, M.A.,
  Lecturer, Mathematics Department.

1926.—Mr. Lakshmi Chandra Jain, M.A., LL.B.,
  Lecturer, Economics Department.

1927.—Mr Ram Nath Kaul, M.A.,
  Lecturer, Philosophy Department.

1928.—Mr. Bimal Kumar Mukerji, M.Sc.,
  Demonstrator, Chemistry Department.

1929.—Mr. K. K. Mehrotra, M.A.,
  Lecturer, English Department.

1930.—Mr. D. S. Kothari, M.Sc..
  Demonstrator, Chemistry Department.

RECIPIENTS OF UNIVERSITY SILVER MEDALS.

1924.—Laxmi Lal Joshi, B.A.;
  Ghanshyam Narain Dikshit, B.Sc.

1925.—Mahadeva Prasad, B.A.;
  Nabendu Bhushan Banerji, B.Sc.

1926.—Miss Shyam Kumari Nehru, B.A.;
  Radhe Behari Lal, B.Sc.;
  Rupram Gupta, B. Com.

1927.—Akhtar Husain, B.A.;
   Puttu Lal Srivastava, B.Sc.;
   Narmada Prasad Pande, B. Com.

1928.—Shyam Behari Capoor, B.A.;
   Radhy Shyam Varshney, B Sc.;
   Reoti Raman Mathur, B. Com.

1929.—Avadh Behari Lal, B. A.;
   Kailash Nath Bhargava, B.Sc.;
   Govind Saran Srivastava, B. Com.

VIII.

Affiliation of the University of Allahabad with the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and Recognition by the General Medical Council.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY'S OFFICE:

Broad Street, Oxford, December 1, 1894.

SIR,

I HAVE to notify to you that in a Convocation of the University of Oxford on November 20, 1894, the following form of Degree was approved unanimously :—

"That the University of Allahabad be admitted to the privileges of a Colonial University, under the provisions of Statt. Tit., Section VIII, on Colonial and Indian Universities."

I send herewith a copy of the Statute referred to.

I am, faithfully yours,

EDWARD T. TURNER,
Registrar of the University of Oxford.

C. DODD, ESQ.,
Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

REGULATIONS.

Prescribed by the Delegates of Local Examinations.

The following Regulations have been framed by the Delegates of Local Examinations under the powers conferred upon them by Statt. Tit. II, Section VIII. (See pp. 2, 3, 4, 5) :—

1. The Delegates do not enter for examination the names of any candidates under the Statute (see clause II). Any application to the Delegates for a certificate that a candidate has satisfied the provisions of clause 4 (a) must be made to the Secretary to the Delegates by the Head or Tutor of a College or Hall or by the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students ; the documents from the Colonial or Indian University presented in support of such application must be left three clear days for examination, and a fee of two shillings must be paid to the Delegacy.

The Head or Tutor or the Censor, as the case may be, will forward a written statement from the candidate that he is not a matriculated member of the University, and that he *bona fide* intends to be matriculated as a member of the College or Hall, or as a Non-Collegiate Student.

2. Application for certificates of status (under the provision of clause 12) must be made on a Form (No. 254), which may be obtained at the Office of the Delegacy, Merton Street.

HENRY T. GERRANS,

Secretary to the Delegacy.

November, 1900.

UNIVERSITY REGISTRY :
Oxford, 26th *September*, 1912.

DEAR SIR,

HEREWITH I beg to forward a copy of our Statute " On Colonial and Indian Universities " as it now stands. You will see that it has been altered as regards clause 4, by sub-clause (*b*) a candidate must have passed the B.A. or the B.Sc. Examination at an Indian University before he can claim admission as a " Junior Indian Student."

Yours faithfully,

C. LENDESDORF.

THE REGISTRAR,
University of Allahabad.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY STATUTES.

(EXTRACT FROM STATT. TIT. 11, SEC. VIII.)

III.—ON COLONIAL AND INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

(*i*) Statute.

(Statt. Tit. II, SEC. VIII.)

1. Any University situated in any part of the British Dominions other than the United Kingdom may apply to the University to be admitted to the privileges of this Section of the Statutes.

2. The application shall be addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall report the same to the Hebdomadal Council.

The Hebdomadal Council, after considering such application, and after making such inquiry as it shall deem necessary, shall, if it thinks fit, propose to Convocation that the University so applying shall be admitted to the privileges of this Section of the Statutes. A University admitted to the privileges conferred by this Section of the Statutes may at any time renounce such privileges

and this University may at any time by a vote of Con-vocation withdraw the same from any University. Admission to such privileges shall not be extended to any University, College, or other Institution affiliated or attached to the University so applying except with the express sanction of Convocation.

<center>*   *   *   *   *</center>

4. (*a*) Any member of a Colonial University so admitted, who shall have pursued at that University a course of study prescribed by it and extending over two years, and who shall have passed all the examinations incident to the course, may be admitted to the status and privileges of a Colonial Junior Student.

(*b*) Any member of an Indian University so admitted, who shall have passed the examination at that University for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science, may be admitted to the status and privileges of an *Indian Junior Student.*

5. Any member of a University so admitted, who shall have pursued at that University a course of study prescribed by it and extending over three full years, and who shall have taken Honours in the final examination incident to the course, may be admitted to the status and privileges of a Colonial or *Indian Senior Student.*

6. It shall be the duty of the Hebdomadal Council to draw up and submit to Convocation a statement of the conditions under which a member of a University so admitted shall be deemed to have taken Honours as aforesaid. Every such statement, if approved by Convocation, shall have the force of regulations made by Statute.

7. The status and privileges of a Junior Student shall be as follows :—

    (*a*) The term in which he is matriculated shall be reckoned for the purposes of any provisions respecting the standing of members of the University, as the fifth Term from his matriculation.

    (*b*) A Junior Student shall not be required to pass Responsions or to pass in an Additional Subject at Responsions.

(c) A Junior Student who has passed the Second Public Examination and has obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination, shall be entitled to supplicate for the Degree of Arts so soon as he shall have kept statutable residence for eight Terms : Provided that he has satisfied the Moderators in Holy Scripture or in a book offered instead thereof, and that, if he is a Colonial Student, he has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language.

(d) A Junior Student who has passed the First and the Second Public Examination, but has not obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination, shall be entitled to supplicate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts so soon as he shall have kept statutable residence for twelve Terms : Provided that, he is a Colonial Student, he has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language.

8. The status and privileges of a Senior Student shall be as follows :—

(a) The Term in which he is matriculated shall be reckoned, for the purposes of any provisions respecting the standing of members of the University, as the fifth Term from his matriculation.

(b) A Senior Student shall not be required to pass any part of Responsions or of the First Public Examination or any Preliminary Examination of the Second Public Examination.

(c) A Senior Student, who being a Colonial Student, has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language, or who is an Indian Student shall be entitled to supplicate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, if either (i) he shall have kept statutable residence for eight Terms and shall have obtained a place or his name

shall have been placed as *aegrotat* in the Class List of an Honours School of the Second Public Examination ; or (*ii*), he shall have kept statutable residence for twelve Terms and shall have satisfied the provisions of Statt. Tit. VI, Sec. I. D., § 3, cl. 171.

No Senior Student shall be entitled to supplicate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, unless he shall have satisfied the provisions of this sub-clause.

9. Every person who, having been matriculated, desires to claim the status of a Junior or Senior Student shall make his application through an officer of a College or Hall or of the Non-Collegiate Body, to the Assistant Registrar, and shall at the same time pay to the University Chest, through the Assistant Registrar, the sum of one pound or of two pounds, according as he is admitted as a Junior or Senior Student. If he makes his application later than four weeks from matriculation, he shall pay an additional fee of one pound.

10. Any person qualified to become a Junior Student on matriculation, may be admitted to any part of Responsions, any part of the First Public Examination and any Preliminary Examination in the Second Public Examination.

11. Every person who, being qualified to become a Junior or Senior Student on matriculation, desires to have his name entered for an examination before he has been matriculated shall make his application to the Assistant Registrar through an officer of a College or Hall or of the Non-Collegiate Body, who shall send the name to the Assistant Registrar seven clear days before the day fixed for entering names for the examination in question, together with—

(*a*) the statutable fee and in addition thereto the sum of one pound or of two pounds according as the candidate claims to be qualified to become a Junior or a Senior Student ;

(*b*) a declaration that the candidate in his opinion *bonâ fide* desires admission to his College or

Hall or as a Non-Collegiate Student as the
case may be ; and

(c) evidence showing that the candidate is qualified
as aforesaid.

Any candidate whose name has been entered for an
examination as aforesaid shall, so soon as he has been
matriculated, become a Junior or a Senior Student, as the
case may be.

12. A Colonial Student shall be deemed to have shown
a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language if he has
passed—

either (*a*) one of the examinations enumerated below in
Schedule A-1 ;

or (*b*) such examination or examinations of his Univer-
sity as shall satisfy the conditions laid down under the
provisions of the next following clause: Provided that
evidence of his having satisfied these conditions shall
have been produced to the Assistant Registrar, and that
a registration fee of one pound shall have been paid
through the Assistant Registrar to the University Chest.
If the evidence shall not have been produced before the
end of the Term in which he has been matriculated, the
Colonial Student shall pay an additional fee of one pound.

13. It shall be the duty of the Hebdomadal Council to
draw up a statement of the conditions under which a
member of a University which has been admitted to the
privileges of this Statute shall be deemed to have shown
a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language in the exami-
nations of his University. Every such statement shall
be submitted to Convocation, and, if approved, shall have
the force of regulations made by Statute.

14. The Assistant Registrar shall have power to make
and vary from time to time regulations for the admission
of qualified persons to the status of a Junior or Senior
Student, and for enabling Junior or Senior Students, or
persons qualified to become Junior or Senior Students to
offer themselves for examination under the provisions of
this section, provided that all such regulations and any

variation in them shall be submitted to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors for approval.

15. It shall be the duty of the Assistant Registrar to keep a sufficient record of the members of the University who have the status and privileges of a Junior or Senior Student respectively, and of the persons not yet matriculated whose names have been entered for an examination under the provision of this Section, and to see that no candidate is admitted to examination or to any of the privileges of a Junior or Senior Student who has not satisfied the conditions of the Section.

*** Universities admitted to the privileges of this Statute (see Decrees below) :—

    Acadia University (Wolfville, Nova Scotia), Nov. 1, 1904.

    Adelaide, Feb. 3, 1891.

    Allahabad, Nov. 20, 1894.

    Bishop's College (Lennoxville, Canada), Oct. 22, 1907.

    Bombay, Nov. 4, 1890.

    Calcutta, May 21, 1889.

    Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 27, 1888.

    Dalhousie (Halifax, Nova Scotia), Oct. 22, 1903.

    King's College (Windsor, Nova Scotia), Oct. 22, 1903

    Laval University, Quebec, Nov. 21, 1905.

    McGill (Montreal), May 2, 1899.

    McMaster University, Toronto, Nov. 21, 1905.

    Madras, June 19, 1894.

    Malta, Feb. 3, 1903.

    Manitoba, Feb. 14, 1905.

    Melbourne, Oct. 30, 1894.

    Mt. Allison College (Sackville, New Brunswick), Mar. 15, 1904.

    New Brunswick, Jan. 29, 1901.

New Zealand, Nov. 13, 1894.
Ottawa, Oct. 22, 1907.
Punjab, Oct. 29, 1889.
Queen's College (Kingston, Ontario), March 15, 1905 .
St. Joseph's College, New Brunswick, May 17, 1906.
Saskatchewan, June 14, 1910.
Sydney, Nov. 27, 1888.
Tasmania, June 13, 1899.
Toronto, Nov. 26, 1895.

(*ii*) Decrees.

ALLAHABAD, UNIVERSITY OF
In force after December 31, 1915.

That any member of the University of Allahabad who shall have passed the examination of that University for the Degree of Master of Arts, and shall have been placed in the First or the Second Class at the Final Examination, shall be deemed to have taken Honours as required by the provisions of Statt. Tit. II, Sec. VIII, cl. 5.

BOMBAY, UNIVERSITY OF

That any member of the University of Bombay who shall have passed the examination at that University for the Degree of Master of Arts, and shall have been placed in the First or the Second Class in that examination, shall be deemed to have taken Honours as required by the provisions of Statt. Tit. II, Sec. VIII, cl. 5.

(7) *October* 22, 1903.

CALCUTTA, UNIVERSITY OF

That any member of the University of Calcutta who shall have passed the examination at that University for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and shall have been placed in the First Division in two or more subjects of that examination, shall be deemed to have taken Honours as required by the provisions of Statt. Tit. II, Sec. VIII cl. 5.

(5) *October* 22, 1903.

MADRAS, UNIVERSITY OF

That any member of the University of Madras who shall have passed the examination at that University for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and shall have been placed in the First Class in two or more of the Divisions of that examination, shall be deemed to have taken Honours as required by the provisions of Statt. Tit. II, Sec. VIII, cl. 5.

(6) *December* 16, 1902.

PUNJAB, UNIVERSITY OF

That any member of the University of the Punjab who shall have passed the examination at the University for the Degree of Master of Arts, and shall have been placed in the First or the Second Class in that examination, shall be deemed to have taken Honours as required by the provisions of Statt. Tit. II, Sec. VIII, cl. 5.

(6) *October* 22, 1903.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

No. K. 8342.

Registry of the University
Cambridge :
26th November, 1923.

DEAR SIR,

I BEG leave to enclose a copy of a Report of the Council of the Senate on Affiliated Students, which has now been approved by the Senate. You will see that our present Regulations are rescinded as from 1st January, 1925.

Yours faithfully,

J. N. KEYNES,
Registrar.

THE REGISTRAR,
University of Allahabad.

Amended Report of the Council of the Senate on Affiliated Students.

5th November, 1923.

The COUNCIL OF THE SENATE beg leave to report to the Senate as follows :—

Having considered the discussion in the Senate House on October 16, they have modified their proposal as to Regulation 1 of the General Regulations for Affiliated institutions.

They now recommend —

I. That the General Regulations for Affiliated Students (*Ordinances,* pages 287—9), the Regulations for the admission to the privileges of Affiliation of Students who are not members of Affiliated Institutions (page 289), and the Regulations as to Colleges and Universities affiliated (pages 289 ff.) be rescinded as from 1st January, 1925.

II. That the following Regulations be substituted :—

(Corrected up to 31st October, 1925).

(1) Graduates of Universities, which have on the recommendation of the Council of the Senate been approved for the purpose by Grace of the Senate, shall be entitled to admission to the privileges of affiliation, provided that they submit certificates showing that they have attended classes in such a University for a period of not less than three years, and that they produce

either (*a*) evidence of graduation with First Class Honours, *or* a record which, in the opinion of the Council of the Senate, is equivalent to First Class Honours* ;

or (*b*) evidence of graduation with Second Class Honours (or a record which, in the opinion of the Council of the

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* In the case of approved Universities in the United States of America, the Council of the Senate will in general accept, as such a record, evidence that a student can be regarded as having graduated in the first sixth of his class (that is, all the students of his year), and also that he showed exceptional ability in some subject.

Senate, is equivalent to Second Class Honours*), provided that they have passed, in one or more of the Examinations by which they have qualified for their degree, either in English, two other languages, one of which is either Latin or Greek, and Mathematics; or, if a student is a native of Asia or Africa and not of European descent, in English; in one of the following languages, Arabic, Persian with Arabic, Chinese, Sanskrit or Pali and in Mathematics. A pass in the corresponding Part of the Previous Examination in any of these subjects will be accepted in lieu of the subject in the Examinations by which students have qualified for their degree, provided that the necessary part of the Previous Examination has been passed before the student matriculates.

2. A student admitted to the privileges of Affiliation shall be entitled to any or all of the following privileges :—

(a) to be exempted from the Previous Examination;

(b) to reckon the first term kept by residence as the second, third, or fourth term of his residence, for the purposes of all provisions respecting the standing of candidates for Tripos Examinations or for Degree Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, or Music, and respecting the standing of candidates for Degrees, other than the Ordinary B.A. Degree or Degrees conferred under the Regulations for Research Students;

(c) On producing evidence that he has passed such examinations as may be approved by a Special Board connected with a Tripos, to be allowed to proceed to a Part or Section of that Tripos under the same conditions as though he had passed another Part or Section of a Tripos; and, if

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* In the case of approved Universities in the United States of America, the Council of the Senate will in general accept as such record, evidence that a student can be regarded as having graduated in the first half of his class (that is, all the students of his year).

he shall obtain honours therein, to be admitted Bachelor designate in Arts on the completion of residence for the requisite number of terms, provided that—

(*i*) if the examination or examinations as to which evidence is produced are in a subject or subjects other than that which the Tripos is concerned, the consent of the General Board of Studies shall be obtained in each case;

(*ii*) if a student is allowed under this regulation to proceed to a Part or Section of a Tripos in respect of which the regulations make different provisions according to the Part or Section of a Tripos which a student has already passed, the Special Board shall determine which of such provisions shall apply;

(*iii*) application for admission to this privilege is made to the Registrary before the end of the student's first term of residence;

(*iv*) if this examination is taken before the last of the terms which the candidate is required to keep in order to qualify for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the candidate shall produce a certificate of "diligent study" for the residue of such terms.

3. (*a*) If a student admitted to the privileges of affilia-tion wishes to reckon for any purpose the first term kept by residence as the second, third, or fourth term of his residence, in accordance with the foregoing Regulation 2 (*b*), application should be made to the Registrary for the registration of such allowance.

(*b*) If a student admitted to the privileges of affiliation has, in accordance with the foregoing Regulation 2 (*b*), reckoned for any purpose the first term kept by residence as the second, third, or fourth term of his residence, as the case may be, he shall be required so to reckon his first term for all purposes.

4. In the case of any student claiming to be admitted to the privileges of Affiliation, a certificate of having fulfilled the prescribed conditions signed by the Registrar

or other competent authority of the student's University, shall be presented for registration to the Registrary in the student's first term of residence, and a fee of £2 shall be paid at the same time to the Registrary for the University Chest.

5. Any certificate of having fulfilled the prescribed conditions may be accepted for registration at a time later than that above specified, provided that in every such case an additional fee of £1 shall be paid to the Registrary for the University Chest.

6. Students claiming to be admitted to the privilege of Affiliation shall be required (*a*) to have fulfilled all the prescribed conditions before matriculation, (*b*) to matriculate and to pay the usual fee of £5, and (*c*) to pay the capitation tax in respect of each term allowed under Regulation 2(*b*).

LIST OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES APPROVED WITH
REFERENCE TO REGULATION 1 ABOVE.

*   *   *   *   *

University of Allahabad.

University of Bombay.

University of Calcutta.

University of Madras.

Punjab University.

University of Dacca.

*   *   *   *   *

No. H. 19,035.

The Registry of the University,
Cambridge :
4th November, 1926.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the University of Allahabad has been approved by the Senate of this Uni-

versity with reference to the paragraph * entitled "Certificates, granted by Indian Universities" on page 305 of the *Students' Handbook to the University and Colleges of Cambridge, 1926-27.* Henceforward therefore exemption from the Previous Examination of this University may be granted under certain conditions, to such students of your University as are not entitled to all the privileges of affiliation.

<div align="center">Yours sincerely,</div>

<div align="center">E. HARRISON,</div>

<div align="right">*Registrar,*</div>

THE REGISTRAR,

University of Allahabad

<div align="center">* *Certificates granted by Indian Universities.*</div>

Candidates who have obtained a First Class in the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science, or a First or Second Class in the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science, in any *Indian University* approved for the purpose by the Council of the Senate, are granted exemption from the whole of the Previous Examination, provided that in some examination leading up to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in that University, they have passed in Arabic, Persian, Persian with Arabic, Sanskrit, or Pali, in Mathematics or Science, and in English.

<div align="center">AFFILIATION OF LOCAL LECTURES CENTRE.</div>

1. That the Board of Extra-mural Studies shall present to the Senate for approval by Grace a Report on each application for the affiliation of a Centre.

2. Students at an Affiliated Centre shall be entitled to be admitted to the privileges of Affiliation provided that they shall be required,

(a) to have passed or obtained exemption from the Previous Examination of the University.

(*b*) to have attended a series of courses of lectures and classes for six terms, extending over such period of years as may be approved by the Board, in one of the two following groups ;

A. Natural, Physical, and Mathematical Science.

B. History, Political Economy, Mental Science, Literature, Art ;

(*c*) to have attended in each of two terms a course of lectures in the other of the groups A, B ;

(*d*) to have satisfied the examiners in the examination held after each course of lectures.

3. The selection and sequence of the subjects of the courses of lectures shall in each case have been approved by the Board before delivery of the lectures.

4. The lecturer and examiners shall in all cases have been appointed by Grace of the Senate on the nomination of the Board of Extra-mural Studies.

5. Those who have done all that is required to enable them to claim the full privileges of affiliation shall be recognised as "Students affiliated to the University of Cambridge."

6. Those who have before the affiliation of the Centre by the Senate obtained Certificates of having satisfied the examiners in the examination held after a course of lectures may use such Certificates towards satisfying the requirement 2(*c*) but not towards satisfying the requirement 2(*b*).

7. Those who have satisfied the conditions stated in 2 (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and have passed a final examination conducted by the Board on the subject-matter of the series of courses mentioned in 2 (*b*), shall be entitled to receive a Certificate from the University indicating that they have completed a systematic course of study and examinations approved by the University.

1. That adult students attending a course of education conducted by the Committee at Hull in concert with the Board of Extra-mural Studies be admitted to the privileges of students of an affiliated College; and that each such student on fulfilling the conditions laid down in the Report of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate, dated May 5, 1887, confirmed by Grace of the Senate on May 26, 1887, as amended on October, 27, 1887, shall be entitled to be excused all the parts of the Previous Examination; and shall further be entitled, for the purpose of any provision respecting the standing of members of the University, to reckon the first term kept by residence as the fourth term of his residence, and to proceed in due course to the B.A. degree, provided he obtains a degree by one of the Tripos Examinations.

2. That the Board of Extra-mural Studies report from time to time to the Senate on the course of education conducted at the Hull Lectures Centre.

3. The same for Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

4. The same for Derby.

5. The same for Sunderland.

6. The same for Scarborough.

7. The same for the Three Towns, Plymouth, Stonehouse and Devonport.

8. The same for Exeter.

9. The same for Norwich.

10. The same for Colchester, Leicester, Northampton, Portsmouth and Southport.

Letter No. E. S.-236/16/2, dated November 15, 1928, from the High Commissioner for India, London, to the Registrar, Allahabad University.

1 am directed to enclose two copies of the new Affiliation Regulations of the University of Cambridge and to draw special attention to the words "a student who has been a member of an Associated Institution for not less than three years."

A student who desires to apply for the privileges of affiliation at the University of Cambridge would, therefore, have to include with his application, in addition to his degree certificate, a formal certificate signed by the Registrar or other authority of your University, to the effect that he has been a member of the University for not less than three years.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

AFFILIATED STUDENTS.*

Regulations (as amended to 29th May, 1928).

1. A student who has been a member of an Associated Institution* for not less than three years, and who, before matriculation at the University of Cambridge, has graduated, or done all that is necessary for graduation, at that Associated Institution, shall be entitled to be approved as an Affiliated Student either on or after matriculation.

Application for such approval, with credentials signed by the Registrar or other competent authority of the Associated Institution, may be presented to the Registrary at any time after the student has been accepted for admission by a College, and a fee of £2 shall be due from the student to the Chest as soon as his credentials have been accepted by the Council of the Senate.

2. An Affiliated Student shall have the following privileges :—

(i) exemption from the Previous Examination ;

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* The following Indian Universities have been approved as Associated Institutions :—

University of Allahabad.	University of Dacca
University of Bombay.	University of Lucknow.
University of Calcutta.	University of Madras.

Punjab University.
Patna University.
University of Rangoon.

(ii) the right to claim (by application through his Tutor to the Registrary) that his first term kept by residence shall be reckoned as his second, or third, or fourth term of residence for the purposes of the regulations for Triposes, degree examinations in Music, and degrees other than the Ordinary B.A. Degree or the Degrees of M.Sc., M.Litt. and Ph.D. provided that a term so reckoned for any purpose shall be so reckoned for all purposes.

An Affiliated Student who has elected to reckon his first term kept by residence as his third or fourth term of residence shall have the following privileges :—

(iii) If there is a Qualifying Examination connected with a Tripos, the right to take Part I of that Tripos without having passed the Qualifying Examination ;

(iv) the right to proceed to Part II of any Tripos, of which Part I may be taken as early as the term next after the first term kept by residence, under the same conditions as if he had obtained honours in Part I of that Tripos ;

(v) any other privilege which may be given to affiliated Students in the regulations for the several Triposes and for the Degree of LL.B.

3. In any particular case the Council of the Senate may propose a Grace conferring all or any of the privileges of Affiliation on a member or former member of an Associated Institution, or of some other institution for the education of adults, who does not fulfil the requirements of Regulation 1.

4. An Affiliated Student shall pay Capitation Tax for any term claimed.

5. An Affiliated Student approved before the date of the adoption of these regulations shall still be entitled to any privilege to which he was entitled under the regulations in force until that date.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

No. 38048. 299, Oxford Street, London, W.

1st December, 1914.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE to inform you that the application of your University for the recognition of its degrees of M.B. and B.S., together with the communications transmitted on the 10th of September and the 29th of October, were considered by the Executive Committee of this Council at its meeting on the 23rd ultimo, when the following resolution was adopted :—

> *Resolved* :—"That the application of the University of Allahabad be acceded to, and that Registrar be authorised to place upon the *Colonial List* of the *Medical Register* any person who holds the degrees of M.B., B.S. of the University of Allahabad, provided that he satisfies the Registrar of the General Medical Council regarding the other particulars set forth in Part II of the *Medical Act*, 1886."

I have accordingly added the degrees in question to the list of recognised degrees which entitle to registration in the Colonial List of the Medical Register of the United Kingdom.

You will notice the proviso that an applicant must satisfy me regarding the other particulars set forth in Part II of the Medical Act of 1886. One of these conditions is the production of evidence that the applicant is entitled by law to practise Medicine in the Country or Provinces in which he obtained his qualification. There is a Medical Ordinance in operation in Bombay and another in Madras, and I understand that an Ordinance is in contemplation in Bengal. I shall be glad if you would inform me which Presidency has jurisdiction over the United Provinces.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. COCKINGTON,

Acting Registrar.

To

THE REGISTRAR,

University of Allahabad.

44, HALLAM STREET,
PORTLAND PLACE,
LONDON, W. I.

25th January, 1921.

DEAR SIR,

I DESIRE to draw your attention to the fact that on and after the 1st of January, 1923, all those who desire to be registered as medical or dental students will have to produce evidence that they have attained the age of 17 years, and the minimum standard of general education required will be that of University Matriculation or entrance examination.

Before registration as a Medical student every applicant will be required to have passed, in addition to the examination in General Education, an Examination in Elementary Physics and Elementary Chemistry conducted or recognised by one of the Licensing Bodies.

A student who has diligently attended an approved course of instruction in Elementary Biology at a Secondary School or other teaching institution recognised by a Licensing Body may be admitted to the Professional Examination in Elementary Biology immediately after his registration as a student.

Yours faithfully,

NORMAN C. KING,

Registrar

R.C.P. (LONDON) AND R.C.S. (ENGLAND).

Copy of a letter, dated the 10th of November, 1916, from the Secretary, Conjoint Examining Board, Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, London, to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Allahabad.

I have to inform you that the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England have added Allahabad University to the list of Universities recognised by the Conjoint Board of those Colleges. This recognition implies that candidates holding the degrees of M.B., B.S. will be admissible to the Final Examination of this Board under the conditions of para. 4, section 3, of the Regulations on producing the following documents:—

1. Certificate of Matriculation.
2. Certificate showing five complete years of professional study.
3. Degrees of M.B., B.S.
4. Certificate of age.

Further, the recognition implies that all medical work attended in King George's Medical College, Lucknow, will be recognised as far as it goes towards the curriculum required by this Board in the case of students who have not completed the whole curriculum.

THE SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES ENTRANCE BOARD

Exemptions by the Entrance Board.

* * * * *

In virtue of the powers conferred on them by the aforesaid Arts Ordinances, the Entrance Board has agreed to accept the following Examinations as exempting from the Preliminary Examination in Arts, Science and Medicine, either wholly or in part:—

I to IX

* * * * *

X.—The British Empire Overseas.

* * * * *

India.

, Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science in a recognised Indian University will be exempted from the Preliminary Examination in Arts, Science or Medicine, respectively, subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) Candidates whose native language is other than English will in all cases be required to pass the Special Examination in English in accordance with the provisions undernoted.*

The written examination in English will consist of one paper of three hours.

In March and September 1922 candidates must select one of the following Novels :—

> Scott—Anne of Geierstein,
> Dickens—Tale of Two Cities,

One of the following poems—
> Longfellow—Hiawtha.
> Arnold—Sohrab and Rustum,

and one of the following Short Books—
> Stevenson—Travels with a Donkey.
> Hudson—The Naturalist in La Plata.

(*b*) Candidates for degrees in Engineering shall produce evidence of a knowledge of Mathematics equivalent to that required in Higher Mathematics in the Preliminary Examination.

The Entrance Board will accept as evidence of a sufficient knowledge of Mathematics a satisfactory pass in the Intermediate Examination of any of the Indian Universities. A note of the marks obtained in that examination by the applicant, certified by the Registrar of the University, must be communicated to the Secretary of the Board.

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* *N.B.*—Candidates whose native language is other than English will be required to pass an examination in English designed to test their ability to understand and use the language sufficiently for the purpose of study at a Scottish University.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

MOORGATE PLACE.

London, 6th June, 1924.

E. C. 2.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform that the Council of this institute have decided that the University of Allahabad be considered an approved University, the Graduates of which are entitled to apply for exemption from our Preliminary Examination on payment of the prescribed fee of one guinea.

Yours faithfully,

SECRETARY.

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

TEACHING STAFF.

A.—Teaching University.

English Department.

1.	Vacant ..	Professor.
2.	Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A., .. (Officiating as Professor).	Reader.
3.	Pt. Shiva Adhar Pande, M.A., LL.B.	Do.
4.	S. C. Deb, Esq., M.A. ..	Do.
5.	Damri Ojha, Esq., M.A., LL.B.	Lecturer.
6.	K. M. Sircar, Esq., M.A., M.Sc.	Do.
7.	Lila Dhar Gupta, Esq., M.A...	Do.
8.	Shri Narain Misra, Esq., M.A., LL.B.	Do.
9.	P. E. Dastoor, Esq , M.A. ..	Do.
10.	Kewal Krishna Mehrotra, Esq., M.A. (on leave.)	Do.
11.	E. V. Bobb, Esq., M.A. ..	Do.
12.	Vacant (Temp.)	Do.
13.	Beni Simlai, Esq., M A. .. (Officiating as Lecturer).	Junior Lecturer.
14.	Vacant (Temp.)	Do.
15.	Miss Vasanti Bhandarkar, M.A.	Lady Lecturer.
16.	Bhagwat Dayal, Esq., B.Sc. ..	Part-time Teacher.

Special Classes for French and German.

1.	Vacant ..	Part-time Teacher in French.
2.	Vacant ..	Part-time Teacher in German.

Philosophy Department.

1.	R. D. Ranade, Esq., M.A. ..	Professor.
2.	Anukul Chandra Mukerji, Esq., M.A.	Reader.

3. N. C. Mukerji, Esq., M.A.   ..   Lecturer.
4. Ram Nath Kaul, Esq., M.A.   Do.
5. Miss Asha Latika Haldar, M.A. Lady Lecturer.

History Department.

1. Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan,   Professor.
   M.A., Litt.D., M.L.C.
2. Dr. Ram Prasad Tripathi, M.A.,   Reader.
   D.Sc., (Lond.)
3. Dr. Ishwari Prasad, M.A.,   Do.
   LL.B., D.Litt.
4. Parmanand, Esq., M.A.   ..   Lecturer.
5. Benarsi Prasad Saxena, Esq.,   Do.
   M.A., (on leave.)
6. Gurty Venkatrao, Esq., M.A.   Do.
   LL.B., (Offg.).
7. Bisheshwar Prasad, Esq., M.A.   Do.
8. Miss Shrikuar Seth, M.A.   ..   Lady Lecturer.

Department of Political Science.

1. Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D.   Professor.
   D.Sc., (Lond.)
2. Ilyas Ahmad, Esq., M.A.   ..   Lecturer.
3. Gauri Shankar Chatterji, Esq.,   Junior Lecturer.
   M.A.
4. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil.   Part-time Teacher.

Arabic and Persian Department.

1. Dr. A. Siddiqi, M.A., Ph.D ,   Professor.
2. Syed Muhammad Ali Nami,   Reader.
   Esq., M.A.
3. Syed Ishaq Ali, Esq., C.T.,   Lecturer.
   M.F.
4. Dr. M. G. Zubaid Ahmad,   Do.
   M.A , Ph.D. (London).
5. Mohd. Naimur Rahman,   Do.
   Esq., M.A.

| 6. | Vacant | .. | Junior Lecturer. |
| 7. | Vacant | .. | Lady Lecturer. |

Sanskrit Department.

1.	Dr. P. K. Acharya, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.	Professor.
2.	Babu Ram Saksena, Esq., M.A.	Lecturer.
3.	Pt. Umesh Misra, M.A. ..	Do.
4.	Pt. Kshetres Chandra Chatto-padhyaya, M.A.	Do.
5.	Shastri Raghuvara Mithulal, M.A., M.O.L, Sahityopadh-yaya, Sahitya-Shastri, Kayva-Tirth, Vedanta-Tir-tha, Sahityacharya.	Junior Lecturer.
6.	Miss Mathura Narain Her-lekar, M.A.	Lady Lecturer.

Urdu Department.

1.	Syed M. Zamin Ali, Esq., M.A.	Lecturer in Urdu.
2.	Muhammad Hafiz Syed, Esq., M.A., L.T.	Do.
3.	Syed Aejaz Husain, Esq , M.A.	Junior Lecturer.

Hindi Department.

1.	Dhirendra Varma, Esq., M.A...	Lecturer in Hindi.
2.	Pt. Devi Prasad Shukla, B.A.	Do.
3.	Ram Kumar Varma, Esq., M.A.	Junior Lecturer.
4.	Miss Chandravati Tripathi, M.A.	Temporary Lady Lecturer.

Physics Department.

1.	Dr. Megh Nad Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S.	Professor.
2.	Saligram Bhargava, Esq., M Sc.	Reader.
3.	Dr. R. N. Ghosh, D.Sc. ..	Lecturer.
4.	G. B. Deodhar, Esq., M.Sc., (on leave.)	Do.
5.	Dr. K. Majumdar, D.Sc. ..	Do.
6.	B. C. Das, Esq., M.Sc. ..	Demonstrator.
7.	G. R. Toshniwal, Esq., M.Sc. .. (Offg. as Lecturer.)	Do.
8.	Daulat Singh Kothari, Esq., M.Sc. (on leave).	Do.
9.	B. N. Srivastava, Esq., M.Sc. ..	Do.
10.	Yudhishthir Bhargava, Esq., M.Sc. (Offg.)	Do.
11.	D. S. Jog, Esq., M.Sc. (Offg.) ..	Do.

Chemistry Department.

1. Dr. N. R. Dhar, D.Sc.,   ..   Professor.
2. Rai Sahib S. C. Deb, M.A.   ..   Reader.
3. K. P. Chatterji, Esq., M.Sc.   ..   Do.
4. Dr. S. B. Dutt, D.Sc. (London)   Do.
5. Dr. Iqbal Kishen Taimni,   Lecturer in Analy-
     M.Sc., Ph.D.   tical Chemistry.
6. Mathura Prasad, Esq., M.Sc. .. Demonstrator.
7. C. C. Palit, Esq., M.Sc.   ..   Do.
8. Moolraj Mehrotra, Esq., M.Sc.   Do.
9. Dr. K. C. Sen, M.Sc., D.Sc. (on ..   Do.
     leave)
10. Dr. Satyeshwar Ghosh, M.Sc., D.Sc.   Do.
11. Jamuna Dutt Tiwari, Esq., M.Sc.   Do.
12. A. K. Bhattacharya, Esq., M.Sc.   Do.
     (Offg).

Mathematics Department.

1. A. C. Banerji, Esq., M.A.   Professor.
     (Cantab.), M.Sc.
2. Dr. Gorakh Prasad, D.Sc. (Edin.),   Reader.
     M.Sc. (Ben.).
3. Dr. Piare Lal Srivastava, M.A.,   Do.
     Ph.D.
4. Badri Nath Prasad, Esq., M.Sc.   Lecturer.
     (on leave).
5. Pt. Sri Govind Tiwari, M.A.   ..   Do.
6. Piare Mohan, Esq., M.Sc.   ..   Do.
7. Rabindra Nath Chaudhri, Esq.,   Junior Lecturer.
     B.A. (Cantab). (Offg as
     Lecturer).

Botany Department.

1. Dr. J. H. Mitter, M.Sc., Ph.D. ..   Professor.
2. S. Ranjan, Esq., M.Sc. (Cantab.) ..   Reader.
3. Ram Kumar Saksena, Esq.,   ..   Lecturer.
     M.Sc.
4. Girja Dayal Srivastava, Esq.,   ..   Do.
     M.Sc.
5. Pt. Shambhu Prasad Naithani,..   Demonstrator.
     M.Sc.
6. Ram Narain Tandon, Esq., M.Sc.   Do.
7. Dr. W. Dudgeon, Ph.D.   ..   Part-time Teacher

Zoology Department.

1. Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Professor.
   Ph.D.. D.Sc.
2. Dr. Haru Ram Mehra, Ph.D. Reader.
   (Cantab.).
3. Ram Saran Das, Esq., M.Sc. .. Lecturer
4. S. C. Verma, Esq., M.Sc. .. Do.
5. S. K. Datta, Esq., M.Sc. .. Do.
6. Nehal-ud-din, Esq., M.Sc. .. Demonstrator.
7. Mahabir Prasad Agarwal, Do.
   Esq., M.Sc.

Law Department.

1. Vacant .. .. Professor.
2. S. C. Chaudhri, Esq., M.A., Reader.
   LL.B., (Offg. as Professor).
3. Dr. M. U. S. Jung, M.A., LL.D., Do.
   Bar.-at-Law.
4. B. K. Mukerji, Esq., M.A., Part-time Teacher.
   LL.B.

Economics Department.

1. C. D. Thompson, Esq., M.A. .. Professor.
   (on leave).
2. S. K. Rudra, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.). Reader.
   (Offg. as Professor).
3. G. D. Karwal, Esq., M.A. (Offg. Lecturer.
   as Reader).
4. B. G. Bhatnagar, Esq., M.A. Do.
5. Dr. L. C. Jain, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. Do.
6. Daya Shankar Dubey, Esq., Do.
   M.A., LL.B.
7. J. K. Mehta, Esq., M.A. .. Do.
8. Saraswati Prasad, Esq., M.A. Do.
   (Temp.).
9. Miss M. Uthup, M.A. .. Lady Lecturer.

Commerce Department.

1. Mohit Kumar Ghosh, Esq., Reader.
   M.A., B. Com. (Lond.) (on
   leave).
2. R. C. Chowdhury, Esq., M.Sc. Lecturer.
   (Offg. as Reader).
3. Ram Nath Dubey, Esq., M.A., Do.
   B. Com.
4. Vacant .. .. Do.

TEACHING STAFF.

B.—Colleges of the University.

EWING CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

In October, 1846, the British East India Company made over its College work at Allahabad to the American Presbyterian Mission. When the Civil Station was removed from the Jumna in 1853, the Mission purchased the Court building for educational work and started a Collegiate School. After a few years College classes were given up and the institution was known as the Jumna Mission School or the A. P. Mission High School.

In 1900 the American Presbyterian Mission decided to re-open the College at Allahabad, and the First Class was formed in 1902. In order to keep School and College separate, the old Court building was torn down and a better home for the School was put up at the western end of the Jumna compound, leaving the eastern end free for the College. This now has the following buildings :—A main College building with a Laboratory for Biology, a Library (with more than ten thousand volumes), administrative offices, eleven lecture rooms and an Assembly Hall to seat 1,000 ; a Laboratory for Physics and one for Chemistry ; an Infirmary ; ten residences for members of the Staff ; and five Hostels, providing accommodation for approximately 200. Four of the Hostels are arranged with suites of rooms for one or more unmarried Professors.

In 1923, as a result of the reconstruction of the University of Allahabad, the College gave up its B.A. and M.A. classes to the University and was resolved into two institutions : an Intermediate College, which took over classes IX and X from the High School, and an Internal or University College which provides Hostels (Rhea Hostel at the Jumna and Holland Hall near the University) and tutorial instruction for University students.

LIST OF TEACHERS ENGAGED IN GIVING TUTORIAL
INSTRUCTION IN THE INTERNAL COLLEGE, 1928-29.

Prof. of English and Philosophy		Mr. Bene Simlai, M.A. (Luck.).
Do.	English ...	Mr. H. K. Das Gupta, M.A.
Do	Philosophy	Mr. N. C. Mukerji, M.A. (Cal.).
Do.	do.	Mr. H. T. Bose, M.A. (Cal.).
Do.	do.	Dr. L. K. Shah, M.A. (Butler.), B.D., Ph. D. (Chicago.).
Do.	Economics	Mr. C. D. Thompson, M.A. (Columbia).
Do.	do.	Mr. Saraswati Prasad, M.A. (All.).
Do.	History and Politics ...	Mr. F. R. Collins, M.A. (Wooster.).
Do.	do.	Mr. K. C. Sinha, M.A., L.T. (All.).
Do.	do.	Mr. K. W. S. Jardine, M.A. (Oxen.).
Do.	Persian	Mr. S. M. Zamin Ali, M.A. (All.).
Do.	do.	Mr. A. U. Hakk, M.A. (All.).
Do.	Sanskrit	Mr. R. K. Shukla, M.A. (All.).
Do.	Mathematics	Mr. N. B. Mitra, M.A. (Cal.).
Do.	do.	Mr. S. Bose, M Sc. (All.)
Do.	Chemistry	Mr. B. B. Malvea, M.A., M.Sc. (All)
Do.	Physics	Mr. R. K. Sharma, M Sc. (Benares).
Do.	Botany	Dr. Winfield Dudgeon, Ph.D. (Chicago).

KAYASTHA PATHSHALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

The Kayastha Pathshala was founded in 1873 by the late Munshi Kali Prasad of the Lucknow Bar. In 1878 it was raised to the Middle English standard and in 1883 to the Entrance standard of the Calcutta University. In 1895 it was affiliated up to the Intermediate standard of the Allahabad University, and in 1914, provisionally up to the B.A. In April, 1919, the College was permanently affiliated up to the B.A. standard. On the reorganisation of the Allahabad University, the Kayastha Pathshala was recognised as a College of the University in accordance

with section 2(*a*) of the Allahabad University Act of 1921.

The Institution was registered on August 2, 1893, under Act XXI of 1860. The chief controlling authority is the General Body of Trustees who elect a President every five years for the management of the institution.

The income of the College is derived partly from endowments, partly from fees and from Government grants.

The most important endowment is that of Mrs. Radhika Sinha, wife of Mr. S. Sinha, Bar.-at-Law, Patna, who gave Rs. 50,000 for the establishment of fellowships to be named Rai Kanhaiya Lal-Sewa Ram fellowships.

The College is built on a plot of land opposite the Senate House of the University, acquired on lease from Government in 1924. The foundation-stone of the new building was laid on 2nd June, 1924, and the College was opened formally by His Excellency Sir William Marris, Governor, United Provinces, on December 7, 1925. The College has accommodation for the residence of nearly 80 students and it offers tutorial and other supplementary instruction in the following subjects :—

English, Mathematics, History, Economics, Philosophy, Politics, Persian, Sanskrit, and Hindi.

<p align="center">STAFF (1928-29).</p>

Principal and Tutor of Politics and History.	Dr. Tara Chand, M.A. (All.)· D.Phil. (Oxon).
Tutor of English and House Tutor.	Mr. Bhagwat Dayal, B.Sc., (All.).
Tutor of Philosophy ..	Mr. A. C. Mukerji, M.A. (All.).
Rai Kanhaiya Lal-Sewa Ram Fellow & Tutor of Economics.	Mr. Brij Gopal Bhatnagar, M.A. (All.).
Rai Kanhaiya Lal-Sewa Ram Fellow & Tutor of Mathematics.	Dr. P. L. Srivastava, M.A., Ph.D.
Tutor of History and Resident Tutor.	Mr. Jumna Prasad, M.A.

CROSTHWAITE GIRLS' COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

Recognized Tutors.

Sanskrit   ..   Miss   Sukhalata   Duara M.A., B.T. (Cal.).

C.—Hostels Maintained or Recognized by the University.

I. List of Hostels maintained by the University—

    1. Sir Sundar Lal Law Hostel (1916).*

    2. Muir Hostel (1913).

    3. New Hostel (1927).

II. List of recognized Hostels—

    1. MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House, Allahabad, (1907).

    2. Muslim Hostel, Allahabad.

    3. Sumer Chand Digambar Jain Boarding House, Allahabad (1915).

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* Recently divided into two separate hostels, *viz.*, the Sir Suudar Lal Hostel and the Sir Pramada Charan Banerji Hostel.

SIR SUNDAR LAL LAW HOSTEL.

The Sir Sundar Lal Law Hostel was built in the year 1916, partly by means of a grant from the Government and partly from savings from the income of the University School of Law. It was intended to be a residence for Law Students and was so used up to the year 1922, when a certain number of under-graduates were admitted on the reconstitution of the University. The first Warden of the Hostel was Mr. R. K. Sorabji, Bar.-at-Law, Assistant Professor in the University School of Law. On his retirement the Principal of the University School of Law (Dr. J. C. Weir, Professor of Law in the University) became Warden; and acted as such up to 13th June 1930. In August 1930 the Hostel was divided into two separate Hostels, one of them has been named the Sir Sundar Lal Hostel and the other the Sir Pramada Charan Banerji Hostel. The Warden of the former Hostel is Mr. Salig Ram Bhargava and that of the latter Dr. M. U. S. Jung. The Superintendent of both the Hostels for the present is Mr. N. C. Chatterji. A second Superintendent will soon be appointed. Each Hostel has rooms for 107 students. Both the Hostels are maintained by the University.

MUIR HOSTEL.
(OLD GOVERNMENT HOSTEL.)

For a long time, the old Government Hostel was located in a bungalow within the Muir College compound on the spot where the University tank is now situated. The old bungalow collapsed and the new building was erected on the present site in 1912. In 1923 the name of the Hostel was changed from Government Hostel to Muir Hostel. The management of the Hostel is vested in the Superintendent, subject to the control of the Warden. There is now accommodation for 84 students. The Superintendent is assisted in his duties by Prefects chosen from among the hostellers.

The students' organisations comprise a Debating Society, a Library Committee and various sports clubs. The Hostel is maintained by the University.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

WARDEN :—Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A.

SUPERINTENDENT :—Mr. D. Ojha, M.A., LL.B.

THE NEW HOSTEL.

In order to meet the pressing demand for more hostel accommodation, the University decided to construct the New Hostel. The Government contributed Rs. 2,00,000 towards the cost of the Building and the balance has been met by the University.

The commemoration stone was laid by His Excellency Sir William Marris, Chancellor of the University, on 12th November, 1927. It has accommodation for 158 students —mostly in single-seated rooms. Mr. A. C. Banerji is Warden and Mr. S. G. Tewari Superintendent. The Hostel is maintained by the University.

MACDONNELL HINDU BOARDING HOUSE.

In order to meet the most pressing want of the Muir and other University Colleges for a Boarding House for Hindu students as expressed in the Report of the Director of Public Instruction of the United Provinces in 1895-96 and subsequently in the reports of the Principal of the then Muir Central College an appeal was made in 1900 by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the late Raja Jai Kishen Das Bahadur, C.S.I, Pandit Bishambhar Nath, Raja Madho Lal, Rai Nihal Chand Bahadur, Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, Rai Ramcharan Das Bahadur, and Sir Sundar Lal for funds to establish a Hindu Boarding House at Allahabad. Accordingly funds were collected and the foundation-stone of the Boarding House was laid by the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Provinces, Sir Antony MacDonnell. The main building and the Balrampore Hall with kitchens

and outhouses were erected in a couple of years and the opening ceremony was performed by the successor of Sir Antony MacDonnell, another Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James Digges LaTouche. The demand for more accommodation was so persistent that two wings had to be constructed in 1917. The MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House therefore now offers accommodation for 216 students. The institution is in charge of a registered association called " the MacDonnell University Hindu Boarding House Society " and is managed by a governing body and an Executive Committee of which the Chairman is Rai Bahadur Pandit Baldeoram Dave and Secretaries Munshi Iswar Saran, and Pandit A. P. Dube, B.C.L., Bar.-at-law. H. H. the Maharaja of Benares is the President of the Society and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya i the Vice-President. The late Pandit Daya Narain Bajp·i was the Superintendent of the Institution since it was established up to 1918. He was succeeded by Pandit Devi Prasad Shukla who is the present warden of the institution. Amongst the previous Secretaries may be mentioned such distinguished persons as Sir Sundarlal and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. The building has cost more than three lakhs of rupees. It is a very popular institution and during the last 30 years of its useful existence it has given accommodation to thousands of students who are now to be found in almost all the provinces of the country, occupying eminent positions.

MOHAMMEDAN BOARDING HOUSE, ALLAHABAD.

The idea of founding a boarding house for the Mohammedan students of the Muir Central College originated from the late Moulvi Samiulla Khan Bahadur, C.M.G., through whose exertions a small Committee was formed with the object of collecting funds and sufficient amount was raised to enable the Committee to apply to Government for the grant of a plot of land within the Muir Central College compound. The foundation was laid by His Honour Sir Auckland Colvin on the 11th of

March, 1890. At first twenty rooms were built and by the year 1898 ten more rooms and a large hall were added. Thus the first quadrangle which provided accommodation for thirty boarders was completed.

The number of Mohammedan students in the Muir Central College rose and it was found necessary to build another quadrangle. In 1906 Sir James LaTouche made a grant of Rs. 15,000. With this grant and the amount already in hand a new and larger Dining Hall and ten more rooms with necessary bath rooms, latrines, etc., of modern sanitary design were built.

The "Board of Trustees of Mohammedan Boarding House" was formed, new rules and regulations were made which were sanctioned by the Government and registered in accordance with Act XXI of 1860. Since 1913 Moulvi Syed Mohammad Ali Nami has been the Superintendent and Mr. Azizuddin Ahmad is the present Assistant Superintendent.

Her Highness Begam Sahiba of Bhopal visited the Institution in 1910 and His Honour Sir James Meston made grants of money amounting to Rs. 55,249. Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal made a donation of Rs. 9,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 50 a month. Prince Hamidulla Khan made a donation of Rs. 5,000 for Boarding House Library. With the grant received from the U. P. Government and the donation from Bhopal State the total amount available was Rs. 65,600 out of which the rest of the building including the whole of the second quadrangle was built. It now provides accommodation for 100 students in addition to the quarters for Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and other servants.

In 1920 Sir Harcourt Butler made a grant of Rs. 11,000 for equipping the building with electric light and fans.

Nawab Mozammilulla Khan Saheb paid Rs. 400 being half of the sum required for equipping the boarding house with a hospital, the other half being paid by the Government.

The Boarding House provides for all the indoor and outdoor games. There is a spacious hall for literary and debating society and a common room for the library which subscribes for several newspapers and periodicals.

Out of the above-mentioned donation of Rs. 50 per mensem by the Begam Sahiba of Bhopal a Dean has been appointed to conduct daily prayers in the Boarding House Prayer Hall. Monitorial System on improved lines has been introduced by the Board of Trustees.

The following gentlemen are the present office bearers :—

> *President.*—Nawab Sir Mozammilulla Khan, O.B.E., C.I.E.
>
> *Vice-President.*—Nawab Sir Bulandjang Hamidulla Khan.
>
> *Vice-President and Warden.*—Mr. M. A. Aziz, M.A. (Cantab.),Advocate, High Court, Allahabad.
>
> *Secretary.*—Maulvi Mazhar Hussain.
>
> *Superintendent.*—Moulvi Syed Mohammad Ali Nami.
>
> *Assistant Superintendent.*—Mr. Azizuddin Ahmad.
>
> *Medical Officer.*—Dr. Ibrahim Husain.
>
> *Dean.*—Moulvi Abdul Haleem Ansari.

SUMERCHAND DIGAMBER JAINA HOSTEL.

The S. D. Jaina Hostel was founded in 1911 by Mrs. Sumerchand, a munificent Jaina lady of Allahabad, in memory of her husband. In 1913 the present building was purchased and in 1915 the Hostel was affiliated to the Allahabad University. On the re-organization of the University, the Jaina Hostel was recognised as a Hostel of the University in accordance with section 2(c) of the Allahabad University Act of 1921.

The Hostel Trust deed was executed in 1916 and the Institution registered on 3rd December, 1925, under Act XXI of 1860. The administration of the Hostel is in the hands of a Board of Management under the control of a Board of seven trustees. The expenses of the Hostel are met from the income of the endowment of property made by Mrs. Sumerchand.

The Hostel is a free institution, no fees for residence being charged. It is open to Jainas, as well as non-Jainas, preference being given to the former. It has a garden, an *Akhara*, a Library and a temple. Religious and moral training is its special feature.

The hostellers' chief organisation is the Jaina Brothers, Association which convenes literary meetings, manages indoor and outdoor games and also publishes a quarterly magazine.

A Physical training class has also been opened at the instance of Mr. Jai Krishna Chaube, City Scout Commissioner and the present " Physical Instructor and Scout master-in-Chief " of the Hostel.

STAFF.

Dr. L. C. Jain, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. (London).	Warden.
Mr. D. S. Kothari, M.Sc. ..	Sub-Warden.
Mr. B. D. Jain, B.A., C.T. ..	Religious Instructor.
Mr. Jai Krishna Chaube, City Scout Commissioner and Honorary Secretary, S. S. Boy Scouts Local Association, Allahabad District.	Physical Instructor and Scoutmaster-in-Chief.

X
QUESTION PAPERS.

B.A. AND B.Sc. EXAMINATIONS 1930.
ENGLISH.

ENGLISH (GENERAL).

FIRST PAPER.

(Essay.)

Time—Three hours.

Write an essay of about 700 words on *one* of the
following subjects:—

(1) The life of our day as a subject for poetry.

(2) " The object of science is the advancement of
human knowledge at any sacrifice of life."

(3) Popular fallacies.

(4) The reorganization of industries in India ; state
the alternatives and examine their value.

(5) " Film producing is an international industry
and so far as its effects are of international concern, it
should be subject to international control."

(6) State regulation of books and newspapers in the
interests of public morality.

SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. Explain clearly the central idea of the following
passage and write notes on the expressions in italics :—

The mind that can grapple with original research,
that can produce new thinking on old problems, must
be trained from the first to face alone unpleasant, boring
things. The real decisions of life whether they be the
decisions of a boy or girl, a scientist, a judge, a soldier,
a statesman, are made alone and with difficulty. A

spoon-fed generation is not fit to face solitary things, to gather material from every side, to co-ordinate it and announce a decision or a result. Whatever the faults of nineteenth-century education, it had not this fault. It was a century that produced great thinkers and the greatest scientists because the apparent harshness of the education, the curtness of the great text-books, necessarily made the student think and think hard for himself. Dr. Bond entirely approves of the method of modern times when it is really exercised—*of drawing things out of a scholar and not merely ramming knowledge into him.* The earnest student merits more sympathy than he had in many schools of earlier days, though those days were not lacking in great and sympathetic teachers who *discerned ability and genius and gave it play.* But these great teachers, and especially at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, did not spoon-feed their pupils. They realised that interference in intellectual processes was essential, the setting of the pupil on lines of thought that he could never have found for himself, but they did not attempt to make the road easy in the sense of removing or belittling the *obstacles that every one must remove for himself with infinite agony of mind and spirit.* There is no royal high road to the unknown. Each boy and girl, if it is to be a real road to a real goal, makes it for himself or herself, once the direction is given and the mind and spirit have been *orientated by the interference of the teacher.*

2. Write *short* essays on two of the following subjects:—

A.

(1) Science and Religion.
(2) The Character of Mr. Collins.
(3) The Choice of Books.
(4) The Contribution of Greece to Dramatic Literature.
(5) The Essentials of Poetry.

B.

(1) "The fairy-tales of Science."
(2) The Character of Eustacia.
(3) The Achievements of the Eighteenth Century.
(4) The Contribution of Buddhism to Indian Civilisation.
(5) Lessing's *Laocoon.*

B.A. EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH.

SPECIAL SECTION.

FIRST PAPER.

Time —Three hours.

1. Explain with reference to the context *any three* of the following :—

(*a*)　　He that a fool doth very wisely hit
　　　Doth very foolishly, although he smart,
　　　Not to seem senseless of the bob : if not,
　　　The wise man's folly is anatomised
　　　Even by the squandering glances of the fool.

(*b*) I'll graff it with you, and then I shall graff it with a medlar : then it will be the earliest fruit i' the country ; for you'll be rotten ere you be half ripe, and that's the right virtue of the medlar.

(*c*)　　　　My better parts
　　　Are all thrown down, and that which here
　　　　stands up
　　　Is but a quintain, a mere lifeless block.

(*d*) Ay, of a snail ; for though he comes slowly, he carries his house on his head ; a better jointure, I think, than you make a woman : besides he brings his destiny with him.

2. Explain and write notes on *any two* of the following :—

(*a*) If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well
　　It were done quickly : if the assassination
　　Could trammel up the consequence, and catch
　　With his surcease success ; that but this blow
　　Might be the be-all and the end-all here,
　　But here, upon this bank and shoal of time,
　　We'ld jump the life to come.

(*b*) We have scotched the snake, not kill'd it :
　　She'll close and be herself, whilst our　poor
　　　malice
　　Remains in danger of her former tooth.

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But let the frame of things disjoint, both the
 worlds suffer.
Ere we will eat our meal in fear and sleep
In the affliction of these terrible dreams
That shake us nightly.

(c) A good and virtuous nature may recoil
In an imperial charge.   But I shall crave your
 pardon ;
That which you are my thoughts cannot trans-
 pose :
Angels are bright still, though the brightest
 fell :
Though all things foul would wear the brows
 of grace,
Yet grace must still look so.

(d) Come, seeling night.
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day,
And with thy bloody and invisible hand
Cancel and tear to pieces that great bond
Which keeps me pale.

3. Analyse the character of Lady Macbeth and show
that she fulfils an important purpose at the beginning of
the play and fitly disappears, almost without notice,
towards the end.

Or,

Discuss the opinion that *Macbeth* is a tragedy of
the imagination.

4 Compare *As You Like It* as a comedy with *A Mid-
summer Night's Dream.*

Or,

Compare the tragic idea in *Macbeth* with that in
Hamlet or *Othello.*

5. Consider how far Shakespeare was influenced in
his work by stage-conditions.

Or,

Write a short note on Shakespeare's treatment of
fairies in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and of witches in
Macbeth.

6. What influences, internal and external, combined to make 1601 a turning point in Shakespeare's artistic career?

Or,

Explain and illustrate Shakespeare's method of handling historical material for purposes of his plays.

[*Question* 1 *and* 2 *are compulsory. Answer* **any three** *other questions.*]

1. Explain, noting all points of difficulty, *three* of the following :—

(a) Now at the last gasp of love's latest breath,
   When, his pulse failing, passion speechless lies,
   When faith is kneeling by his bed of death,¦
   And innocence is closing up his eyes,
   —Now if thou woulds't, when all have given him over
   From death to life thou might'st him yet recover !

(b) Nor second He, that rode sublime
   Upon the seraph-wings of Ecstasy,
   The secrets of the Abyss to spy ;
   He pass'd the flaming bounds of Place and Time :
   The living Throne, the sapphire-blaze,
   Where Angels tremble while they gaze,
   He saw ; but blasted with excess of light,
   Closed his eyes in endless night.

(c) Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
   When a new planet swims into his ken ;
   Or like stout Cortez, when with eagle eyes
   He stared at the Pacific—and all his men
   Look'd at each other with a wild surmise—
   Silent, upon a peak in Darien.

(d) Make me thy lyre, even as the forest is :
   What if my leaves are falling like its own !
   The tumult of thy mighty harmonies

Will take from both a deep, autumnal tone,
Sweet though in sadness. Be thou, Spirit fierce
My spirit !   Be thou me, impetuous one !

(*e*) I wish that somewhere in the ruin'd folds,
Among the fragments tumbled from the glens
Or the dry thickets, I could meet with her,
The Abominable, that uninvited came.
Into the fair Peleian banquet-hall,
And cast the golden fruit upon the board
And bred this change.

(*f*)   '   Life piled on life
Were all too little, and of one to me
Little remain : but every hour is saved
From that eternal silence, something more,
A bringer of new things ; and vile it were
For some three suns to store and hoard myself

2. Explain, with reference to the context, *two* of the
following :—

(*a*) Strange friend, past, present, and to be
Loved deeplier, darklier understood;
Behold, I dream a dream of good,
And mingle all the world with thee.

(*b*)   Let me go : take back thy gift :
Why should a man desire in any way
To vary from the kindly race of men,
Or pass beyond the goal of ordinance
Where all should pause, as is most meet for all ?

(*c*)   And oft, when in my heart was heard
Thy timely mandate, I deferr'd
The task, in smoother walks to stray ;
But thee I now would serve more strictly, if
I may.

(*d*) Thy soul was like a Star, and dwelt apart
Thou hadst a voice whose sound was like the sea
Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free ;
So didst thou travel on life's common way
In cheerful godliness.

(*e*)   We look before and after,
And pine for what is not :
Our sincerest laughter
With some pain is fraught
Our sweetest songs are those that tell of
saddest thought,

(f)   For thence—a paradox
                    Which comforts while it mocks,
              Shall life succeed in that it seems to fail :
                    What I aspired to be,
                    And was not, comforts me ;
              A brute I might have been, but would not
              sinki ' the scale.

3. What are the main characteristics of Tennyson's poetry ? Does he succeed in giving complete expression to the ideals of his time ?

4. Write a note on Shelley as a lyrist.

5. Compare the attitudes of Wordsworth, Shelley, and Tennyson to Nature.

6. Trace the development of the central idea in *two* of the following :—

    The Ode to the West Wind ; Ulysses ; Rabbi Ben Ezra ; The " Lucy " poems.

7. Illustrate the development of (1) the Ode, (2) the Sonnet in English poetry.

8. " Wordsworth has no assured poetic style of his own.   When he seeks to have a style he falls into ponderosity and pomposity.' *(Arnold.)*   Discuss.

THIRD PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

[*Answer questions* 1 *and* 2 *and* three *others ; only one to be selected from each of the Sections A, B, and C. All questions carry equal marks.*]

1. Explain *two* of the following, writing notes on all points of interest :—

    (a) A happy man or woman is a better thing to find than a five-pound note. He or she is a radiating focus of good will ; and their entrance into a room is as though another candle had been lighted.   We need not care whether they could prove the forty-seventh proposition ; they do a better thing than that, they practically demonstrate the great theorem of the Liveableness of Life.

(b) There is only one difference between a long life and a good dinner: that, in the dinner, the sweets come last.

(c) The dispassionate gravity, the noble forgetfullness of self, the tenderness of others, that are there expressed and were practised on so great a scale in the life of its writer, make this book a book quite by itself.

2. Explain, with reference to the context, *any three* of the following :—

(a) In a world which exist by the balance of Antagonisms, the respective merit of the Conservator and the Innovator must ever remain debatable. Great in the meanwhile, and undoubted for both sides, is the merit of him who, in a day of change, walks wisely, honestly.

(b) Prudence is the highest virtue he can inculcate ; and for that finer portion of our nature, that portion of it which belongs essentially to Literature strictly so called, where our highest feelings, our best joys and keenest sorrows, our Doubt, our Love, our Religion reside, he has no word to utter.

(c) An illiterate encounter with a porter's knot, or a bread basket, would have quickly put to flight all the theology I am master of, and have left me worse than indifferent to the five points.

(d) " You are like the German burghers " says he, " and the princes are the mozelle ; when our army came to a halt, they always sent a deputation to compliment the chief, and fired a salute with all their artillery from their walls. "

(e) " I may have been in Pekin ", says he, " or I may have been in Paraguay—who knows where ? I am now Captain Von Holtz, in the service of His Electoral Highness come to negotiate exchange of prisoners with His Highness of Savoy."

(f) But to be content with death may be better than to desire it ; a miserable life may make us wish for death, but a virtuous one to rest in it, which is the advantage of those resolved Christians, who looking on death not only as the sting, but the period and end of sin,

the horizon and isthmus between this life and a better, and the death of this world but as a nativity of another, do contentedly submit unto the common necessity.

A.

3. "Esmond has rightly taken its place, not only as its author's masterpiece, but as a book to be ranked with the greatest works of historical fiction produced in any age or in any country." Discuss.

4. Sketch the character of either (*a*) Harry Esmond, or (*b*) Beatrix.

B.

5. Write a note on the prose style of Stevenson

6. What estimate of Stevenson's character do you form by reading his Essays?

C.

7. Discuss Carlyle's estimate of Boswell.

8. Sketch the character of either (*a*) *The Man in black* or (*b*) *A Melancholy Man.*

9. Write a critical appreciation of either (*a*) Charles Lamb, or (*b*) Bacon as an Essayist.

SANSKRIT.

First Paper.

Time—Three hours.

1. Write a comprehensive note on Kālidāsa's style.

2. Translate into English *any three* of the following extracts:—

(*a*) पुरुषायुषजीविन्यो निरातङ्का निरीतय: ।

यन्मर्दाया: प्रजास्तस्य हेतुस्त्वद्द्वार्वचेषम् ॥

(*b*) प्रक्स्तुषारैर्गिरिनिर्झराणा-

मनोकहाकस्पत्पुष्पगन्धी ।

तमात्पक्षान्तमनात्पच्च-

माचारपूतं पवन: षिषेवे ॥

(*c*) निद्रावशेन भवताप्यनवेद्यमाना

पर्युत्सुकत्वमबला निशि खण्डितेव ।

लघमोर्विनोदयति येन दिगन्तशय्यो

सोऽपि त्वदाननरुचिं विजहाति चन्द्रः॥

(*d*) वृन्ताच्छ्लथं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानां

संसृज्यते सरसिजैररुणांशुभिन्नैः ।

स्वाभाविकं परगुणेन विभातवायुः

सौरभ्यमीप्सुरिव ते मुखमारुतस्य ॥

(*e*) ऐरावतास्फालनविश्लथं यः

सह्यद्र्यभङ्गदमभङ्गदेन ।

उपेयुषः स्वामपि मूर्तिमग्रा-

मर्धासनं गोत्रभिदोऽधितस्थौ ॥

. 3. (1) Give a grammatical note on **पुरुषायुषम्** or **ब्रह्मवर्षसम्** ।

(2) Derive **अनोकहानाम्** ।

(3) Account for the case-ending in **भवता** or **अर्धा-सनम्** ।

(4) Give the **लुङ्** 3rd person singular of the *dhátus* in **ईयुः** and **उपेयुषः** ।

(5) Derive **ऐरावत**, or write a grammatical note on **सरसिजैः** ।

4. Explain in ṭikā-form *any two* of the following stanzas :—

(*a*) अथ नयनसमुत्थं ज्योतिरद्रेरिव द्यौः

बुरुरिरिव तेजो वह्निनिष्ठ्यूतमैयम् ।

नरपतिकुलभूत्यै गर्भमाधत्त राज्ञी

गुरुभिरभिनिविष्टं लोकपालानुभावैः ॥

(*b*) ग्रहैस्ततः पञ्चभिरुच्चसंश्रयै-

रसूर्यगैः सूचितभाग्यसंपदम् ।

असूत पुत्रं समये शचीसमा

त्रिसाधना शक्तिरिवार्थमक्षयम् ॥

(*c*) द्वस्रुच्छायनिषादिन्यस्तस्य गोषु गुणोदयम् ।

आकुमारकथोद्घातं शालिगोप्यो जगुर्यशः ॥

5 Translate into English *any one* of the following :—

(i) (*a*) अवतीर्य च पारिजातकुसुममञ्जरीपरिमला-
कृष्टेन रिक्तीकृतोपवनेन कुमुदवनान्यपहाय धावता मधु-
करजालेन नीलपटावगुण्ठनविभ्रममिव संपादयतानुबध्य-
माना प्रमदवनपश्चद्वारेण निर्गत्य तत्समीपमुदचलम् ।
प्रयान्ती च तरलिकाद्वितीयमपरिजनमात्मानमवलोक्या-
चिन्तयम् । प्रियतमाभिसरणप्रवृत्तस्य जनस्य किमिव
कृत्यं बाह्येन परिजनेन । नन्वेत एव परिजनलीलामुप-
दर्शयन्ति । तथाहि समारोपितशरासनासक्तसायकोऽनु-
सरति कुसुमायुधः । दूरमपसारितकरः कर्षति शशी ।

प्रस्खलनभयात्पदे पदेऽवलम्बते रागः । लज्जां पृष्ठतः कृत्वा
पुरः स्नेहेन्द्रियैर्धावति हृदयम् । निश्चयमारोप्य नयत्यु-
त्करठेति ।

(b) ग्रहरुहीतेवाविष्टेवोन्मत्तेव भूतोपहतेव व्यलपम् ।
उपर्युपरिपतिसनयनजलधारानिकरच्छलेन विलीयमानेव
द्रवतामिव नीयमाना जलाकारेणे वास्मेक्रियमाणा प्रला-
पान्तरैरपि दशनमयूखशिखानुगतया साश्रुधारैरिव
निष्पतन्द्भिः शिरोरुहैरप्यविरलविगलितकुसुमतया मुक्त-
वाष्पजलबिन्दुभिरिवाभरणैरपि प्रस्नुतविमलमणिकिरणा-
श्रुतया प्ररुदितैरिवोपेता तज्जीविताये वात्समरणाय
स्पृहयन्ती मृतस्यापि सर्वात्मना हृदयं प्रवेष्टुमिवेच्छन्ती
करतलेन कपोलयोऽल्ललाटे हृदये च परामृशन्ती पुष्करीक!
निष्ठुरोस्येवमप्यात्तां न गणयसि मामित्युपालभमाना
मुहुर्मुहुरेनमन्वनयम्, मुहुर्मुहुः पर्यचुम्बम्, मुहुर्मुहुः कण्ठे
गृहीत्वा व्याक्रोशम् ।

(ii) Expound and name the *samāsas* in the under-
lined words in the above extracts.

6   Give the purport of the following in Sanskrit :—

दूरं मुक्तालतया बिसांसितया विप्रलोभ्यमानो मे ।
इदं इव दर्शितागा मानसजन्मा त्वया नीतः ॥

7. What prince's conquests are reflected in Kālidāsa's
description of Raghu's **दिग्विजय ?** Name the countries
and provinces conquered, adding brief notes on the
people inhabiting the same.

1. What picture is drawn by Kâlidâsa of the Police system in ancient India?

Or,

Discuss the dramatic justification of the curse of Durvasas and its sequel.

2 Explain in Sanskrit in ṭikā-form *any two* of the following:—

(*a*) चित्ते निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा
कपोल्लेखेन मनसा विधिना कृता नु ?
स्त्रीरत्नसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे
धातुर्विभुत्वमनुचिन्त्य वपुश्च तस्याः ॥

(*b*) अमी वेदिं परितः क्लप्तधिष्ण्याः
समिद्वन्तः प्रान्तसंस्तीर्णदर्भाः ।
अपघ्नन्तो दुरितं हव्यगन्धै-
र्वैतानास्त्वां वह्नयः पावयन्तु ॥

(*c*) स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु
क्लृप्तं नु तावत् फलमेव पुण्यैः ।
असंनिवृत्त्यै तदतीतमेव
मनोरथानामतटप्रपातः ॥

3. How do you grammatically defend ण्यप् in अनुचिन्त्य in Q. 2(*a*)? What is the metre in Q. 2(*b*)? "Kâlidâsa's *forte* is declared to lie in similes." Examine the truth of the remark.

(b) Uttararâmacharita.

4. Translate into English *any three* of the following :—
(Indicate the context in each case.)

(a) हा हा धिक् परगृहवासदूषणं यद्
वैदेह्याः प्रथमितमद्भुतैरुपायैः ।
एतत्तत् पुनरपि दैवदुर्विपाका-
दालकं विषमिव सर्वतः प्रसृप्तम् ॥

(b) एको रसः करुण एव निमित्तभेदाद्
भिन्नः पृथक् पृथगिवाश्रयते विवर्त्तान् ।
आवर्त्तबुद्बुदतरङ्गमयान् विकारा-
नम्भो यथा सलिलमेव तु तत्समग्रम् ॥

(c) हा धीम्म अज्जउत्त कहिं सि । (सहसोत्थाय)
हद्धी हद्धी दुस्सिविणएण विप्पलद्धा अहं अज्जउत्तं
आक्कन्दामि । (विलोक्य) हद्धी हद्धी एव्वाहत्थिं मं पम्मुत्तं
उज्झि� गदो अज्जउत्तो । किं दाणीं एदं । भेदु से
कुविस्सं जइ तं पेक्खन्तो अत्तणो पहरिसं । को एत्थ
परित्रणो ।

(d) कष्टमेवं नाम जरसा दुःखेन च दुरासदेन भूयः
पराकसम्तपनादिभिरास्तरखधातुरनुपयुज्यमानो नाद्यापि
मे दग्धदेहः पतति । अन्धतामिस्रा ह्यमुष्र्या नाम ते
लोकास्तेभ्यः प्रतिविधीयन्ते य आत्मघातिन इत्येवमृषयो
मन्यन्ते । अनेकसंवत्सरातिक्रमेऽपि च प्रांतक्षणपरिभाव-
नया स्पष्टनिर्भावः प्रत्यग्र इव मे दारुणो दुःखसंवेगो न
म्लास्यति ।

5. Comment grammatically on *any three* of the following :—

(*a*) दूषणम्, and (*b*) प्रत्यमिलम्, in Q. 4 (*a*) ; (*c*) अत्रवो in Q. 4(*c*) ; (*d*) श्रास्त:, and (*e*) अनुपयुज्यमान: in Q. 4(*d*).

6. Discuss the dramatic propriety of the छाया scene.

Or,

Show by a few apt references that Bhavabhūti was inspired with the Vedic spirit.

Third Paper.

Time—Three hours.

1. Translate the following into Sanskrit :—

On one occasion the sage Bhṛigu was sent to test the character of the three great gods. He first went to Brahma and purposely omitted an obeisance. Upon this, the god reprehended him severely, but was pacified by apologies. Next, he entered the abode of Śiva in Kailāśa, and omitted, as before, all tokens of adoration. The vindictive deity was enraged and would have destroyed him had he not conciliated him by mild words. Lastly, he went to Vishṇu, and finding him asleep he boldly gave the god a kick on his breast which at once awoke him. Instead of showing anger, however, the god arose, and, on seeing Bhṛigu, inquired tenderly whether his foot was hurt, and then began to rub it gently. 'This,' said Bhṛigu, ' is the mightiest god. He overtops all by the most potent of all weapons—kindness and generosity.

2. Describe in Sanskrit, in about twenty lines, any of the following :—

(*a*) The contents of the Raghuvamśa, Canto II.

(*b*) Rāma's banishment of Sitā as given in the Uttara-Rāma-Charita.

3. Translate the following into English :—

अथोपनिन्ये गिरिराय गौरी
तपस्विने ताम्रछवा करेण ।

विग्घोषितां भानुमतो मयूखै-
र्स्मन्दाकिनीपुष्करबीजमालाम् ॥

प्रतिग्रहीतुं प्रणयी प्रियत्वात्
त्रिलोचनस्तामुपचक्रमे च ।

सम्मोहनं नाम च पुष्पधन्वा
धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणम् ॥

हरस्तु किंचित् परिलुप्तधैर्य-
श्चन्द्रोदयारम्भ इवाम्बुराशिः ।

उमामुखे विम्बफलाधरोष्ठे
व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि ॥

विवृणवती शैलसुतापि भाव-
मङ्गैः स्फुरद्बालकदम्बकल्पैः ।

साचीकृता चारुतरेण तस्थौ
मुखेन पर्यस्तविलोचनेन ॥

अथेन्द्रियक्षोभमयुग्मनेत्रः
पुनर्वशित्वाद् बलवन्निगृह्य ।

हेतुं स्वचेतोविकृतेर्दिदृक्षु-
र्दिग्घामुपान्तेषु ससर्ज दृष्टिम् ॥

स दक्षिणापाङ्गनिविष्टमुष्टिं
नतांसमाकुञ्चितसव्यपादम् ।

ददर्श चक्रीकृतचारुचापं
महत्तमभ्युद्यतमात्मयोनिम् ॥

ARABIC.

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1   Translate the following into English :—

(a) و غزا الجنيد الكيرج و كانوا قد نقضوا فاتّخذ كباشا نطّاحة فصّك بها حائط المدينة حتّى ثلمه و دخلها عنوة فقتّل و سبّى و غنم ـ وَ وَجّه العمال الى مرمد و بروس ـ وكان الجنيد يقول القتل في الجزع اكبر منه فى الصبر و وجّه جيشا الى ازين و وجّه حبيب بن مرّة فى جيش الى ارض المالبة فاغاروا على ازين و غزوا بهريمد فحرّقوا ربضها و حَصلَ في منزله سوى ما اعطى زوّاره اربعين الف الفٍ و حمل مثلها ـ

اصبح زوّار الجنيد و صحبه

يحيّيون صلت الوجه جمًّا مواهبه

(b) هب انك اتّقيتَ الكبائر اللّتى نُصَّت وتجنّبت العظائم اللّتى قُصَّت وَ رَضِتَ نفسك مع الرّائضين على ان لّا تخوض مع الخائضين ـ فما قولك فى هنات توجد منك و انت ذاهل و فى هفواتٍ تصدر عنك و

انت غافل ۔ و لعلّك سمزّق الشلو ماكول و الي
المواخذة باقترافها موكول فمثلك مثلُ الزّيبال في
معاساته عن الاشبال يَصدُّ عن التصدّى لها البطل
الخميس بل يَرُدُّ عن مرابضها الخميس ثم يُصبم
ابوالشبل و النّملُ الى ابنه كالحبل وهي باوصاله
مطيفةُ كانّها كستّه قطيفةُ فما اغني عنه زياده
حتّى تمّ للنّمل كياده ٭

2. State the etymological changes (تعليلات) which
the underlined words in Question I have undergone, name
ابواب to which they belong, and point out their original
forms.

3. Note down all the peculiarities (خاصيات) of
باب تفعيل and illustrate your answer by examples.

4. Analyse the last line of Question 1 (a) according
to Arabic grammar.

5. Write a short biography of البلاذري in Arabic.

6. Explain any three of the following expressions :—

اللطيمة اللّطيمة ۔ حفظت له جاشى۔ لاط له ۔ إنتفخ
سحره ۔ علىَّ عقله و ما اصيبُ من مآله ۔ هل لك فىّ ۔
آنشد ذفرتك ۔ لكانّى بك يا سعدُ ۔ قل رماد
اثافيك ۔

7. Reproduce in your own Arabic any interesting story that you remember from your text book.

Or,

Write historical notes in Arabic on ˘any *two* of the following :—

(١) حمزة ٱرض - (٢) علی رض -

(٣) ابوجهل - (۴) عُتبة -

(٥) خُروج رسول الله صلی الله علیه وسلّم ﴾ فی غزوة ﴿ البدرِ

(٦) رسالة ابی سفیان الی قریش -

(٧) ارتحال قُریش -

SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. Translate *one* of the following extracts into English with reference to the context :—

(*a*) و ما انتفاع اخی الدنیا بمناظرة

اذا استوت عنده الانوار و الظلم

انا الذی نظر الاعمی الی ادبی

و اسمعت کلماتی من به صمم

انام مل جفونی عن شواردها

و یسهر الخلق جراها و یختصم

و جاهل مده فی جهله ضحکی

حتی اتته ید فراسة و فم

اذا رایت نیوب اللیث بارزة

فلا تظننن ان اللیث یبتسم

و مهجة مهجتى من هم صاحبها

ادركتها   بجواد   ظهره   حرم

رجلاه فى الركض رجل واليدان يد

و   فعله ماتريد الكف و القدم

ومرهف سرت بين المجعفلين به

حتى ضربت و موج الموت يلتطم

فالخيل والليل والبيداء تعرفنى

والضرب والطعن والقرطاس و القلم

صحبت في الفلوات الوحش منفردا

حتى تعجب منى القور والاكم

(b) و بيننا لو رعيتم ذاك معرفة

ان المعارت في اهل النهى ذمم

كم تطلبون لنا عيبا فى عجزكم

و يكره الله ما تاتون و الكرم

ما ابعدالعيب والنقصان من شرفى

انا الثريا وذان الشيب و الهرم

ليت الغمام الذي عندي صواعقه

يزيلهن الى   من   عنده   الديم

اري النوي تقتضيني كل مرحلة

لا   تستقل   بها   الوخادة   الرسم

لئن تركن ضميرا عن ميامننا

ليبعدن   لمن   ودعتهم   ندم

اذا ترحلت عن قوم و قد قدروا

ان لا   تفارقهم   فالراحلون   هم

شرالبلاد بلاد لا صديق بها

و شر ما يكسب الانسان ما يصم

و شر ما قنصتة راحتى قنص

شهب البزاة سواء فيه و الرخم

باي لفظ تقول الشعر زغنفة

تجوز عندك لا عرب و لا عجم

2. Explain in Arabic *any two* of the following passages :—

(a) لام الارض ويل ما اجنت

بحيث اضر بالحسن السبيلَ

نقسم ماله فينا و ندعو

ابا الصهباء اذ جنم الاصيلَ

اجدك لا تراه و ان تراه

نخب به عذافرة ذمولُ

حقيبة رحلها بدن و سوج

تعارضها سربه دؤولُ

الى ميعاد ارعن مكفهر

تضمر في جوانبه الخيولَ

لك المرباع منها والصفايا

وحكمك والنشيطة والفضولَ

افاتته بنو زيد بن عمرو

و لا يوفي ببسطام قتيلَ

(b) و ان الذي بيني و بين بني ابي

و بين بني عمي لمختلف جداً

فان اكلوا لحمي وفرت لحومهم

و ان هدموا مجدي بنيت لهم رشداً

و ان زجروا طيرا بنحس تمربي

زجرت لهم طيرا تمر بهم سعداً

و لا احمل الحقد القديم عليهم

وليس رئيس القوم من يحمل الحقداً

لهم جل مالي ان تتابع لي غني

و ان قل مالي لم اكلفهم رفداً

و اني لعبد الضيف ما دام نازلا

و ما شيمة لي غيرها تشبه العبدا

(c) لهفي عليك للهفة من خائف

يبغي جوارك حين ليس مجير

اما القبور فانهن اوانس

بجوار قبرك و الديار قبور

عمت فواضله فعم مصابه

و الناس فيه كلهم ماجور

يثني عليك لسان من لم تؤله

خيرا لانك بالثناء جدير

ردت صنائعه اليه خيوته

فكانه من نشرها منشور

عجبا لاربع اذرع في خمسة

في جوفها جبل اشم كبير

Render the following lines into simple Arabic :—

وفاءُ كما كالربع اشجاه طاسمه

بان تسعدا و الدمع اشفاه ساجمه

و ما افا الا عاشق كل عاشق

اعق خليليه الصفين لائمه

و قد يتنزبأ بالهوي غير اهله

و يستعصب الانسان من لا يلائمه

بليت بلي الاطلال ان لم اقف بها

وقوت سحيم ضاع في الترب خاتمه

كئيبا توقاني العواذل في الهوي

كما يتوقي ريض الخيل حازمه

4.   Substantiate the maxim "ان الشعر ديوان العرب".
Give brief accounts of the famous poets at the Court of
the Kings of Hira.

5.   (a) Distinguish between تشبيه and استعاره .

(b) Write short notes on :—

داحس and , يوم دليمه , عطر منشم , حرب البسوس .

THIRD PAPER.
Time—Three hours.

1.   Translate the following into English :—

(a) اتسع القوم في اساليب الخطابة منذ ابتداء
الاسلام و ابدعوا في خطابهم و كانوا يرددون في
عباراتها صدي القران و يرصعونها ببعض من جواهر
اياته و قد يتوخي بعضهم ان تكون الخطابة برمتها

مجموع آيات لما جاء به القران من الوعظ و الاذهاب و الترغيب و الاعذار و الانذار البالغ حد الاعجاز و لما كان له من التاثير في الضمائر فانفردت بذلك خطبهم في مذاهب البلاغة تبسطا و افتنانا و زادت الخطابة عما كانت عليه في الجاهلية رونقا و جمالا و سبقت الشعر بمراحل في طرق الرقيّ لحاجة القوم اليها في كثير من الفتوحات و الغزوات و استنهاض الهمم و تاليف قلوب الجماعات حسب ماتقتضيه الاحوال و تمس اليه ضرورة الامة حتى لقد كان القائد منهم ينال من الفتوحات بخطبة ما لا ينال بعد السيوف و قوة الجيوش *

(b) عنترة بن شداد العبسي كان في الشجاعة منقطع النظير و اليه تنتهي السماحة فلم يكن في قومه من هو اقوى منه جاشا و لا اسخى منه يدا ـ عالي الهمة من ذوي الحماسة و النجدة و هو مع جاهليته سليم الذوق لطيف الطبع تكاد الرقة تسيل من اعطافه فكان بمعزل من خشونة المعاني و ضخامة الالفاظ و قال ـ

هل غادر الشعراء من متردم

ام هل عرفت الدار بعد توهم

يا دار عبلة بالجواء تكلمي

و عمي صباحا دار عبلة و اسلمي

(c) قال زهير في الحكم و الامثال ۔

و من لم يصانع في امور كثيرة

يضرس بانياب و يوطأ بمنسم

و من يك ذا فضل فيبخل بفضله

علي قومه يستغن عنه و يذمم

و من لم يذد عن حوضه بسلاحه

يهدم و من لا يظلم الناس يظلم

و مهما يكن عند امرئ من خليقة

و ان خالها تخفي علي الناس تعلم

2. Translate the following into Arabic :—

(a) Our knowledge of the ancient history of Arabia is derived chiefly from the Koran, which contains much of the old folklore of the country, and from the traditions which the Arabs at all times were in the habit of handing down from father to son. These traditions were collected with great care and industry by the Arab historians of the eight and succeeding centuries of the Christian era. The inscriptions which have been discovered in the south of Yemen, so far as they have been deciphered, largely verify our knowledge of the past as derived from the Koran and the traditions.

(b) In the sixth year of the Hegira, the Prophet granted to the monks of the monastery of St. Catherine, near Mount Senai, and to all Christians a Charter, which is a monument of enlightened tolerance. By it the Prophet secured to the Christians important privileges and immunities and the Moslems were prohibited under severe penalties from violating and abusing what was therein ordered. In this Charter the Prophet undertook himself, and enjoined on his followers, to protect the Christians, to guard them from all injuries, and to defend their churches and the residences of their priests.

PERSIAN.

First Paper.

Time—Three hours.

(N.B.—*Attempt Questions* 1, 2, *and* 6, *and* any three *of the remaining questions.*)

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

زهے اسکندر فلاطون فطنت که دانائی و دارائی
ازو در پناه هم می بالند ! حبذا پرویز باربد
ترانه‌ریز که بسر انگشت نغمه‌هاي مسرت افزایش
کوه محنت و غم می مالند ! بشمیم خلقش سمن را
ختن ختن نافه در جیب و دامان ' و به نسیم لطفش
غنچه را چمن چمن خنده در زیر لب پنهان -
بتوفیق زمزمهٔ ثنایش نطق را دم نوازش تقریر '
و بتوفیر اجارهٔ دعایش صدق را کف اجابت پر از
گوهر تاثیر - فرمان قضا را امضای حکم نافذش در
کار ' و نسخهٔ تقدیر را بلغهٔ تدبیر صائبش بر کنار -
شمال گلشن وفاق را تاکید غنچهٔ دل شگفانیدن ' و
صرصر کوی نفاق را تهدید غبار بر خاطر نشانیدن -
در قتل بد عهدان جلاد اجل با شعلهٔ عضبش هم
سوگند ' و در کار خانهٔ محبتش سر رشتهٔ عمر با
عشرت دوام هم پیوند - الفتش رم آهو ربا ' بزمش
جام بر جم پیما - آب تیغش آتش خرمن زندگانی '
باد تیرش صفیر مرگ ناگهانی •

2. (a) Name the figures of speech used in the passage in Question 1.

(b) Explain the grammatical and rhetorical importance of the various kinds of اضافت used in that passage.

3. Give the substance of the following in simple Persian :—

اما شفقت تاثر و انفعال است از ناملائمي كه
بر كسي واقع شود ، و قصر همت بر ازالت آن : چه
نزد ارباب بيان و اصحاب عيان مبرهن و محقق
است كه تمامت ذرات كائنات از مشرع وحدت
حقيقي فيض وجود مي يابند و جميع اعيان ممكنات
در ارتفاع لبان تربيت از افاويق اخلات توفيق آن
حضرت متساوى الاقدام و متقارب المحط و المقام
اند ، خصوصاً افراد انساني ، كه بموجب نص محكم
فرقاني ، علاقهٔ اتحاد نفساني ايشان مبرم و محكم
و رابطهٔ ايتلاف جاني ميان ايشان متاكد و مستحكم
است ـ

بني آدم اعضاى يك ديگرند
كه در آفرينش ز يك جوهر اند
چو عضــوى بدرد آورد روزگار
دگر عضـــوها را نمـــاند قرار

4. Write a note on the *Chahār Maqāla* and its importance in Persian literature.

5.   *Either,*

Explain, in Persian, the institutions of كورنش ـ

ـ درشن and تسليم

                              Or,

Write in Persian, brief notes on صراط مستقيم ـ

شجاعت and صبر , closely following the line of argument adopted by the author of the *Akhlāq-i-Jalālī.*

6. Bring out the sense of *any four* of the following, pointing out the context :—

(۱) مدارج این مظاهر کونی و الهي و معالي این مجامع نفسي و آفاقي را ظل محامد کبریای خداوندي مي یابد •

(۲) لغتي وحدت را در جلوہ زار کثرت بیند، و زماني بر خلاف آن عشرت اندوزد •

(۳) بگوهر و چم ، که در دل افروزي و جان بخشي با چهر یوسف و روان عیسي روي در روي و دم اندر دم است ، صد پله بالا تر است •

(۴) چکد چون خامه بر دارد بانشا
عطارد در دواتش قطرہ آسا

(۵) هر صناعت که تعلق بتفکر دارد ، صاحب صناعت باید که فارغ دل و مرفه باشد •

(۶) بعضي از ایشان باغالیط مموهه مبتدیان را در گمان اندازند •

(۷) سر انجام دارالملک معني بي این کروہ ایزدی فر صورت نه بندد •

(۸) امید این برگشته اختر از شب تاري تیرہ تر کردد •

7. Write a note on the comparative merits of the styles of the *Sih Nathr-i-Zuhūri* and the *Armughān*.

Or,

Bring out the chief characteristic features of the *Armughān*.

Second Paper.

Time—Three hours.

1. Explain *any two* of the following passages, elucidating the chief rhetorical devices employed therein :—

(*a*) اى عفا الله خواجگانى كز سر صفراى جاه
خوانده اند امروز اباد الله بر خضراى من
چون زر از پرواى عزت چون گل از پرواى عيش
نيست شان پروانه وار از بيخردى پرواى من
نيست زر و گل بدست الا كه خار پاى عقل
صيد خارى كى شود عقل سخن پيراى من
زر دو حرف افتاد با هم هر دو را پيوند نى
پس كجا پيوند سازد با دل يكتاى من
سامرى سيرم نه موسى سيرت از تا زنده ام
در سم گوساله آلايد يد بيضاى من

(*b*) لوحش الله سبك سير سمند تو كه هست
دودمان كسل از شوخى او مستاصل
آن سبك سير كه چون گرم عنانش سازى
از ازل سوى ابد وز ابد آيد به ازل
قطرها كش دم رفتن چكد از پيشانى
شبنم آساى نشيند كه رجعت بكفل
گر بخورشيد دهد سرعت او در يكدم
آيد از ثور به ترتيب منازل بعمل
سكنات قدم از شوخى او نا معلوم
حركات فلك از سرعت او مستعمل

گر سر خصم تو بغدند بپایش که نزع
تا قیامت بگلویش نرسد چنگ اجل

در عنان گردهی او تا گره نار هوا
طی شود دائره بر دائره مانند بصل

(c) دوش بر گردون بسی تابان شهاب آمد پدید
بس درخشان موج زین دریای آب آمد پدید

تخت شاهنشاه ایران ست گفتی آسمان
بس که از انجم درو در خوشاب آمد پدید

سبز دریای فلک از هرکران شد موج زن
بر سر از موجش بسی‌سیمین حباب آمد پدید

نسر طایر بیضهٔ شهباز و شب همچون غراب
بیضهٔ شهباز بنگر کز غراب آمد پدید

تا شب زنگی سلب خرگاه مشکی بر فراشت
کهکشان همچویکی سیمین طناب آمد پدید

من نشسته با نگاری کز لب میگون او
در دو چشم من همی رشک شراب آمد پدید

خانه گلشن شد چو چهرش از نقاب آمد برون
حجره روشن شد چو رویش بی‌نقاب آمد پدید

2. Give a critical estimate of Urfi as a Qasida writer. Compare his style with that of Khaqani.

3. Explain carefully in simple Persian :—

(a) ای ز خیال ما برون در تو خیال کی رسد
با صفت تو عقل را لاف کمال کی رسد

گر همه مردم و ملک خاک شوند بر درت
دامن عزت ترا گرد زوال کی رسد

كنگر كبريايِ تو هست فراز لا مكان

طاير ما دران هوا بي پر و بال كي رسد

هست بتفتگاه دل جلوهٔ قرب روز و شب

ليك بجلوهٔ چنان چشم خيال كي رسد

آيت رحمت از حرم هست برايِ حاجيان

خسرو بت پرست راجز خط و خال كي رسد

(b) جهان گرچه آرامگاهي خوش است

شتابنده را نعل در آتش است

دو در دارد اين باغ آراسته

در و بند ازين هر دو بر خاسته

در آ از در باغ و بنگر تمام

ز ديگر در باغ بيرون خرام

اگر زيركي با گلي خو بگير

كه باشد بجا ماندنش نا گزير

دمي را كه داري بشادي پسيج

كه آينده و رفته هيچ است هيچ

نه ايم آمده از پيِ دل خوشي

مگر كز پيِ رنج و محنت كشي

خران را كسي در عروسي نخواند

مگر وقت آن كاب و هيزم نماند

4. Trace the development of Masnavi in Persian literature.

5. Define and illustrate :—

(a) تضاد

(b) حسن تعليل

(c) تجنيس

Time—Three hours.

1. Translate the following into Persian :—

(*a*) " But now in this age, which is the cream of all the ages and the crown of all times, the nature of the leaders of mankind has been sublimated, and great and powerful thinkers have appeared who have concentrated their luminous thoughts and salutary meditations on all matters appertaining to this life and the next, and in their clear vision the ancient laws and practices appeared contemptible and unsubstantial. Moreover, by the lapse of ages and passage of time, most of these rules had become obsolete, and the observance of these ethical principles and practices proved burdensome to the powerful minds and luminous intellects of these people Therefore, they manfully trampled under foot these principles and practices, adopted instead, for their guidance in this life and the next, the method now current amongst the great and the noble ; and based on it their conduct of the affairs of this world and the next. "

(*b*) " To Sultan Veled, " he says, " belongs not only the honour due to the pioneer in every good work, but the credit which is justly his who successfully accomplishes an arduous enterprise. To have inaugurated the poetry of a nation is an achievement of which any man might be proud. " Thus even so great an admirer of Turkish poetry as Gibb is constrained to admit that it chiefly owes its inception to a Persian, and is in fact, in a sense, a branch of Persian poetry, to which for five centuries and a half (A.D. 1300—1850) it owed its inspiration.

2. Translate the following into English :—

(*a*) بالآخره ۲۹ شعبان ۱۳۰۷ باوجود شدت اصرار میزبانان مهربان در تأخیر سفر چون هیچ چاره دیگر نه بود ایشان را وداع گفته از عکّا بطرف انگلستان حرکت کردم و پس از استقرار به کمبریج خیالم بر این مصمم شد که برای آگاهی هموطنان خود کما

ینبغی از اوضاع و احوال طایفه بابیّه بهتر آنست
که یکی از کتب این طایفه را بدون تصرف متنا و
ترجمةً طبع نمایم تا هر کس بر حسب مسلک و
مشرب خود درین قضیه حکم کند ۔ ولی در انتخاب
کتاب متردّد بودم ۔ بالآخره اختیارم بریکی از کتب
تاریخ افتاد و خیال کردم که کتب تاریخ برای
جمهور ناس البتّه مطبوع تر از کتب دینّیه خواهد
افتاد ٭

(b) چون اسکندر بر ممالک عجم استیلا یافت و
مسلم گردید ۔ شاهزادگان که ابنای ملوک فرس بودند
همه را محبوس گردانید ۔ آنگاه که عزیمت بجانب
هندوستان داشت از ارسطوی حکیم مشورت نمود

که در حق شاهزادگان ایران چه حکم روا دارم ۔ حکیم
فرمود اگر ایشان را رها نمائی و مطلق العنان کنی
دور نیست که فتنه برپا نموده مملکت را متصرف
شوند و اگر خونشان را بریزی از رسم عدالت و
انصاف دور است که بی گناه کشته شوند پس همان
به که هریک ازان ملک زادگان را ولایتی دهی و
حکمرانی آنجا را تفویض بوی کنی و هیچ کدام را
بر دیگران ترجیح نه دهی تا اطاعت یکدیگر را
نکنند و چون باهم موالفت نداشته باشند با تو هم

مخالفت نخواهند ورزید ۔ اسکندر هم چنین کرد
که حکیم فرموده بود و خود به هندوستان و دیگر

بلاد رفت ۰ این بود که ملوک الطوایف شد ۔ چون
اسکندر وفات یافت شخصي از اهل روم که استن
نام داشت و بعضي مورخین او را سلوکوس نامند
و در کتب تاریخ ایراني ابطفس مینویسند و آن
یکي از سرداران اسکندر بود و وارث ملکش خوانده
بود و در مملکت شام و بیت المقدس و بابل حکومت
داشت براي تسخیر ایران و دیگر بلاد با لشکري
گران حرکت نموده بهر طرفي روي آورد و بعض بلاد
را مسخر نمود و چندین نفر از ملوک طوایف را
قتل و اسیر کرد *

URDU.

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

Answers must be given in Urdu unless otherwise directed.

1. 'Marsia presents high ideals of morality.' Discuss this and quote verses in support of your statement.

2. Determine the position of Munir (منیر) as Qasida writer.

3. 'Ghazal reflects the innermost feelings of human beings.' Discuss and illustrate your statement with quotations.

4. Explain *any two* of the following, elucidating all figures of speech and allusions :—

(a) کافي بس اسکو نشه ھے بوي شراب کا
هو بوجهه جس کے هاتهه میں ساغر حباب کا
هر هر قدم په پهوٹتے جاتے هیں آبلے
نقش قدم میں طور ھے چشم پر آب کا

کہتے ہیں تیرے عارض و قامت کو دیکھکر
بالاے سرو پھول کھلا ہے گلاب کا

آتا ہے رشک اي دل پر آبلہ سبھی
کیا جلد پھوٹتا ہے پھپھولا حباب کا

(b) گل سے افزون مری آنکھوں میں ہیں دالجوکانٹے
پھول رکھتا ہے تری بو تو تری خو کانٹے

شیفتہ سبزۂ خط کا نہ ہو اي دل ہرگز
بے شعور اپنے لئے آپ نہ بو تو کانٹے

ہمنشین دل نہیں اک آبلہ سا پکتا ہے
جی میں آتا ہے بھروں چیر کے پہلو کانٹے

بد سرشتوں کو نہ نیکوں کا اثر ہو ہرگز
صحبت گل سے نہ ہوویں کبھی خوشبو کانٹے

(c) منھ تکاہی کرے ہے جس کس کا
حیرتی ہے یہ آئینہ کس کا

شام سے کچھ بجھا سا رہتا ہے
دل ہوا ہے چراغ مفلس کا

داغ آنکھوں سے کھل رہے ہیں سب
ہاتھ دستہ ہوا ہے نرگس کا

بعر کم ظرف بسان حباب
کاسہ لیس اب ہوا ہے تو جس کا

5. Explain *any two* of the following, adding explanatory notes on the underlined words :—

(a) ہوا ہوں بزم جہان میں ہلاک غیرت شمع
کہ زیر تیغ سر عجز ان نے خم نہ کیا

نکوئي جو کرے دنيا ميں هووے وہ پامال

بسان جادہ کسي کو تو راہ مت بتلا

بنے گي زينت دنيا سے ذعس شکل آري

لباس زر کو پهنکر نہ هو تو بوم **طلا**

(b) زهے 'نشاط' اگر کيجئے اسے تحرير

عيان هو خامہ سے تحرير نغمہ جاي صرير

زبان سے ذکر اگر چهيڑتئ تو پيدا هو

نفس کے تار سے اواز خوش تر از بم و زير

کچهه انبساط هواے چمن سے دور نهيں

جو وا هو غنچهٔ منقار بلبل تصوير

(c) رنگ لائي هے نيا ابکي هواے گلزار

گل تصوير سے کيونکر نہ کههے عطر بهار

سبزۂ و گل ميں بسر هونے لگے ليل و نهار

توسن عمر سبک سير هے سبزہ گلذار

هے نرالا اثر موسم گل اب کے بار

گے جنگلا جو کوئي باغ ميں هو جاے بهار

6. Comment on the language and style of *any two* of
the following, elucidating all figures of speech and
allusions :—

(a) واہ رے طالع بيدار زهے عزت و جاہ

حر يہ کيا فضل خدا هو گيا الله الله

پيشوائي کو کئے آپ شہ عرشہ پناہ

خضر قسمت نے بتادي اسے فردوس کي راہ

مدتوں دور رهے جو وہ قريب ايسا هو

بضعت ايسے هوں هوں اگر هو تو نصيب ايسا هو

(b) وہ شان اس علم کی وہ عباس کا جلال
نخل زمردی کے تلے تھا علی کا لال

پنجے پہ جان دیتی تھیں پریوں کا تھا یہ حال
غل تھا کہ دوش حور پہ بکھرے ہوے ہیں بال

ہر لہر آبدار تھی کوثر کی موج سے
طوبیٰ بھی دب گیا تھا پھرہرے کے اوج سے

(c) پیدا شعاع مہر کی مقراض جب ہوئی
پنہان درازی پر طاؤس شب ہوئی

اور قطع زلف لیلیٰ زہرہ لقب ہوئی
مجنوں صفت قبای سحر چاک سب ہوئی

فکر رفو تھی چرخ ہنرمند کے لئے
دن چار تکڑے ہوگیا پیوند کے لئے

7. Scan the first couplet of Question 4 (a) and name the metre.

N.B.—*Answers must be in Urdu, unless otherwise directed.*

1. "The age of Sir Saiyid was the Renaissance of the Urdu literature." Discuss.

2. "The style of Azad is unique in Urdu literature." Discuss this statement.

3. " زبان انگریزی میں خیالی پھول پتی اتنے
ہی لگاتے ہیں جتنے اصل تہنیوں پر سجتے ہیں ۔
برخلاف اس کے متاخرین اُردو نے وہ طرز اختیار کیا

جس سے شاخ و شجر سب غائب ہوجائیں فقط پتوں
کا ڈھیر ہی رہ جاے" ۔

Comment on this statement.

4. Explain the following passages with reference to context :—

(a) ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ کوئی موجود حقیقی کبھی
معدوم نہیں ہوتا ۔ صرف عوارض یا صور کا تبدّل
ہوتا رہتا ہے ۔ پانی ہوا ہو جاتا ہے ۔ ہوا پانی بن
جاتی ہے ۔ بہت سی چیزیں ہیں جو مٹّی ہو جاتي
ہیں اور پھر مٹّی سے عجیب عجیب چیزیں پیدا
ہوتي ہیں ۔ غرض کہ کوئی شي معدوم نہیں ہوتي ۔
صرت عوارض یا صور کا ادل بدل ہوتا رہتا ہے پس
اگر تمام موجودات کے عوارض نوعیہ یا شخصیہ
معدوم ہوجائیں تو جو کچھہ باقي رہیگا وہ ناقابل
عدم ہوگا ۔

(b) اگرچہ خیالات کے جلسے جمع ہوے ہیں اور
اشخاص تصوری زبانہاي بھي اجسام سے طلسم كاري
کر رہے ہیں لیکن سو (۱۰۰) کے قریب صفحے سیاہ
ہوچکے اب جلد ختم اور کچھہ عرصہ کے لئے کلام
کا دروازہ بند ۔ اي اہل سخن ! آپ کا آنا مبارک ۔
قدم بر چشم ۔ مگر جلسۀ آئندہ کي ابھي سے گذارش
قبول ہو ۔

(c) ایک شخص کہن سالہ ۔ رنگت کا کالا ۔ ایک
پوتھي بغل میں دبائے ہندؤں کے غول سے نکلا اور
بآواز بلند چلّایا کہ آنکھوں والو کچھہ خبر ہے !

دیکھو دیکھو! ترتیب کے سلسلہ کو برہم نہ کرو اور
نرنکار کے نور کو اجسام خاکی میں نہ ملاؤ - یبہ
کہکر آگے بڑھا اور اپنی پوتھی نذر گذرانی *

5. Explain and critically examine the statement :—

یہ بات یاد رکھنی چاہئے کہ دنیا میں جتنے
شاعر اُستاد مانے گئے ہیں یا جن کو اُستاد ماننا
چاہئے اُنہیں ایک بھی ایسا نہ نکلے گا جس کا تمام
کلام اول سے آخر تک حسن و لطافت کے اعلیٰ درجہ
پر واقع ہوا ہو کیونکہ یہہ خاصیّت صرف خدا ہی
کے کلام میں ہوسکتی ہے - شاعر کی معراج کمال یبہ
ہے کہ اس کا عام کلام ہموار اور اصول کے موافق
ہو اور کہیں کہیں اس میں ایسا حیرت انگیز جلوہ
نظر آئے جس سے شاعر کا کمال خاص و عام کے دلوں
پر نقش ہوجائے البتہ اتنی بات ضرور ہے کہ اس
کے عام اشعار بھی خاص خاص اشخاص کے دل
پر خاص خاص حالتوں میں تقریباً ویسا ہی اثر کریں
جیسا کہ اس کا خاص کلام ہر شخص کے دل پر ہر
حالت میں اثر کرتا ہے اور یبہ بات اس شاعر کے
کلام میں ہوسکتی ہے جس کا کلام سادہ ہو *

6. Write short notes on the following :—

آداب و کورنش - عوارض نوعیہ شخصیہ - وحدت
شہود - تمن توغ - نرنکار - عجائبی - مجلس
گنگاہ - جڑ ثقیل سورن *

1. Translate the following passage into idiomatic Urdu prose :—

The literature of India passes generally for the most ancient literature of which we possess written records, and justly so. But the reasons which have hither to been thought sufficient to establish this fact are not the correct ones; and it is indeed a matter for wonder that people should have been so long contented with them. In the first place, Indian tradition itself has been adduced in support of this fact, and for a very long time this was considered sufficient. In the next place, astronomical data have been appealed to, according to which the Vedas would date from about 1400 B.C. Further, one of the Buddhist eras has been relied upon, according to which a reformer is supposed to have arisen in the sixth century B.C. in opposition to the Brahmanical hierarchy.

2. Translate into Urdu :—

برو بکار خود ای واعظ این چه فریاد است

مرا فتاده دل از کف ترا چه افتاد است

میان او که خدا آفریده است از هیچ

دقیقه ایست که هیچ افریده نکشاد است

گدای کوی تو از هشت خلد مستغنی ست

اسیر بند تو از هر دوعالم آزاد است

دلا منال ز بیدار جور یار که یار

ترا نصیب همین کرده است و این داد است

3. Write an essay in elegant Urdu on *any one* of the following subjects : —

   (i) The art of story writing.

   (ii) The future of Urdu.

   (iii) Your favourite English poet.

HINDI.

N.B.—(1) *Questions* 1, 8, 9, *and* 10 *are compulsory: of the others only* two *may be attempted.*

(2.) *Except where otherwise mentioned,* 'answers may be written either in Hindi or in English.*

1. Distinguish the teachings of Kabir from those of Tulsidas and Surdas. How far do you agree with the comment ?—

तत्त्व तत्त्व सूरा कही तुलसी कही अनूठी ।

बची खुची कविरा कही और कही सब भूठी ॥

2. Note the special features of the *Virahararnan* (विरह वर्णन) of the Gopies in Priyapravāsa and Bhramaragitasār.

3. What part have Kabir and Surdas played in the development of Hindi literature ?

4. Who is the hero in the Mudrarakshasa ? Give reasons for your answer.

5. What in your opinion are the various schools of Hindi prose-writers at present ? Who are the leading persons amongst them ? What school do you prefer, and why ?

6. What are the chief characteristics of the stories contained in Premdwādashi ? What defects, if any, do you notice in them ? Illustrate your answer by references to the stories.

7. In what respects does Jaishankar Prasad as a dramatist differ from his contemporaries ? Point out the peculiarities of Ajātashatru.

8. Explain 'with reference to the context *any two* of the following passages in Hindi :—

(a) रमैया की दुलहिन लूटा बजार ।

सूरपुर छूट नागपुर लूटा

तीनलोक मचा हाहाकार ।

ब्रह्मा लूटे महादेव लूटे

नारद मुनि के परी पिछार ।

शुक्री की सिंगी करि डारी

पारासर के उदर विदार ।

कनफूंका चिदकाशो लूटे

लूटे जोगेसर करत बिचार ।

हम तो बचिगे साहब दया से

सब्द डोर गहि उतरे पार ।

कहत कबीर सुनो भाइ साधो

इस ठगिनी से रहो हुसियार ॥

(b) लाली मेरे लाल की जित देखों तित लाल ।

लाली देखन मैं गई मैं भी होगइ लाल ।

नैनन तो झरि लाइया रहत बहै निसु बाम ।

पपिहा ज्यों पिउ पिउ रटै विया मिलन की आस ।

बंधे को बंधा मिलै छूटै कौन उपाय ।

कर सेवा निरबंध की पलमें लेत छुंड़ाय ।

माटी कहै कुम्हार को तूं क्या रूंदै मोंहि ।

इक दिन ऐसा होयगा मैं रूंदूंगी तोंहि ॥

चलती चक्की देखिके दिया कबीरा रोय ।

दुइ पट भीतर आइ के साबित गया न कोय ॥

(c) ऐसी मूढ़ता या मन की ।

परिहरि रामभगति सुर सरिता

  आस करत औस कनकी ॥

धूमसमूह निरखि चातक ज्यों

  तृषित जानि मति घन की ।

नहि तहँ सीतलता न वारि,

  पुनि, हानि होति लोचन की ॥

ज्यों गच काँच विलोकि सेन

  जड़ डाँह आपने तन की ।

टूटत अति आतुर अहार वस

  छति विसारि आनन की ॥

कहं लौं कहौं कुचाल कृपानिधि

  जानत हो गति मन की ।

तुलसिदास प्रभु हरहु दुसह दुःख,

  करहु लाज निज पन की ॥

9. Translate *any two* of the following into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary :—

(a) बिनु गोपाल बैरन भई कुंजैं ।

तब ये लता लगति अति सीतल

  अब भई विषम ज्वाल की पुंजैं ॥

वृथा बहति जमुना, खग बोलत,

  वृथा कमल फूलैं अलि गुंजैं ।

पवन पानि घनसार सजीवनि
     दधिसुत किरन भानु भंड भुंजैं ॥

ये ऊधो, कहियो माधव सौं
     विरह कदन करि मारत लुंजैं ।

सूरदास प्रभु को मग जोवत
     अंखियाँ भई बदन ज्यों गुंजैं ॥

(b)   संदेशनि मधुबन कूप भरे ।
जो कोह पथिक गए हैं द्वांते
     फिर नहीं गवन करे ॥

कै वै श्याम सिखाय
     समोधे कै वै बीष मरे ?
अपने नहिं पठवत नंदनंदन
     हमरेउ फेरि धरे ॥

मसि खूंटी, कागर जल भीजे
     सरदौ लागि जरे ।
पाति लिखैं कहो क्यों करि
     जो पलक कपाट भरे ॥

(c) आवेगों से चिपुल-विकला गीर्णकाया कृशांगी ।
चिन्ता-दग्धा व्यथितहृदया मूक ओष्ठा प्रधीरा ।
आसीना यों निकट पति के यम्बुनेत्रा यशोदा ।
खिन्ना दीना विनत-वदना मोह मग्रा मलीना ।

(d) हरौ हरि-नैन तुम्हारी बाधा ।
        सरद म्रंत लखि सेस म्रंक
              तें जगे जगत-सुभ साधा ॥

        कछु कछु खुले मुंदे कछु
              सोभित म्रालसभर म्रनियारे ।
        म्ररुन कमल सें मद के माते
              चिर भे जदपि ढरे ॥

        सेस-सीसमनि चमक चकौंधन
              तनिकहुं नहिं सकुचांहीं ।
        नींद भरे म्रम जगे चुभत जे
              नित कमला उर मांहीं ॥

10. Name the *Alanakaras* in (*a*) and (*c*) of the Question 8, and point out and scan the metre in (*c*) of the Question 9.

SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—(1) *All questions are of equal value.*

   (2) *Only* **five** *questions to be attempted, of these at least* **two** *must be from each section.*

   (3) *Questions may be answered either in English or in Hindi.*

A.

1. Discuss the position of Kabir as a religious poet, and, also, his influence on subsequent *Sant* poets.

2. What are the current theories as to the origin of Hindi (Khari-boli)? Which of them commends itself to you? Give reasons for your answer.

3. Compare Tulasi Das and Sur Das as *Bhakti* poets. Which of them is more popular with the Hindi-reading public and why ?

4. What is the trend of the present day Hindi poetry ? State whether it is a natural evolution or departure from the past heritage.

B.

5. What do you understand by ' Dialectical differences ' ? Illustrate your answer from some of the dialects spoken in U.P., and also discuss if ' the possibility of communication makes the unity of a language '

6. What do you understand by the theory of onomatopœia ? What part does it play in the development of speech. Give illustrations.

7. What are the main varieties of literary Prakrits ? What is the relation between Hindi and the literary Prakrits ?

8. Write brief notes on :—

Verner's Law, Haplology, Prothesis, and Assimilation.

THIRD PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. Translate into Hindi *either* (*a*) *or* (*b*) :—

(*a*) The story of the rise, decline, and fall of States and the political lessons conveyed have never been more finely, more intelligently, expressed than by the great Greek historians. To-day there is a tendency to regard the political experience of the Greek States as of little use to modern nations because (1) they were small in extent and population, and (2) much of the hard, joyless work was done by slave labour. But a laboratory experiment, though on a very small scale, may give most helpful information to those engaged in large operations, and the slaves in ancient communities may be taken as mechanical persons performing the functions of modern machinery.

(*b*) In the far north-west of India is a wild and mountainous region of which modern Europeans have

but fragmentary cognisance. This is the district of the Swat, with its fertile valley and frowning peaks, a storm-centre for the intermittent warfare of rival Pathan clans. It is a field rich in historical memories, not only of those risings and campaigns still within our own recollection but of old-time Buddhist sanctity in the centuries immediately before and after Christ, which attracted many famous pilgrims from far-off China itself. But in addition here was the scene of a famous exploit of Alexander the Great on his way to the triumphant invasion of the Punjab in the fourth century.

2. Translate *one* of the following stanzas into Hindi :—

(*a*) विधौ विरुद्धे न पयः पयोनिधौ,

सुधौषधिन्धौ न सुधा सुधाकरे ।

न वाञ्छितं सिद्यति कहपपादपे,

न हेम हेममभवे गिरावपि ॥

(*b*) सुतं पतन्तं प्रसमीद्य पावके,

न बोधयामास पतिं पतिव्रता ।

तदाभवत्तत्पति ·किगौरवा-

ङ्गु ताघनञ्चन्दनपङ्कशीतलः ॥

3. Write an essay in Hindi containing about one thousand words on *one* of the following subjects :—

(1) " More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of."

(2) Non-violence as the political creed of a nation.

(3) भय बिनु भाव न ऊपजै भय बिनु होय न प्रीति ।

जब हिरदे से भय गया मिटी सजल रख रीति ॥

(4) Hindi as medium of instruction for University studies.

PHILOSOPHY.

Section I.

Berkeley.

1 " All the choir of heaven and the furniture of the earth in a word, all those bodies, which compose the mighty frame of the world, have not any subsistence without a mind—their being is to be perceived or known." Bring out fully the implications of this remark.

2. Discuss fully the question of the changes in Berkeley's philosophical career.

3. " Instead of the old dualism between Mind and Matter, Berkeley posits a new dualism between Mind and Ideas." Discuss the value of this criticism.

4. " Besides the external existence of the objects of perception, another great source of errors and difficulties with regard to ideal knowledge is the doctrine of Abstract Ideas." Bring out fully Berkeley's polemic against this doctrine.

5. Discuss accurately the significance of the criticism on Berkeley that in his Philosophy there is no means of connecting the two premises that " the presentations are given " and that " the mind is active."

6. Show how Berkeley's thought supplies the link in the development from Locke to Hume.

Section II.

Psychology.

1. To what extent may Psychology be properly called a Science ?

2. Discuss, as much as you know, the question of the Localisation of Cerebral Functions.

3. To what extent can you regard· Attention as the most fundamental psychological process?

4. Bring out fully the relations between the Percept, the Image; and the Idea.

5. What do you regard to be the fundamental Law of Association?

6 Discuss fully the objections brought against James's theory of Emotions.

7. Discuss fully the question of the Freedom of the Will from the psychological point of view.

8. Discuss fully the place of Experiment in Psychology. ·

Second Paper (*a*).

(Ancient Ethics. ı

Time—Three hours.

Not more than six questions should be attempted, which must include the first, and two at least from each of Groups A and B.)

1. Comment on *any five* of the following passages in relation to their context :—

·*a*) We have discovered that in no instance is it just to injure any body.

(*b*) But is not 'master of himself' a ridiculous phrase?

(*c*) If a state has once started well, it exhibits a kind of circular progress in its growth.

(*d*) Even in little children any one may see this, that from their very birth they have plenty of spirit, whereas reason is a principle to which most men only attain after many years, and some, in my opinion, never.

(*e*) All reasoning on matters of practice must be in outline merely, and not scientifically exact.

(*f*) In the same way continence is not a virtue but something between virtue and vice.

(*g*) The rule that the exercise of a virtue is pleasant does not apply to all the virtues, except in so far as the end is attained.

(*h*) No one supposes that a slave can participate in happiness, seeing that he cannot participate in the proper life of man.

A.

2. Illustrate from the first book of the Republic the contrast between the attitude of Socrates and that of the Sophist towards moral questions.

3. Why does Plato attach so much importance to the careful selection of the literature and music used in the education of little children ? What is the underlying principle involved in this selection ?

4. Examine carefully Plato's account of the virtue of Temperance, both in relation to the " concupiscent element " in the individual and to the three classes in the city.

5. " Each of them is very many cities, and not a city."

Examine Plato's views on the conditions of the unity of the city, and consider how far they are applicable to modern problems of national and international unity.

B.

6. Describe briefly and compare the accounts given of the nature of Happiness in Book I and in Book X of Aristotle's Ethics.

7. To what extent is the bad man to be held responsible for his actions ? Consider carefully how Aristotle tries to answer this question.

8. Compare Aristotle's treatment of the Virtues with that of Plato, illustrating your answer from their treatment of Courage.

9. Discuss the importance which Aristotle attaches to the science or art of legislation in the development of good character.

10. Consider how far the account given by Plato and Aristotle of the moral life is influenced and limited by the actual character of the Greek cities of their time.

Or,

(Modern Ethics.)

Time— Three hours.

Not more than **six** *questions should be attempted. These must include the* **first** *and* **one** *at least from Section B.*

Section A.

1. Comment on *any three* of the following :—

   (1) " When Duty whispers low, ' Thou must.'
   The youth replies, ' I can '."

   (2) " Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all
   and thus the native hue of resolution
   Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."

   (3) The motive has nothing to do with the morality of an act, but much with the worth of the Agent.

   (4) The interdependence of rights and responsibilities.

   (5) " The soul of the world is just."

   (6) The purpose of punishment.

2. Analyse the mental processes denoted by the terms appetite, desire, will; and point out the ethical significance of the distinctions which you draw between them.

3 Explain clearly the meaning attached to the term ' conscience ' by Butler and by J. S. Mill. Consider how the hypothesis of evolution affects the authority of conscience

4. How would you distinguish value-judgments from judgments of fact ?

5. Explain clearly what Kant means by the categorical imperative. How does he come by it? How does he formulate it ? What is its worth for moral guidance ?

6. Which do you consider the most cardinal of the moral excellences, and how do the others hinge thereon ?

7. Discuss the question whether the moral law as applicable to groups and to individual men is one and the same.

8. How is the science of Ethics related to (*a*) Psychology, and (*b*) to Metaphysics ?

Section B.

9. Discuss Mill's use of the principle of Association in accounting for the place given to Virtue as an end in itself.

10 Expound the connexion between justice and utility as J. S. Mill conceives it.

11. "On a question which is the best worth having of two pleasures, or which of two modes of existence is the most grateful to the feelings apart from its moral attributes and from its consequences, the judgment of those who are qualified by knowledge of both, or if they differ, that of the majority among them must be admitted as final," Comment on the ethical principles involved in this statement.

ECONOMICS.

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

Five *questions only are to be attempted. Five marks will be given for clear writing and clear expression. Question No. 11 is compulsory. All questions carry equal marks.*

1. Comment upon the following : (1) Wealth, (2) Marginal Unit, (3) Agents of Production, (4) Scale of Production, and (5) Obsolescence.

2. Discuss the statement, "that in the early stages of economic development it is wants that give rise to activities, but in the later stages it is activities rather than wants that lead to economic progress."

3. What do you mean by (1) a Demand Schedule, (2) a Demand Curve, and (3) the Law of Demand ? What is their relationship to each other ?

4. Define Elasticity of Demand, and show clearly the relationship of Consumer's surplus to the elasticity of demand.

5. Briefly outline the procedure that you would adopt to get an accurate idea of the standards of living of the

various classes of people living in an Indian village. What devices would you then adopt to convey your ideas to others ? Give illustrations.

6. Supposing the region of Himalayas and the region of Tarai are placed at your disposal for economic development, then, which of the undermentioned items should you adopt in your devepolment programme for each of the two regions, and in what order ? Give full reasons for what you suggest :—

(1) Irrigation, (2) Drainage, (3) Railways, (4) Ropeways, (5) Roads, (6) Hydro-electric schemes, (7) Afforestation, (8) Deforestation, (9) Intensive industrial development, and (10) Intensive agricultural development.

7. Define Mobility of Labour. Give an idea of the degree of mobility so far attained by (1) the Indian cultivator, (2) the Indian labourer, and (3) the Indian artizan, and give reasons for this state of affairs.

8. Trace briefly the influence of the Great War on (1) the mobility of Indian capital, (2) the quantity of floating capital, and (3) the development of industrial enterprize.

9. Should a producer include charges for depreciation in his expenses of production ? If yes, then what precentage will they form of the total expenses of production per unit in the following example :—

(1) Output per day of Assam silk 500 yards, (2) expenses on the silk thread Rs. 150, daily, (3) expenses on other raw materials used Rs. 50, daily, (4) wages of labour used Rs. 100, daily, and (5) looms one hundred in number, costing Rs 25 each, and each likely to last for 5 years and then sold as scrap at the rate of Rs. 5 each. The prevailing rate of interest in this market is 6 per cent. per annum. Reckon 300 working days in the year.

10. Define clearly the laws of decreasing Costs and Diminishing Returns. To which of these laws is the agricultural industry in general subject, and to which of these is agriculture in India subject? Give reasons for the answer you give to the second part of the question.

8. How is the science of Ethics related to (*a*) Psychology, and (*b*) to Metaphysics ?

Section B.

9. Discuss Mill's use of the principle of Association in accounting for the place given to Virtue as an end in itself.

10 Expound the connexion between justice and utility as J. S. Mill conceives it.

11. "On a question which is the best worth having of two pleasures, or which of two modes of existence is the most grateful to the feelings apart from its moral attributes and from its consequences, the judgment of those who are qualified by knowledge of both, or if they differ, that of the majority among them must be admitted as final," Comment on the ethical principles involved in this statement.

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7. Define Mobility of Labour. Give an idea of the degree of mobility so far attained by (1) the Indian cultivator, (2) the Indian labourer, and (3) the Indian artizan, and give reasons for this state of affairs.

8. Trace briefly the influence of the Great War on (1) the mobility of Indian capital, (2) the quantity of floating capital, and (3) the development of industrial enterprize.

9. Should a producer include charges for depreciation in his expenses of production ? If yes, then what precentage will they form of the total expenses of production per unit in the following example :—

(1) Output per day of Assam silk 500 yards, (2) expenses on the silk thread Rs. 150, daily, (3) expenses on other raw materials used Rs. 50, daily, (4) wages of labour used Rs. 100, daily, and (5) looms one hundred in number, costing Rs 25 each, and each likely to last for 5 years and then sold as scrap at the rate of Rs. 5 each. The prevailing rate of interest in this market is 6 per cent. per annum. Reckon 300 working days in the year.

10. Define clearly the laws of decreasing Costs and Diminishing Returns. To which of these laws is the agricultural industry in general subject, and to which of these is agriculture in India subject ? Give reasons for the answer you give to the second part of the question.

11. Draw a chart or a graph to illustrate the following figures, for married people in Norway, in December 1920, at various ages. What do these figures show?—

Age	Men.	Women
		(in hundreds.)
10— 15	0	0
15— 20	2	20
20— 25	134	283
25— 30	434	535
30— 35	536	575
35— 40	526	546
40— 45	537	520
45— 50	475	441
50— 55	406	377
55— 60	363	331
60— 65	308	260
65— 70	245	194
70— 75	162	115
75— 80	95	57
80— 85	38	20
85— 90	13	6
90— 95	3	1
95—100	0·3	0·1

SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

Attempt only six questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Explain clearly the distinction between rent and quasirent. How would you classify the 'rent of ability'? Give reasons in support of your Answer.

2. What is the difference between standard of living and standard of life? How far does the Standard of living affect or determine wages?

3. Analyse profits into their constituent elements. Do you agree with the view that in a static society there would be no profits?

4. What is the relation between expenses of production and cost of production? Are money costs a good measure of 'real' costs?

5. What is the effect of the rate of exchange on the price level? Illustrate your answer with reference to conditions in India.

6. What is Standard Money? Explain the position of the Rupee in the Indian Currency System, and state how its position has been affected by the recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission.

7. Describe the functions of a Central Bank in a well-organised banking system. How can it exercise ' currency control ' ?

8. What are the arguments for and against graduated taxation? In this connection, explain the position of the income-tax in the Indian fiscal system.

9. Give a short account of the import and export trade of India. Will the increasing industrialisation of India decrease the importance of international trade in our economic life.

10. Explain the cannons of taxation. What are the defects of the land-revenue system from the fiscal standpoint? Can you suggest any changes in the system ?

HISTORY.

MODERN EUROPEAN.

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

Five *questions to be attempted, of which* **two** *must be taken from each section. All questions carry equal marks.*

A.

1. Compare the characteristics of the Reformative movement in Germany and in France, and account for the differences.

2. Give some account of the character and policy of Philip II. How far did he succeed or fail in his aims ?

3. To what causes do you attribute the ascendancy in Europe enjoyed by France in the reign of Louis XIV ?

4. Discuss the part played by the Great Elector in the evolution of Prussia.

5. Give some account of Napoleon I's policy in Italy, and estimate his influence on the subsequent political development of the peninsula.

6. Describe the events that led up to, and the settlement arrived at, by the Congress of Berlin.   .

B.

7. Discuss the part played by England during the reign of Henry VIII in the conflict between Charles V and Francis I.

8. Indicate the causes and the results of the Anglo-Dutch wars of the 17th century.

9. Compare the attitude towards religious toleration of the English Government in the time of Elizabeth, James II, and Anne.

10. How was England interested in the Diplomatic revolution of 1756 and what influence did it have on her policy.

11. Discuss the political consequences of the Industrial revolution.

12. Trace the history of the Irish agitation for Home Rule from 1841 to 1914.

HISTORY (Ancient India).

SECOND PAPER (a).

Time—Three hours.

Only five questions are to be answered.

All questions carry equal marks.

1. What are the sources of ancient Indian history? Discuss their relative merits and importance.

2. Give a short sketch of the political condition of the Punjab and Afghanistan in the year 328 B.C. Illustrate your answer by a sketch map.

3. How far does the Arthasastra supplement the information contained in Megasthenes' account of India?

4. Form an estimate of the character and personality of Asoka.

5. What do you know of the prehistoric antiquities of India?

6. Write a historical note on the cave temples of ancient India.

7. Write a critical note on the Vedic gods and the mode of worshipping them.

8. What do you consider to be the outstanding achievements of the Chola kings ?

9. Discuss the economic conditions in ancient India as reflected in Buddhist literature.

10. Write historical notes on any three of the following :—

> (*a*) Dharmapāla.
>
> (*b*) Paramāra King Bhoja.
>
> (*c*) Pulakesin II.
>
> (*d*) Mihiragula.
>
> (*e*) Lalitāditya.

MEDIÆVAL INDIA

SECOND PAPER (*b*).

Time—Three hours.

(Answer **three** *questions from each section ; all questions carry equal marks)*

A.

1. Explain the causes of Muslim success against the Rajputs.

2. Estimate the achievements of Ghayasuddin Balban.

3. What was Aladdin's analysis of the causes of political discontent ? How did he attempt to remove them ?

4. Who was responsible for the downfall of the Tughlaq Empire ?

5. What were the essential qualifications of a successful ruler in the Sultanate period ? Give instances.

6. Give a brief account of the administrative system of Vijayanagar.

B.

7. Account for the importance of Sher Shah's reign.

8. Was Akbar a truly national monarch of India? Give reasons.

9. Sketch the character of Nur Jahan, and give a critical estimate of her influence in the politics of Jahangir's reign.

10. "The Deccan was the grave of the Moghal Empire." Explain.

11. Describe the Mahratta system of government under Shivaji and discuss its merits and demerits.

12. Write short notes on *any four* of the following :—

Sir Thomas Roe; Ibn Batuta; Manucci; Abul Fazal; Sayad Brothers; Abdur Rahim Khan Khanan : Malik Amber ; Shahji Bhonsla.

13. Describe the cultural achievements of the Moghal period.

MODERN INDIA.

SECOND PAPER (c).

Time—Three hours.

(Answer question 6 *and* any five *of the others.)*

1. Compare the achievements of Dupleix and Clive.

2. Describe the causes of the quarrel between the English and Siraj-ud-Daula in Bengal.

3. Discuss the principles followed by Warren Hastings in his revenue administration, and estimate the value of his work in India.

4. Trace the steps by which Madhava Rao Sindhia established his ascendancy in Northern India.

5. Discuss the judicial reforms of Lord Cornwallis.

6. Compare and contrast the various states which existed in 1798 and 1823. Illustrate your answer with the help of a map.

7. Sketch the history of the British relation with the Nawab of Oudh from 1765 to 1856 A.D.

8. Carefully examine the changes in the politics of th e Sikh kingdom after the death of Ranjit Singh, and describe the events that led to the annexation of the Punjab.

9. Sketch the history of the British educational policy in India from 1813 A. D. to the present day.

10. Trace the important changes in the Constitution of India from 1858 to 1919 A. D.

POLITICS.

FIRST PAPER.

(General Political Theory.)

Time—Three hours.

(*Answer* **five** *questions only. All questions are of equal value.*)

1. Give some account of the theory of Divine Right of Kings and explain the circumstances that brought it into prominence.

2. Carefully define the terms ' positive law,' ' right,' and ' duty.' Is it correct to say that the phrase ' natural rights ' involves a contradiction in terms ?

3. Briefly explain the fundamental principles of Spencer's Organic Theory of the State. What are its difficulties ?

4. Carefully and critically examine the statement that ' will and not force is the basis of the State.'

5. What are the moral grounds on which you would justify, or condemn, the existence of private property in a properly organised State ?

6. State and discuss Austin's theory of Sovereignty

7. What are the various meanings of the term Liberty ? Which of these do you prefer, and for what reasons ?

8. Explain the theory of the separation of powers, and show how far it has been realised in practice.

9. Distinguish between society, State, and government.

10. ' Democracy is the cult of incompetence.' Discuss

(Comparative Politics.)

Time— Three hours.

(*Attempt any* five *questions.*)

1. What are the salient points of difference between ancient Greek Democracy and modern Democracy ?

2. Trace the influence of Roman legal conceptions on the development of absolute monarchy in Europe after the Middle Ages.

3. What do you understand by the Rule of Law as the leading characteristic of governance in England ?

4. Do you think that the Fathers of the American Constitution really succeeded in their attempt to separate the Legislature from the Executive ?

5. Describe the constitution of the Senate of the Irish Free State and its relations with the Lower Chamber.

6 What are the relations of the Federal government of Switzerland with the Cantons ? Compare them with the corresponding relations between the Union Government and the States of America.

7. The present Constitution of the German Republic has been described as a series of compromises between conservatism and socialism. Do you agree ? State your reasons.

8. Do you think that provincial legislatures in India should be bi-cameral ? If they had to be bi-cameral, how will you construct the Upper House ?

9. Bryce observes that " of wealth democracies may say with Dante ' Here we find the Great Enemy.' " Comment with special reference to political conditions in the United States and England.

10. The Party system has been regarded as indispensable to the working of responsible government. Discuss.

B.A. AND B.Sc. EXAMINATIONS 1930.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

Seven *questions carry full marks*

1. Prove rigorously that if

$$L_{n \to \infty} \frac{u_n}{u_{n-1}} < 1$$

the series of positive terms $u_1 + u_2 + \ldots + u_n + \ldots$ is convergent.

State whether the series is or is not convergent in each of the following cases:—

$$u_n = \frac{1}{n^2}, \frac{n^2}{2n}, \frac{2n}{n^2}.$$

2. If x is a simple continued fraction of which v_n and v_{n+} are the nth and $(n+1)$th convergents, prove that

(i) $v_n - v_{n+1}$ always diminishes numerically as n increases; and

(ii) $\frac{1}{2}(v_n + v_{n+1})$ is less or greater than x according as n is odd or even.

Calculate the value of $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \ldots$ correct to 4 decimal places.

3. Prove that if n be a positive rational number, and $x < 1$,

$$(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}x^2 + \ldots \ldots$$

Determine the greatest coefficient in the binomial expansion of $\left(1 + \frac{x}{3}\right)^{15}$.

4. The denominator of a rational algebraic fraction contains a factor $(x^2 + a^2)^r$. Explain how to determine the coefficients of the corresponding set of partial fractions.

Expand
$$\frac{1-x}{(1+x^2)(1+x)^2}$$
as a sum of partial fractions, and hence in a series of ascending powers of x.

5. In a determinant D_n of the nth order the leading diagonal constituents are unity, every constituent adjacent to the leading diagonal is x, and all others are zero. Prove that
$$D_n = D_{n-1} - x^2 D_{n-2}.$$

Hence show that D_n is the coefficient of y^n in the expansion of
$$\frac{y - x^2 y^2}{1 - y + x^2 y^2}$$
in ascending powers of y.

6. (a) Prove that $\sqrt[n]{a+bi} + \sqrt[n]{a-bi}$ has n real values and find those of
$$\sqrt[3]{1 + \sqrt{-3}} + \sqrt[3]{1 - \sqrt{-3}}.$$

(b) From the identity
$$(a^2 - b^2)(c^2 - d^2) = (c^2 - b^2)(a^2 - d^2) + (a^2 - c^2)(b^2 - d^2),$$
prove the identity
$$\text{Sin } (a-\beta) \sin (\gamma-\delta) = \sin (a-\delta) \sin (\gamma - \beta) + \sin (a-\gamma) \sin (\beta-\delta).$$

7. Prove by summation of the series S that every root of the equation
$$S \equiv x^{n-1}\cos \theta + x^{n-2} \cos 2\theta + \ldots + x\cos(n-1) \theta + \cos n\theta = 0$$
is also a root of the equation
$$x^{n+1} \cos \theta - x^n = x \cos (n+1) \theta - \cos n\theta.$$

8. Write a brief essay on the properties of the exponential function when the variable is a complex number. mentioning in particular (i) how the function is defined, (ii) its periodicity, (iii) its relation to the circular, hyperbolic and logarithm functions; and any other features which you consider of interest.

9. Find the condition that two circles, whose equations are given, may intersect orthogonally.

If each of a system of circles is orthogonal to two given circles show that the system is coaxal, and determine its radical axis.

10. Obtain the condition that the normals at $(a\lambda^2, 2a\lambda)$ and $(a\mu^2, 2a\mu)$ to the parabola $y^2 = 4 ax$ may intersect on the curve,

If the normals at the points A and B on a parabola meet on the curve prove that the line AB will pass through a fixed point on the axis of the parabola.

11. Find the equation of the chord joining the points of the conic

$$\frac{l}{r} = 1 + e \cos \theta$$

whose vectorial angles are $a - \beta$ and $a + \beta$.

If the chord PQ subtends a constant angle γ at the focus, show that PQ touches a conic with the same focus and directrix as the given conic.

12. If ω is the difference of the eccentric angles of two points on the ellipse the tangents at which are at right angles, prove that $ab \sin \omega = \lambda\mu$, where λ, μ are the semi-diameters parallel to the tangents at the points, and a, b are semi-axes of the ellipse.

SECOND PAPER.

Time —Three hours.

N.B.—**Seven** *questions carry full marks.*

1. Explain, giving suitable examples, the distinction between the value of a function $f(v)$ for $x = a$, and the limit of $f(x)$ for $v = a$.

Evaluate $\qquad \lim_{v=0} \left(\dfrac{1}{x^2} - \dfrac{1}{x \tan x} \right)$.

2. Show how to find the values of x for which a function $f(x)$ has a maximum or a minimum.

The cost of fuel for running a train is proportional to the square of the speed generated in miles per hour

and costs Rs. 48 per hour at 16 miles per hour. What is the most economical speed, if the fixed charges are Rs. 300 per hour?

3. (a) Find the nth differential coefficient of $x^{n-1} \log x$

(b) In the expansion $\sec \theta$ by Maclaurin's Theorem, find the first three terms.

4. What is understood by the evolute of a curve and how can its equation be found?

Find the evolute of the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

5. Define the *envelope* of a family of curves and deduce a rule for finding it.

Obtain the envelope of the family of curves given by

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{k^2 - a^2} = 1,$$

where a is the parameter.

6. Show that the curve

$$ay^2 = x^2 y + x^3$$

has a cusp of the first species at the origin and an asymptote

$x + y = a$ cutting the curve at $\left(\dfrac{a}{2}, \dfrac{a}{2} \right)$. Trace the curve

7. Evaluate the following :—

(i) $\displaystyle \int \frac{x e^x}{(x+1)^2} \, dx.$

(ii) $\displaystyle \int \frac{x^3}{(x-1)\sqrt{x+2}} \, dx,$

(iii) $\displaystyle \int_0^\pi \frac{x \tan x}{\sec x + \cos x} \, dx.$

8. Prove that any rational function of $\cos x$ and $\sin x$ is integrable by the substitution $t = \tan \dfrac{x}{2}$.

Hence (or otherwise) find the value of

$$\int \frac{\sec x \, dx}{1 + \operatorname{cosec} x}.$$

9. Prove that the surface and volume of the solid generated by the revolution, about the x-axis, of the loop of the curve

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = t^2 \\ y = t - \tfrac{1}{3}t^3 \end{array} \right\}$$

are respectively 3π and $\dfrac{3\pi}{4}$.

10. What is an *exact* differential equation and what is the condition that an equation of the first order may be exact?

Solve the equations:

(i) $(a^2 - 2xy - y^2)dx - (x+y)^2 dy = 0$,

(ii) $y(^2xy + e^x)dx - e^x \, dy = 0$.

11. Solve the differential equations:—

(1) $y = (p + p^n)x + \dfrac{1}{p^{n-1}}$, where $p = \dfrac{dy}{dx}$,

(ii) $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2\dfrac{dy}{dx} + y = x^3 e^3$.

---

1. A hollow cylinder with outer and inner radii a and b has one end pressed against a rough plane with a force P. Assuming that the pressure is uniformly

distributed over the area, find the couple necessary to turn the cylinder about its axis while the pressure is maintained.

2. Find the necessary and sufficient conditions for the equilibrium of a rigid body under the action of forces in one plane. A string is fastened to the vertex and to a point on the circumference of the circular base of a right circular cone, and is then put over a smooth peg. If the cone rests with its axis horizontal, prove that the length of the string must be $\sqrt{h^2+4r^2}$. where h is the height and r the radius of the base of the cone.

3. State and prove the principle of Virtual work for any system of forces in one plane.

Two equal and uniform rods AB and AC, each of length $2b$, are freely jointed at A and rest on a smooth vertical circle of radius a. If 2θ be the inclination between them, show that

$$b \sin^3 \theta = a \cos \theta.$$

4. If the ordinates of a given curve u be all diminished or increased in a given ratio and a new curve, u', thus formed, prove that the centroid of any portion of u' cut off by a straight line is obtained by diminishing or increasing in the same ratio the ordinate of the centroid of the corresponding portion of u.

Hence, if a straight line cuts off a constant area from an ellipse, find the locus of the centroid of the area cut off.

5. Find the path of a projectile in vacuum under the action of gravity alone. A particle is projected at elevation a, and after t seconds it appears to have elevation β as seen from the point of projection. Prove that its initial velocity was

$$\frac{gt \cos \beta}{2 \sin (a - \beta)}.$$

6. (a) Define Hooke's law and find the work done in stretching an elastic string of length b to a length c.

(b) A shell of mass M is moving with velocity V. An internal explosion generates an amount of energy E and breaks the shell into two portions whose masses

are in the ratio $m_1 : m_2$. The fragments continue to move in the original line of motion of the shell. Shew that their velocities are

$$V + \sqrt{\frac{2m_2 E}{m_1 M}} \text{and } V - \sqrt{\frac{2m_1 E}{m_2 M}}.$$

7. Find the loss of kinetic energy when two bodies moving with different velocities impinge obliquely.

Two particles are let drop from the cusp of a cycloid down the curve at an interval of time t; prove that they will meet at a time.

$$2\pi \sqrt{\frac{a}{g}} + \frac{t}{2}.$$

8. Find an expression for the acceleration of a particle moving in a plane curve, along and perpendicular to the radius vector at any instant. If the earth's attraction vary inversely as the square of the distance from its centre, and g be its magnitude at the surface of the earth, find the time a particle will take to fall on the surface from a height h above the surface.

9. Show how to find the resultant vertical thrust on any curved surface immersed in a liquid.

A horizontal trough is semi-circular in section and is filled with water whose weight is W; if the trough be imagined to be divided into halves along the middle, shew that the water will tend to push them as under horizontally with a force $\dfrac{W}{\pi}$.

Shew also that the resultant trust of the water on either half of the trough makes with the vertical an angle.

$$\cot^{-1}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

10. Find the necessary and sufficient condition for the equilibrium of a floating body.

A right circular cone, of density ρ, floats just immersed with its vertex downwards in a vessel containing two liquids of densities σ_1 and σ_2 respectively ; show

that the plane of separation of the two liquids cuts
off from the axis of the cone a fraction,

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{\rho - \sigma_2}{\sigma_1 - \sigma_2}} \text{ of its length.}$$

11. Shew how to find the centre of pressure of a
plane lamina immersed vertically in a homogeneous
fluid. Find the centre of pressure of a square lamina
held with its diagonal vertically beneath water and
a corner in the surface.

B.A. (HONOURS) SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION 1930.

ENGLISH.

First Paper.

Time—Three hours.

[*Answer Questions* 1 *and* 8 *and* **any three** *of the rest.*]

1. Criticise the style and subject-matter of *three* of the following passages :—

(*a*) Before calamity she is a tigress ; she rends her woes, shivers them in compulsed abhorrence. Pain, for her, has no result in good ; tears water no harvest of wisdom ; on sickness, on death itself, she looks with the eye of a rebel. Wicked, perhaps, she is, but also she is strong; and her strength has conquered beauty, has overcome grace, and bound both at her side, captives peerlessly fair, and docile as fair. Even in the uttermost frenzy of energy is each maend movement royally, imperially, incedingly upborne. Her hair, flying loose in revel or war, is still an angel's hair, and glorious under a halo. Fallen, insurgent, banished, she remembers the heaven where she rebelled. Heaven's light, following her exile, pierces its confines, and discloses their forlorn remoteness.

(*Charlotte Bronte.*)

(*b*) You Nightingales, that came so far,
  From Afric's shore ;
    With these rich notes, unloaded now
    Against my door ;
  Most true they are far richer freight
    Than ships can hold ;
  That come from there with ivory tusks
    And pearls, and gold.   •
  But you'll return more rich, sweet birds
    By many notes ;
  When you take my Love's sweeter ones
    Back in your throats,
  And Afric's coast will be enriched
    By how you sing !

What! you'll bring others back with you,
To learn—next Spring.

(*W. H. Davies.*)

(c) In after days when grasses high
Overtop the stone where I shall lie,
    Though ill or well the world adjust
    My slender claim to honour'd dust,
I shall not question nor reply.

I shall not see the morning sky ;
I shall not hear the night wind sigh ;
I shall be mute as all men must

In after days !

But yet, now living, fain would I
That someone then should testify,
    Saying—' He held his pen in trust
    To Art, not serving shame or lust.'
Will none ?—Then let my memory die
In after days !

(*Austin Dobson.*)

(d) I do not suppose that your troops are to be
beaten in actual conflict with the foe, or that they will
be driven into the sea ; but I am certain that many homes
in England in which there now exists a fond hope that
the distant one may return—many such homes may be
rendered desolate when the next mail shall arrive. The
angel of death has been abroad throughout the land ; you
may almost hear the beating of his wings. There is no
one, as when the first-born were slain of old, to sprinkle
with blood the lintel and the two side-posts of our doors,
that he may spare and pass on ; he takes his victims from
the castle of the noble, the mansion of the wealthy, and
the cottage of the poor and the lowly.

(*John Bright.*)

2. Explain and give examples of Slang, Archaism,
Decorative Style, Rhythm, Personification, Pathetic
Fallacy, Colour in Words.

Or,

Explain and give examples of The Split Infinitive,
Plagiarism, Americanism, Jargon, Misquotation, Caco-
phony.

3. Pater's criticisms have been described as an attempt to reproduce not merely the effect of a single poem or picture, but the imaginative atmosphere, the spiritual individuality of the artist. Explain and discuss the statement.

4. Discuss the relative merits of rhyme and blank verse, and refer specially to the views of Webbe, Sidney, Daniel, and Dryden.

5. Write a note on Poetic Diction, and explain clearly the point of difference between Wordsworth and Coleridge.

6. Explain and give examples of Classical, Romantic, and Æsthetic Criticism.

7. Write notes on the form of Sonnet ; Ode ; Spenserian Stanza ; Alexandrine ; Ottava Rima ; Triolet.

8. *Either,*

Criticise the following definitions, and suggest your own definition of poetry :—

(a) Poetry is nothing else than a rhetorical fiction musically arranged. (*Dante.*)

(b) The truest poetry is most feigning. (*Shakespeare.*)

(c) Emotion recollected in tranquillity. (*Wordsworth.*)

(d) Poetry is the attempt which man makes to render his existence harmonious. (*Carlyle*)

(e) Poetry is a criticism of life. (*M. Arnold.*)

Or,

Discuss the historical and intrinsic importance of the following statements, assigning them to their sources :—

(a) "The second requisite of Character is propriety."

(b) "The great easiness of blank verse renders the poet too luxuriant."

(c) "Beautiful words are the peculiar light of the mind."

(d) "Our comedians think there is no delight without laughter ; which is very wrong."

(e) "Using our speech as most men do, and ordering our wits as the fewest."

Answer the **first** *question and* **any four** *others.*
Each question carries **20** *marks.*

1. Comment on *any four* of the following extracts, if possible, naming the poems from which they are chosen :—

(i)   I dimly see
My far-off doubtful purpose, as a mother
Conjectures of the features of her child
Ere it is born : her child !—a shudder comes
Across me : never child be born of me,
Unblest, to vex me with his father's eyes !

(ii)   What is that will last ?
All things are taken from us, and become
Portions and parcels of the dreadful Past.
Let us alone.   What pleasure can we have
To war with evil ?   Is there any peace
In ever climbing up the climbing wave ?
All things have rest, and ripen toward the grave.

In silence ; ripen, fall and cease :
Give us long rest or death, dark death or dreamful ease.

(iii) Comfort ? comfort scorn'd of devils ! this is truth the poet sings,

That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things.

(iv) He clasps the crag with crooked hands ;
Close to the sun in lonely lands,
Ring'd with the azure world he stands.

(v) We pass ; the path that each man trod
Is dim, or will be dim, with weeds :
What fame is left for human deeds
In endless age ? It rests with God.

(vi) 'The dusky strand of Death inwoven here
With dear Love's tie, makes love himself more dear.'

(vii) ....Here, thro' the feeble twilight of this
world
Groping, how many, until we pass and reach
That other, where we see as we are seen !

(viii)   .....but now
The shackles of an old love straiten'd him,
His honour rooted in dishonour stood,
And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true.

(ix) Love wraps his wings on either side the heart,
Constraining it with kisses close and warm,
Absorbing all the incense of sweet thoughts
So that they pass not to the shrine of sound.

(x) ...Dower'd with the hate of hate, the scorn of
scorn
The Love of Love........

(xi) What are men that He should heed us ?
cried the king of sacred song ;
Insects of an hour, that hourly work their
brother insect wrong,
While the silent Heavens roll, and Suns
along their fiery way,
All their planets whirling round them, flash
a million miles a day.

(xii) Her loveliness with shame and with surprise
Froze my swift speech ; she turning on my
face
The star-like sorrows of immortal eyes,
Spoke slowly in her place.

2. Can you account for the neglect of Tennyson by
the English critics of to-day ?

3. Briefly discuss the qualities which entitled
Tennyson to the adulation of the Victorian critics.

4. " Tennyson's Arthur is a mid-Victorian ' gentle-
man ' in fancy dress " In how far do you think it is a
fair criticism of Tennyson's treatment of the Arturian
Legend ?

5. Give a critical estimate of " In Memoriam, "
discussing his philosophy of life as revealed in that
poem.

6. Briefly examine the statement that Tennyson is a master of verbal music, with illustrative quotations, if possible.

7. Write a brief note on Tennyson's lyrics.

8. Give a short critical appreciation of " Maud, " or of ' The Princess.'

9. Compare and contrast Tennyson and Browning as narrative poets.

10. What do we learn from Tennyson of his ideas on the duties of a Poet ?

SANSKRIT (HONOURS) SECOND YEAR.

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. गतिबुद्धिप्रत्यवसानार्थशब्दकर्माकर्मकाणामणि कर्ता च णौ ।

Explain this sūtra with suitable examples.

How do you reconcile the form शब्दायति देवदत्तन with this sūtra ?

2. Explain the following forms grammatically, quoting and applying the relevant sūtra to each case :—

(*a*) क्रोधं कुटिला नदी ; (*b*) अलं भमेण ; (*c*) पशुना रुद्रं यजते ; (*d*) हरये क्रुध्यति ; (*e*) रामभि. द्रुह्यति ; (*f*) उपाध्यायाच्छास्त्रमधीते ; (*g*) गायनस्य गीतं शृणोति ; (*h*) गतस्य पातं वा प्रतिदीव्यति ; (*i*) गर्वा गोषु वा कृष्णा बहुक्षीरा ।

3. Explain the following in English :—

(*a*) न लोकाव्ययनिष्ठाखलर्थतृनाम् । + + + + सर्वोऽयं कारकषट्ठघ्राः प्रतिषेधः । षेषे षष्ठी तु स्यादेव ।

[Supply your own examples throughout the answer to this question.].

(b) कर्त्तुरीप्सिततमं कर्म । + + + कर्मेप्य-नुवृत्तौ पुनः कर्मग्रहणमाधारनिवृत्त्यर्थम् । अन्यथा गेहं अविशतीत्यत्रैव स्यात् ।

(c) प्रातिपदिकार्थलिङ्गपरिमाणवचनमात्रे प्रथमा । उक्तार्थत्वाद्विभक्तेरप्राप्तौ वचनम् ।

4. Describe the structure of the **सिद्धान्तकौमुदी** in its relation to the **अष्टाध्यायी**.

5. Give a short account of the various systems *either* of Sanskrit Grammar *or* of Philosophy that have flourished in India. Name a few of the more important works dealing with each system.

6. "There are epigraphical grounds for assuming that Sanskrit is a modification of a Northern Indian dialect." Discuss this statement.

Or,

Is there a marked cleavage between the language of the Vedic Hymns and Mantras and that of the Brāh-maṇas? Or is the language all through only 'Sanskirt,' undergoing a gradual development from the Vedic Mantras, through the Brāhmaṇas and the Upaniṣads, to the 'classical' period?

SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. Describe, giving illustrations, some striking features of the poetry of Bhāravi.

2. *(a)* Translate the following into English :—

(i) गह्युत्कम्पादल्लकपतितैर्यच्च मन्दारपुष्पैः
पत्रच्छेदैः कनककमलैः कर्णविभ्रंणिभिश्च ।

मुक्ताजालैः स्तनपरिसररञ्जितद्मूचैश्च हारै-

नैंघो मार्गः सवितुरुदये दृश्यते कामिनीनाम् ॥

(ii) अभिमानधनस्य गह्वरै-

रङ्गुभिः स्यात्तु यदग्धिर्यीषतः ।

अचिरामुविलासवसुला

ननु लक्ष्मीः फलमानुषञ्जिकम् ॥

(b) Analyse the form **विचीषतः** in Q. 2(a), (ii). (No reference to Pāṇini's sūtras is expected.)

3. (a) Explain the following in *your own* Sanskrit :—

(i) उदारकीर्तेरुदयं दयावतः

मशान्तबाधं दिघतोऽभिरक्षया ।

स्वयं मदुग्धेऽस्य गुणैरपह्नुता

वसूपमानस्य वसूनि मेदिनी ॥

(ii) रयामास्वङ्गं चकितहरिणीमेक्षणे दृष्टिपातं

वक्त्रच्छायां शशिनि शिखिनां बर्हभारेषु केशान् ।

उत्पश्यामि प्रतनुषु नदीवीचिषु भ्रूविलासान्

हन्तैकस्मिन् क्वचिदपि न ते चण्डि सादृश्यमस्ति ॥

(b) Name the *alaṅkāra* in each of the above two ślokas, stating reasons.

4. State, in your own Sanskrit, the gist of the speech of Bhīmasena or of Yudhiṣṭhira in Canto II.

5. (i) Explain the following with reference to the context :—

(*a*) ब्रजन्ति यत्नवद्भूय निःस्पृहाः

यत्नेन सिद्धिं मुनयो न भूभृतः ।

(*b*) ननु वक्तृविशेषनिःस्पृहा

गुणगृह्या वचने विपश्चितः ।

(*c*) प्रथमन्त्रयनपायमुत्थितं

प्रतिपद्धन्द्रमिव मज्जा नृपम् ।

(ii) Write short notes on :—

अरिषड्वर्ग—-त्रिगण—-अर्थान्तरन्यास ।

6. Discuss the source of the political principles enunciated in Cantos I and II of the ' Kirātārjunīya.'

Or,

Write a note on the imagery of the Meghadūta, comparing it with that of any other work of Kālidāsa.

Or,

Write a note on the text of the Meghadūta as we have it now.

ARABIC.

First Paper.

Time—Three hours.

1. Translate into English :—

يا رافع اليد فى الدعاء · و داعى الحق بالنداء ·
انه لا يسمع بالصماخ · فا قصر من الصراخ · اثنادى
باعدا · ام توقظ راقدا · تعالى الله لا تاخذه السنة ·
و لا تغلطه الالسنة · يعلم رموز الخرس · كما يفهم
لغة الترك و الفرس · يسمع دبيب النملة الخرساء ·

على الصخرة الملساء ۔ في لجة المساء ۔ كما يسمع
بغام الظبية الجيداء ۔ في صحن البيداء ۔ الا ان
رفع اليد بالدعاء سمعة ۔ و رفع الصوت بالشكاية
شنعة ۔ فما هذه لشهقة و النداء ۔ و ما هذه الصيحة
الشنعاء ۔ امن الضرب تتالم ۔ ام من الرب تتظلم ۔
ام من اكفائك تتكلم ۔ اتحسبه قساما نسي قسمك ۔
ام رزاقا جهل اسمك ۔ انام ۔ من خلق الانام ۔ ام رقد ۔
من نشأ الذئب والنقد ۔ معاشر الضعفة تظلفون ان لا
تبلغوا اقواتكم ۔ دون ان ترفعوا اصواتكم ۔ لا تدعوا
اليوم ثبورا ۔ لقد ظننتم ظن السوء و كنتم قوما
بورا *

2. Re-write the above extract neatly with full vowel
points.

3. With reference to the above extract—

either,

(i) explain the وجه الاعراب and اعراب of *any*
ten of these words :—

رافع ۔ باعدا ۔ السنة ۔ لغة ۔ رفع ۔ هذه ۔ النداء ۔
قساما ۔ معاشر ۔ الحضرة ۔ دون ۔ ثبورا ۔ قوما ۔ ظن *

or,

(ii) explain the grammatical forms of *any ten* of
these words, giving the root in each case :—

داعي ۔ نداء ۔ توقظ ۔ تعالي ۔ السنة ۔ تاخذ ۔ خرساء ۔
شكاية ۔ تتالم ۔ الكفاء ۔ نام ۔ معاشر ۔ اقوات *

4. Give in Arabic the substance of the مقاله in Q. 1.

5. Translate into English, adding explanatory notes
where necessary, within brackets :—

و من الناس من يختار العفات ۔ و يعات الاسقات ۔
يدع الطعام طاويا ۔ و يذر الشراب صاديا ۔ و يرى

المال رائعا و فاديا ـ يترك الدنيا لطلابها ـ يطرح
الجيفة لكلابها ـ لا يسترزق لئام الناس ـ و يقنع
بالخبز الناس ـ يكره المن و الاذي ـ و يعات الهاء
علي القذي ـ ان اثرى جعل موجوده معدوما ـ و ان
اقوي حسب قفاره مادوما ـ جوت خال ـ و ثوب بال ـ
و مجد عال ـ و ثوب اسمال ـ وراءه عز و جمال ـ
و عقب مشقوق ـ و ذيل مفتوق ـ يجره فتي مغبوق ـ

* شعر *

لله تحت قباب العز طائفة
اخفاهم في رداء الفقر اجلالا
هم السلاطين في اثواب مسكنة
استعبدوامن ملوك الارض اقيالا
غبر ملابسهم شم معاطسهم
جروا علي قلل الخضراء اذيالا

6. With reference to Q. 5—

either,

(i) analyse each of the following sentences and
point out peculiarities in the construction of each :—

من الناس من يختار العفاف ـ لله تحت قباب
العز طائفة ـ غبر ملابسهم *

or,

(ii) write the gist of the extract in simple Arabic
of your own.

7. Translate into English, adding explanations where
necessary, within brackets :—

و اعلم ان من احب لقاء الله احب الله لقائه ـ و من
رام روح الروح جعل الجسم وقائه ـ يتلقي ساقي

الموت و يُاخذ الكاس غير حابس ـ و يشربه غير
عابس ـ و يتلقاه الملك بنخب التسنيم ـ و تحف
التسليم ـ و يحمل اليه ضمائر الريحان ـ علي ضفائر
الغلمان ـ و بشائر الانس ـ من حظائر القدس ـ
يحييه خازن الجنة بثمارها ـ و ينشف المور نضحه
بضمارها ـ و يونسه الكريم بلطائف العذر ـ و يجلسه
علي الرفارف الخضر ـ و ينيمه نومة العروس ـ و
يروحه باجنحة الطاؤس ـ فهو ممن سقاهم ربهم شرابا
طهورا ـ و لقاهم نضرة و سرورا ٭

8. Explain :—

و تنبه قبل ان يمسخ نسرك عصفورا ٭

ولدت علي الفطرة فلا يهودنك ابواك ٭

ان قوما ياكلون من قرصة الشمس لمهزولون ٭

يطالب الاحاد بالعشرات ٭

و الفيل من العصفور اشبع ٭

9. Trace the origin and growth of the kind of composition to which the **اطباق الذهب** belongs, and compare it with others in style and wealth of ideas.

Or,

Answer the following queries, reproducing the thought of the author of the **اطباق الذهب** : ـ

ما هي الوقاحة ـ ما هو الوعد المتواقم ـ ما هي
العراقة و الزعامة ـ ما هو البِرّ ـ من هو الشريف
و المحسن ـ من هو اشرت الناس ـ كيف تدرك
السعادة ٭

1. " Few of the poems ascribed to ' Alí ibn Abí Ṭálib can be considered authentic."

Discuss the statement in the light of what you have read from the Diwan-ū-'Alí.

2. Translate into English :—

(a) احذر ذوي الملق اللئام فانهم
في النائبات عليك ممن يعطب
يسعون حول المرء ما طمعوا به
و اذا نبا دهر جفوا و تغيبوا
و لقد نصحتك ان قبلت نصيحتي
و النصح ارخص ما يباع و يوهب

(b) لا تطلبـنَّ معيشـة بمـذلة
و ارفع بنفسك عن دنّي المطلب
و اذا افتقرت فداو فقرك بالغنى
عن كل ذي دنس كجلد الاجرب
فليرجعنّ اليك رزقك كلّه
لو كان ابعد عن محلّ الكوكب

(c) و بالجهل لا ارضي و لا هو شيمتي
و لكنّني ارضي به حين احوج
فان قال بعض الناس فيه سماجه
فقد صدقوا و الذل بالحرّ اسمج

الا ربّما ضاق القضاء باهله

و امكن ما بين الاسنة مخرج

3. Discuss the merits and demerits of the ' Dewánu-
' Alí ' as a piece of literature.

4. Explain the following lines with reference to the
events to which they refer :—

(a) عرف ابن عبد حين ابصر صارماً

يهتـزّ ان الامر غيـر لعـاب

ارويت عمرا اذ طغي بمهند

صافي الحديد مهذب قضاب

(b) الليل داج و الكباش تنتطح

لطاح اسد ما اراها تصطلم

اسد عرين في اللقاء قد مرح

منها نيام و فريق منبطم

(c) و كانوا علي الاسلام البأ ثلثة

فقد خرّ من تلك الثلثة واحد

و فرّ ابو عمرو هبيرة لم يعد

و لكن اخو الحرب المجرب عائد

5. Give a short sketch of the character of Ali as it
appears from such of his poems as you have read.

6. Translate into English and write notes on the
words underlined :—

قريش بدتنا بالعداوة اولاً

و جاءت لتطفي نور رب محمد

بافواههم والبَيْضُ بالبِيْضِ تلتقي

بايديهم من كل عضب مهنّد

و خطّيــة قد ثقّفتـ سمهرية

اسلتها قد حودّثت بمحدّد

فقلنا لهم لا تبعثوا الحرب و اسلموا

و فيئُوا الى دين المبارك احمد

فقالوا كفرنا بالذي قال انّه

يوعّدنا بالحشر و الحكم في عد

فقتلتهم و اللّه افضل قربة

الى ربّنا البر العظيم الممجد

7. Explain fully :--

(۱) القى دلوك في الدلاء ۔ (۲) لِلّه درّ فتي ۔

(۳) لَبّيك لَبّيك ۔ (۴) شمّ الانوت ۔

(۵) شم العرانين ۔ (۴) اخو الجهل ۔

(۷) ابن الحرب ۔ (۸) ابا لهب تبّت يداك
ابا لهب *

(۹) ايا بومة قد عششت فوق هامتي
علي الرغم مني حين طار غرابها

PERSIAN.

First Paper.

Time—Three hours.

1.　Translate into English, adding short notes on the words underlined :—

(a) رائ عالي اعلاه اللّه بفرمايد دانستن كه
موجوداتي كه هستند از دو بيرون نيست يا
موجودي است كه وجود او بخود است يا موجودى
كه وجود او بغير است - آن موجود را كه وجود
او بخود است واجب الوجود خوانند و آن باري
تعالى و تقدس‌اس‌ت كه بخود موجود است پس هميشه
بوده است زيراكه منتظر غيري نبود و هميشه باشد
كه قائم بخود است بغير ني - و آن موجود را كه
وجود او بغير است ممكن الوجود خوانند *

(b)　امّا چون اين عالم كمال يافت و اثر آباي عالم
علوي در امّهات عالم سفلي تاثير كرد نوبت بفرجهٔ
هوا و آتش رسيد - فرزند لطيف‌تر آمد و ظهور عالم
حيوان بود و آن قوتها كه نبات داشت با خود آورد
و دو قوت او را در افزود - يكي قوت اندريافت
كه او را مُدركه خوانند كه حيوان چيزها را بدو اندر
يابد و دوم قوت جنباننده كه بتائيد او حيوان
بجنبد و بدانچه ملائم اوست ميل كُند و ازانچه
منافر اوست بگريزد و او را قوت محرّكه خوانند -
امّا قوت مُدركه منشعب شود بده شاخ پنج را ازو
حواس ظاهر خوانند و پنج را ازو حواس باطن *

(۳) امّا چون در دهور طوال و مرور ایّام لطف
مزاج زیادت شد و نوبت بفرجهٔ رسید که میان
عناصر و افلاک بود انسان در وجود آمد هرچه در
عالم جماد و نبات و حیوان بود با خویشتن آورد
و قبول معقولات برآن زیادت کرد و بعقل بر همه
پادشاه شد و این همه تفوق او را بچه رسید بدانکه
معقولات را بشناخت و بتوسط معقولات خدای را
بشناخت و خدای را بچه شناخت بدانکه خود را
بشناخت مَنْ عَرَفَ نَفْسَهُ فَقَدْ عَرَفَ رَبَّهُ *

2. Explain in simple Persian :—

مقصود از تحریر این رسالت و تقریر این مقالت
اظهار فضل نیست و اذکار خدمت في بلکه ارشاد
مبتدي است و احماد خداوند ملک معظم . مویّد
مظفّر منصور حسام الدولة و الدنیا والدیّن نصرة
الاسلام و المسلمین عمدة الجیوش في العالمین قامع
الکفرة والمشرکین قاهر المبتدعة و الملحدین ظهیر
الایّام مجیر الانام عضد الخلافة جمال الملة جلال
الأمة نظام العرب والعجم اصیل العالم شمس المعالي
ملک الامرا ابو الحسن علي بن مسعود بن الحسین
نصیر امیرالمومنین ادام الله جلاله و زاد في
السعادة اقباله که پادشاهي را بمکان او مفاخرت
است و دولت را بخدمت او مبادرت ایزد تبارک
و تعالی دولت را بجمال او آراسته داراد و مُلک را
بکمال او پیراسته و چشم خداوند زاده ملک مؤید

مظفر منصور شمس الدولة والدّين بحُسن سيرت

و سريرت او روشن باد و حفظ الهي و عنايت

پادشاهي بر قد حشمت و قامت عصمت هر دو

جوشن باد و دل خداوند ولّي الانعام ملك معظم عالم

عادل مويّد و مظفر منصور فخر الدولة والدين بهاء

الاسلام و المسلمين ملك ملوك الجبال ببقاء هر دو

شادمانه نه مدتي بلكه جاودانه *

3. Explain with reference to the context and point out the allusions :—

(a) خردمند گيتي جو دريا نهاد

بر انگيخته موج ازو تند باد

چو هفتاد كشتي درو ساخته

همه بادبانهــا بر افراخته

ميانه يكي خوب كشتي عروس

بر آراسته همچو چشم خروس

پيمبر بدو اندرون با علي

همه اهل بيت نبي و وصي

(b) چون پرند نيلگون بر روئ پوشد مرغزار

پرنيان هفت رنگ اندر سر آرد كوهسار

خاكرا چون نات آهو مشك زايد بي‌قياس

بيد را چون پرّ طوطي برگ رويد بي‌شمار

نسترن لؤلؤئ بيضا دارد اندر مرسله

ارغوان لعل بدخشي دارد اندر گوشوار

باغ بوقلمون لباس و شاخ بوقلمون نمائ
آب مرواريد كون و ابر مرواريد بار

سبزه اندرسبزه بيني‌چون سپهراندر سپهر
خيمه اندرخيمه‌چون سيمين حصاراندرحصار

خسرو فرخ سير بر بارهٔ دريا گذر
با كمند اندر ميانِ دشت چون اسفنديار

همچون زلف نيكوان سرو گيسو تاب خورد
همچون عهد دوستان سال خوردهٔ استوار

4. Write in Persian Nizami's views about the chief qualities of a دبير.

5. Detail the حواس باطن mentioned in (b) of Q. 1.

Or,

Discuss the theory of Evolution propounded by Nizami-i-Samarqandi.

6. State briefly the merits of the چهار مقاله and comment on the style in which it is written.

———

Time—Three hours.

1. Give a sketch of the life of عمر خيام and discuss his relations with his contemporaries.

2. Explain fully in Persian :—

(a) در چشم محققان چه زيبا و چه زشت
منزلگه عاشقان چه دوزخ چه بهشت
پوشيدن بيدلان چه اطلس چه پلاس
زير سر عاشقان چه بالين و چه خشت

(b) مـي خـور كـه ز تـو قلّت و كثـرت بـه بـرد
و انـديـشـۀ هـفـتـاد و دو مـلّت بـه بـرد
پـرهـيـز مـكـن ز كـيـمـيـائـي كـه ازو
يـك جـرعۀ مـي هـزار عـلّت بـه بـرد

(c) درياب كـه از روح جـدا خـواهـي رفـت
در پـردۀ اسـرار خـدا خـواهـي رفـت
مـي خـور كـه نـدانـي ز كـجـا آمـدۀ
خـوش زي چـو نـدانـي كـه كـجـا خـواهـي رفـت

(d) آن مـي كـه حـيـات جـاودانـي سـت بـنـوش
سـرمـايۀ لـذت جـوانـي سـت بـنـوش
سـوزنـده چـو آتـش اسـت لـيـكـن غـم او
سـازنـده چـو آب زنـدگـانـي سـت بـنـوش

(e) چـون ديـو و پـري و يـار و اغـيـار گـذشـت
شـادي وغـم و مـحـنـت و تـيـمـار گـذشـت
امـروز بـدانـچـه مـي رسـد خـوشـدل بـاش
ايـن نـيـز چـنـانـكـه آمـد انـكـار گـذشـت

(f) از لـقـمۀ وقـف هـركـه پـرورد جـسـد
روبـاه شـود اگـرچـه بـود سـت اسـد
گـر بـيـغـرضـي مـرا مـصـدق داري
خـاصـيـت ذان وقـف بـخـل اسـت و حـسـد

3. How far is the opinion justified that each and every رباعي of ‘Umar-i Khayyám is to be interpreted in the light of Sufi doctrines?

4. Name at least one other Persian *Ruba'i* writer and compare him with ‘Umar-i Khayyám.

URDU.

1. What were the chief characteristics of the Age of Zauq in the history of Urdu poetry ?

2. Explain clearly in Urdu and annotate the underlined expressions :—

(a) گو نہ دے صاحب جوہر کو مقدر عزت

جوہر فرد ہے بالفرض تو کیا ہے قسمت

کیا ہوا علم مقولہ سے اگر کیف کے ہے

لیک بے یاوری بخت نہیں کیفیت

قاضی چرخ بھی کو تجھے توکیا گر تیرے

مثل دہقان فلک رکھتے ہوں طالع نکبت

دور گردوں نہ موافق ہو تو ہو اور خفیف

جر اتقان میں تو جتنی تو اٹھائے محنت

آگے برگشتگئی بخت کے چلنے کی نہیں

نظری و عملی کوئی بھی تیری حکمت

(b) جبکہ سرطان و اسد مہر کا ٹھہرے مسکن

آب و ایلولہ ہوے نشو و نماے گلشن

جوش روئیدگئ سبزہ پہ یاد آئے ہے

آیۃ انبتہ اللہ نباتاً حسناً

جس طرح شعلہ کا عالم ہو بفانوس خیال

خون سے یوں ترے لرزاں ہے عدو زیر کفن

3. Write critical notes on—

(a) the rhyme of the first couplet in Q. 2 (a) and the second couplet in Q. 2 (b);

(b) the arrangement of words in the third couplet of Q. 2 (a);

(c) the simile in the third couplet of Q. 2 (b).

4. Explain the following extracts and give critical estimates of their value as Ghazals :—

(a) دانه خرمن هي ميں قطرہ هے دريا همكو
آئے هے خبر ميں نظر كل كا تماشا همكو
اُس نے جو خط قلم سرمہ سے لكها همكو
لكها ايماے خموشي هے يه گويا همكو
جا بجا نام تو جوں نقش قدم چهوڑ گيا
خاك كم هوكے گيا ڈهونڈهنے عنقا همكو

(b) كيا كهوں اُس ابرو پيوستہ كے دل بس ميں هے
ايك طعمہ مچهليان دو كشمكش آپس ميں هے

(c) ابتو گهبرا كے يه كهتے هيں كہ مرجائيں گے
مركے بهي چين نه پايا تو كدهر جائيں گے
آگ دوزخ كي بهي هو جائيگي پاني پاني
جب يه عاصي عرق شرم ميں تر جائيں گے
شعلۂ آہ كو بجلي كيطرح چمكاؤں
پر سمجهے تر هے كہ وہ ديكهكے تر جائيں گے

(d) هے قفس سے شور اب گلشن تلك فرياد كا
خوب طوطي بولتا هے اندفوں صياد كا

(e) يہ طوق اسواسطے چهوٹا هوا قمري كي گردن ميں
كه تها بلبل كي قسمت ميں پر اقمري كي قسمت ميں

5. "Zauq is one of the brightest stars in the galaxy of Urdu poets of the age and is one of the sweetest singers of lyric verse in the Urdu language." Criticise this statement.

6. What conclusions do you draw regarding Zauq's scholarship and learning from a study of his poetry ?

SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

N.B —*The answers should be written in Urdu.*

1. What is the chief value of literary criticism and what are the essential qualifications of a literary critic ?

Compare the character and principles of literary criticism in the past with those of the present.

٢۔ اہل فن کے دو گروہ بن گئے ہیں ایک لفظ کو
ترجیح دیتا ہے اور اس کی تمام تر کوشش الفاظ
کے حسن و خوبی پر مبذول ہوتی ہے بعض لوگ
مضمون کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں اور الفاظ کی پروا
نہیں کرتے ٭

Explain the position of each of these two schools. Which of them is, in your opinion, nearer the truth, and why? Illustrate your answer from the Urdu writers you have read.

3. In what way are authors influenced by the age in which they live and the nation to which they belong, and how far can the literature of an age be regarded as the expression of its characteristic spirit and ideals? Illustrate your answer by examples drawn from Urdu literature.

4. Define تغییل ; discuss its use and abuse in poetry. Illustrate your answer with quotations.

HINDI.

First Paper.

Time— Three hours.

N.B.—(1) *Answer Questions* 1 *and* 7, *and* any four *of the others.*
  (2) *Except where otherwise specified, answers may be written either in English or in Hindi.*

1.   Explain *any two* of the following in Hindi :—

    (*a*) जादिन चढ़त दलसाजि अवधूत सिंह
           नोदिन दिगन्त लौं दुवन दाटियतु है ।

     मलै कैसे धाराधर धमकैं नगारा धूरि
           धारा ते समुद्रन की धारा वाटियतु है ॥

     भूषन भनत भुवगोल को कहर तहां
           दहरत लगा जिमि गज काटियतु है ।

     कांच से कचरि जात सेस के अचेस जन
           कमठ की पीठि पै पिठी सी बांटियतु ॥

    (*b*) लिय धरि मोहोकम सिंह
           कहैं अब किसोर नृप कुम्भ ।

     श्री सरजा संग्राम किय
           भुंम्मस्समधि करि धुम्म ॥

     भुम्मस्समधि किय धुम्मस्समहि
           रिपु तुम्मस्मलि करि
     जंग्गग्गरजि उत्तंग्गग्गरब
           मतंग्गग्गन हरि ॥

लक्खक्खन रन दक्खक्खलनि
अलक्खक्खिखति भरि ।

मांलहहि जव नोलखलरि
बहलोलबिलम थरि ॥

(c) यों सिर पै ढहरावत द्वार हैं
जाखौं उठैं अवसमान बग़ूरे ।

भूषन मूधरक धरकैं जिनके
धुनि धक्कन यों धलकूरे ॥

ते सरजा सिवराज दिये
कबिराजन को गजराज गहूरे ।

मुंडन सो पहिले जिन शंकि कै
फेरि महामद सों नद पूरे ॥

2. Name and define the metres of the verses given in Question 1.

3. Give a brief account of Awadhut Singh and Bahlol Khan. When did Bahlol Khan fight against Shivaji, and with what results ?

4. Point out, with reasons, the chief Alankaras in 1 (a) and 1 (c).

Has Bhushana introduced any special beauty in his Alankaras known as परिणाम and दीपक ? Explain

5. Bhushan is generally believed to be a great writer on Vira Rasa (बीर रस). How far do you agree with this view ? How far can Bhayanaka (भयानक) and Vibhatsa

(विभक्त) Rasas be associated with Vira Rasa with advantage ?

6. (*a*) कुल कुलंक चित्रकूटपति साहस शील समुद्र ।
कवि भूषन पदवी दई हृदयराम सुत रुद्र ।

Who was this Rudra and when may Bhushana be supposed to have gone over to him to obtain his title as is mentioned in his aforesaid Doha ?

(*b*) In what year and month is Bhushana believed to have seen Shivaji for the first time ? Give reasons for your answer.

7. Translate into English :—

(*a*) चमकती चपला न फेरत फिरंगैं भट
इन्द्र को न चाप रूप बैरच समाज को ।

धाए धुरवा न छाए धूरि के पटल
मेघ गाजिबो न बाजिबो है दुन्दुभि दराज को ।

भौंसिला के उरन उरानी रिपु राजी करैं,
पिय भजौ देखि उदौ पायस के साज को ।

घन की घटा न, गज घटनि सनाह साज
भूषन भनत आयो सेन सिवराज को ॥

(*b*) साजि चतुरंग बीररंग में तुरंग चढ़ि,
सरजा सिवाजी जंग जीतन चलत है ।

भूषन भनत नाद बिहद नगारन के,
नदी नद मद गैबरन के रलत है ।

ऐल पैल खैल भैल खलक में,
गैल गैल गज्जन की ठैल पैल खैल उछलत है ।
तारा सो तरनि धूरि-धारा में लगत जिमि,
थारा पर पारा पारावार यों ढलत है ।

8. Write a brief note on Bhushan's works. Why was one of them styled "Shivaraj Bhushan ?"

SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—(1) *All questions carry equal marks.*

(2) *Only five questions to be attempted.*

(3) *Answers may be written either in English or in Hindi.*

1. "Personal experience is the basis of all real literature." Elucidate the above statement and give your own views as to the real nature of literature.

2. What do you think of the view that creative literature is in danger of being overlaid by critical literature ? What, in your opinion, are the true functions of literary criticism ?

3. What is understood by 'poetic truth' ? Do we ordinarily find fidelity to facts in poetry in the ordinary acceptance of the term ? Give illustrations from Hindi poetry to elucidate your meaning.

4. Discuss the essential features of lyrical, poetry, with particular reference to the compositions of some of the Hindi lyrical poets studied by you.

5. What are the main principles of the composition of a short story ? Illustrate them with reference to any standard Hindi short story read by you.

6. Describe, according to the Indian writers on poetics, the mechanism which produces emotional effect in a poetic composition. Do you agree with the view that painting of human emotions is the highest aim of poetry ?

7.   What do you know of the principles of drama-
tic design ? Explain, with reasons, the differences on
this point in the views of the Indian and European
writers on dramaturgy.

8.   " All art to be truly great must be moralised. "
Discuss fully the implications in the above statement
with reference to literary art.

PHILOSOPHY.

First Paper.

(Upanishadic Philosophy.)

Time—Three hours.

[Note.— *Only* six *questions to be attempted : those marked with
an asterisk must be among these* six.]

1.   Write a note on the works that are taken to be
included under the name ' Upanishads '; --discussing the
question of chronological sequence among them.

2.   It has been remarked that " there is no *system of
philosophy* in the Upanishads ; there are only stray philo-
sophical ideas embedded in a mass of what is most
grotesque."—Discuss this.

3.   Compare the Philosophy of the Upanishads with
the philosophy of Kant and also with Contemporary
Philosophy.

4.   ' Indian Philosophy has been regarded as ' un-
duly pessimistic'; what justification is there for this ?
Discuss the question historically as well as philosophical-
ly.

5.   What is the attitude of the Upanishads towards
Karmakānḍa' :

6.   ' Discuss in detail the full significance of ' self-
consciousness,' clearly bringing out the distinction, if
any, between ' self-consciousness ' and ' self-realisation.'

7.   Is any sharp line of demarcation possible
between ' morality ' and ' mysticism ' ?

8.   ' Shankarāchārya claims that his ' Vedanta ' is
based entirely upon the Upanishads. How far is this
claim tenable :

(*References to the original texts will be specially appreciated.*)

(Islamic Philosophy)

Please try any six questions.

1. What are the chief sources of philosophy in Islam ? Discuss their relative importance.

2. Has Hindu philosophy exerted any influence on Islamic thought ?

3. Is Kalám (كلام) a philosophy ? Name its chief originators and describe its tenets.

4. What is Ibn al-Haitham's (ابن الهيثم) theory of perception ? Compare it with some current views in Western Philosophy.

5. Discuss the principle of Ibn Chaldun's (خلدون ابن) philosophy of history ·

6. How did Gazali (غزالي) influence philosophy in the East ?

7. Who is regarded as the greatest Muslim philosopher ? Give a short sketch of his philosophy with special reference to the problem of God and the origin of the world.

8. What is the metaphysical doctrine of Sheikh-i-Ishraq (شيخ اشراق) and how is it related to Islam and Zoroastrianism ·

M.A. (PREVIOUS AND FINAL) AND B.A. (HONOURS) SECOND YEAR EX- AMINATIONS, 1930.

LOGIC.

SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

Select **any five** *questions.*

1. Logic is frequently defined as the science of the forms of thought. Explain this definition commenting on the extreme view of the formal logicians about the relation between the form and the matter of thought.

2. What is precisely meant by a predicable ? Describe the Aristotelian list of predicables, and explain why it has been frequently held to be superior to the Porphyrian list.

3. It has been sometimes maintained that all judgments are really hypothetical. Discuss this opinion, and consider how a hypothetical assertion may be true of reality which is actual.

4. Aristotle defines a syllogism as a discourse in which certain things being posited, something else than what is posited necessarily follows merely from them. What do you think to be the defects of this definition ? Give a better description of syllogism, and consider how far the syllogism can be regarded as the type of all reasoning.

5. "Judgment is the reference of a significant idea to a subject in reality, by means of an identity of content between them." Explain this clearly.

6. The inductive sciences are said to presuppose the Law of Universal Causation. Critically examine this view, explaining (*a*) the nature of a presupposition, and (*b*) how we can presuppose anything about a world prior to our observation of what happens in it.

7. What do you think to be the main defects of J. S. Mill's exposition of " The Methods of Experimental Enquiry " ? Illustrate your answer with suitable examples.

8. " Our hypotheses must conform to our postulates. " (*Lotze.*) Explain this.

9. Analyse the nature of scientific explanation. It is said that the first or fundamental principles of science are themselves insusceptible of scientific explanation. What right then have we to accept them as valid?

10 What is the nature of mathematical reasoning? Discuss how far the principles of geometry and of mathematics can be regarded as generalizations from experience.

B.A. (HONOURS) SECOND YEAR EX-AMINATION.

ECONOMICS.

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours

Answer any five *questions.*

All questions cirry equal marks.

1. Compare and contrast the economic condition of England at the beginning of the sixteenth century with that of India in the early nineteenth century.

2. What are the factors which led to the rapid development of British cotton manufactures during the Industrial Revolution ? Show how natural advantages aided technical inventions.

3. Give an account of the factory laws in England from 1802 to 1844. How far were they opposed to the general trend of the legislation of that age ?

4. Examine the effects of the Industrial Revolution in England on the condition of her working classes.

5. Give an account of the English Corn Laws since 1773, and describe the circumstances that led to their repeal.

6. Contrast the effects of the development of mechanical transport during the last fifty years on English and Indian agriculture.

7. Describe the present position of the Indian sugar industry, pointing out the defects on both its agricultural and manufacturing side. What measures would you suggest for the improvement of the industry ?

8. Trace the development of the present railway policy of the Government of India in respect of (*a*) finance, and (*b*) management.

9. Describe the main changes in the Indian customs tariff since 1894, and note the chief defects of the present system ?

Elementary Statistics.

Time—Three hours.

All questions carry equal marks.

(*Only* **five** *questions are to be attempted, of which at least* **two** *must be from among Questions* 3, 4, 5, *and* 6.)

1. Write short notes on :—

    (*a*) Ogive curver.

    ·*b*) Skewness.

    (*c*) Index-numbers.

    (*d*) General Trend curve.

2. Compare and contrast the different kinds of averages, bringing out their relative utility and limitations. Give examples.

3. Represent the following values graphically. Comment on the graphs or charts :—

	1927-28.	1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.
Working Costs ..	25,000	31,000
Distribution Expenses ..	2,250	3,750
Rent, Rates, etc. ..	3,000	3,750
Management Expenses ..	4,750	6,000
	35,000	44,500

4. Find the standard deviations of the following total revenues and working expenses of an Indian concern, 1920-28. Does the former or the latter show greater variation ?

	Total Revenue. ,000	*Working Expenses.* ,00
1920	37	192
1921	40	217
1922	40	195
1923	41	196
1924	45	238
1925	45	235
1926	51	314
1927	54	330
1928	66	404

5. Calculate the co-efficient of correlation between the total revenues and the working expenses given in Question 4.

6. Find both graphically and by formula the median and the quartiles of the percentage of population receiving poor-law relief :—2·40, 2·29, 1·39, 1·92, 2·98, 1·17, 3·79, 3·01, 2·39, 2·78, 3 09, 2·78, 2·61, 4·33, 3·02, 4·20, 1·29, 5·16, 4·75, 4·26, 4 64, 1 66, 5·37, 3·38, 5·84, 4·63, 3·93, 4·54, 3·42, 5·88, 4·36, 3·85, 3·92, 4·48, 5·67, 4·91, 4·34, 5·19.

7. In what directions are the statistics relating to Indian labour defective at the present time ? Suggest any means by which they can be improved.

8. Suppose you are asked to collect income statistics in your district. How would you overcome the following difficulties ?—

(i) Selection of the unit of enumeration : the individual, the family, or the household.

(ii) Determination of the period of time for the measurement of income of all classes : the same unit for all or different units for different classes (e.g., year for rent payers, month for salaried persons, day for unskilled labourers).

(iii) Valuation of income in kind, e.g., free gifts of nature, such as fuel in villages.

(iv) Danger of getting inaccurate replies to questions relating to income.

(v) Any other difficulties that you can think of.

9. What should be the object of an economic survey in a particular area and what practical use can be made of the information collected ?

10. The next Census of British India is due in 1931. What suggestions would you make for carrying out any improvements upon the last Census ?

HISTORY.

First Paper.

(Akbar—Political History.)

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—*Question* 1 *and any other* four *questions to be attempted.*

1. Comment on *any three* of the following :—

(*a*) ' Notwithstanding his (Akbar's) kingship, and his treasures, and his buried wealth, which were beyond the scope of counting and imagination, his fighting elephants and Arab horses, he never by a hair's breadth placed his foot beyond the base of humility before the throne of God, but considered himself the lowest of created beings and never for one moment forgot God. The professors of various faiths had room in the broad expanse of his incomparable sway. This was different from the practice in other realms, for in Persia, there is room for Shias only, and in Turkey, India, and Tūrān, there is room for Sunnis only.' (*Tuzuk-i-Jehangiri.*)

(*b*) ' Yet, amidst such complicated evils, the fortitude of Pertap remained unshaken, and a spy sent by Akbar represented the Rajpoot and his chiefs seated at a scanty meal, maintaining all the etiquette observed in prosperity, the Rana, bestowing the *doonah* to the most deserving, and which, though only of the wild fruit of the country, was received with all the reverence of better days. Such inflexible magnanimity touched the soul of Akbar, and extorted the homage of every chief in Rajasthan ; nor could those who swelled the gorgeous train of the Emperor withhold their admiration.' (*Tod's Rajasthan.*)

(*c*) ' Though the lightening of the burden of sorrow is always an adornment of those admitted to the

august assemblage, and the speech and action of His Majesty (Akbar) form the stock of State and Religion, yet a fresh announcement was made that it had occurred to His Majesty that everyone who had the bliss of attending court should, according to the number of his years, give one *dām* or one rupī or one *muhr* to some good object, so that by that means, a well, or a reservoir, or a caravanserai, or a garden might be constructed, and that thereby every kind of distress might be relieved and there might be a spiritual and temporal growth.' (*Akbarnama.*)

(*d*) " Wilton Oldham is right in affirming that ' Akbar's revenue system was ryotwaree' and that ' the actual cultivators of the soil were the persons responsible for the annual payment of the fixed revenue.' The Settlement was not made either with farmers of the revenue,......or with the headmen of villages....Many passages in the *Āīn* prove the correctness of Oldham's proposition." (*V. Smith's Akbar.*)

(*e*) ' Forman of Zelabdin Mahemet Echebar Reverend Fathers of the Order of Saint Paul : Be it known to you that holding you in great esteem, I am sending you my embassador Ebadola and his interpreter..to beg you to send to me two Fathers, learned in the Scriptures, who shall bring with them the principal books of the law, and of the Gospels.... Know, also that the Fathers who shall come here will be received by me with all honour, and that it will be a peculiar pleasure to me to see them. If, after I have been instructed as I desire in their law and its perfection, they wish to return, they will be free to do so whenever it shall seem good to them, and I shall despatch them with great respect and honour.' (*Du Jarric.*)

(*f*) ' News came.....that Munīm Khan *Khān Khānān* made the inhabitants migrate to Gaur and ordered that that town.....should be inhabited: and all that the Amīrs could say against it availed nothing....Various diseases, the names of which would be difficult to know, attacked their constitution....things came to such a pass that the living were unable to bury the dead, and threw them into the river..... And on account of the arrogance of his disposition, no one had the power to remove the cotton wool of ignorance from his ears and make him leave the place... After a time, the constitution of the *Khān Khānān* began to deviate from its usual

course of equilibrium, and at over eighty years of age...
he rendered his account to the Guardian of Paradise, or
to the Guardian of Hell (God knows).... Since he had
no heirs, the officials seized all that wealth and gain for
the imperial treasury.' (*Al Baduoni.*)

2. Discuss the incidents that led up to Bairam Khan's
dismissal, and Akbar's assumption of power, and show
how far the *Khân Khânân's* removal was conducive to the
welfare of the kingdom.

3. 'Akbar's greatest troubles were caused by his
own relations and countrymen.' Give an account of
these troubles, and the measures taken by Akbar to
overcome them.

4. Describe the sources of the State-revenue in
Akbar's time, and show how far it was utilized for
promoting the welfare of the people.

5. Discuss how far the *mansabdari* system helped to
stabilize Akbar's empire and promote unity among its
people.

6. Explain Akbar's philosophy of religions, carefully
noting its political tinge Illustrate your answer by an
analysis of the *mehzar*, or the so called "Infallible
Decree.'

7. Give an account of the Portuguese activities on
land and sea in Akbar's time, and show how they affected
the Mughal Empire.

8. Name *any four* of the women that exercised politi-
cal influence in Akbar's time and describe their activities.

9. What were Akbar's relations with his neighbour-
ing rulers in and outside India?

SECOND PAPER.

Social and Constitutional History.

Time—Three hours.

[*Candidates are required to answer only* **six** *questions,* **three**
questions to be chosen from each section.]

A.

1. Name the principal officers of the Mughal Govern-
ment and describe their functions Indicate their rela-
tions towards the sovereign.

2. "The Mughal administration was a system of checks and counter checks" Discuss this statement with special reference to the Provincial administration of Akbar's time.

3. Describe briefly the position of the *Ulama* in the Muslim State. Narrate the circumstances which led Akbar to declare war upon the *Ulama*, and comment upon its consequences.

4. What was the attitude of Akbar's government towards the learned and pious?

Write a critical note on the administration of the Sayūrghāl lands and the reforms introduced by Akbar therein.

B.

5. What were the principal elements of rural population in Akbar's time? Trace the influence of environment on agricultural progress and give some account of the life led in rural areas.

6. Give some account of the social life of the upper and middle classes and the peasantry during Akbar's reign.

How were the last affected by Todarmal's land assessment?

7. Comment upon the social customs and manners of the Hindus and other non-Muslim classes, as gleaned from the *Ain-i-Akbari*.

Examine the position of these classes with reference to State patronage.

8. How were law and order maintained in the Mughal Empire? Indicate briefly the functions of the officers concerned with this department.

Justify or criticise the view that the *Ain* represents an ideal state of things in this respect.

9. "The economic life of India at the end of the 16th century was characterised essentially by inadequate production and faulty distribution." (*Moreland*.) Discuss.

10. Abul Fazl writes :—

"The general condition of Indian Zamindars is to leave the path of single-mindedness, and to have an eye

to every side, and to join any one who is victorious or who is making increasing stir."

Examine this statement with reference to the motives and actions of the Zamindars in Akbar's days.

POLITICS.

FIRST PAPER.

(Modern Indian Constitution.)

Time—Three hours.

Attempt any five questions.

1. Describe the methods employed by Parliament to supervise Indian affairs since 1858. Discuss specially the effects of the changes made in 1919.

2. Describe the methods by which the subordination of the Council of India to the Secretary of State has been secured. To what extent does the Council of India exercise effective control over the Government of India ?

3. Describe the main changes made in the constitution of the Governor-General's Executive Council since 1858. How far is it true to say that the Government of India is still a bureaucracy ?

4. What changes have been made in the position, powers and influence of the Governor of an Indian Province by the Act of 1919 ? Illustrate your answer with reference to your own province.

5. Describe the main stages by which financial devolution has been brought about in India. Discuss the defects of the present position.

6. Discuss the defects of the Morley-Minto Councils as disclosed by the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and the remedies suggested by it.

7. Give a brief sketch of the development of Municipal Government in India. Discuss the main causes of its backwardness.

8 Describe the constitution, functions and influence of the U.P. Legislative Council. To what extent has the Council been able to control the ministers ? Give examples.

9. What are the powers of the Government of India with regard to the Transferred and Reserved subjects in the Provinces ?

SECOND PAPER.

(English Constitutional Development.)

Time—Three hours.

(*Answer* **five** *questions only.*)

1. What were the constitutional questions in dispute between King and Parliament in the days of the first two Stuarts ?

2. Describe the constitutional experiments of the period of the Protectorate and account for their failure.

3. " The centre of political gravity shifted from Crown to Parliament; the king still reigned but he gradually ceased to rule." Show how this result was brought about by the Revolution of 1688.

4 Trace the stages by which the ministers of the Crown became responsible to Parliament. By what means is their responsibility enforced at present ?

5. What do you understand by " the conventions of the constitution ?" State some such conventions and explain their growth and working.

6. By what measures was the union of Ireland and England effected and what is the nature of this union at present ?

7. Describe the improvements that have been effected in the system of franchise for the House of Commons by the Acts of 1884-85 and 1918.

8. Explain the position and importance of the Crown in the scheme of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

9. By what measures have the frequency and duration of Parliaments been regulated from time to time ?

10. What do you know of the ' Privileges ' of Parliament ? State how they were secured and cite some cases connected with them.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

[N.B.—*Not more than* six *questions are to be attempted, of which at least* one *must be from each of the Groups A, B, C.*]

Group A.

1. Explain the method for summing a series formed by taking every kth term from any power series whose sum is known.

Sum to infinity the series

$$1 + \frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{x^6}{7} + \ldots$$

2. Establish the law of formation of successive convergents to a continued fraction. Find the nth convergent to the continued fraction

$$\frac{1}{1+} \ \frac{1}{1+} \ \frac{1}{1+} \ \frac{1}{1+} \ldots$$

3. If $\phi(n)$ be positive for all positive integral values of n, and continually diminish as n increases, and if a be any positive integer not less than 2, then prove that the two infinite series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \phi(n), \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a^n \phi(a^n)$$

are both convergent, or both divergent.

Prove that the series

$$\sum_{3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \log n (\log \log n)^\alpha}$$

is convergent if and only if $\alpha > 1$.

4. (i) If a and b be positive and unequal, prove that

$$\frac{a^m + b^m}{2} > \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right)^m$$

except when m lies between zero and 1.

(ii) If $a, b, c, d, \ldots$ are p positive integers whose sum is n, shew that the least value of

$$\left\lfloor \frac{a}{-} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{b}{-} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{c}{-} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{d}{-} \right\rfloor \ldots \text{ is } \left(\left\lfloor q \right\rfloor\right)^{p-r}, \; \left(\left\lfloor q+1 \right\rfloor\right)^{r},$$

where q is the quotient and r the remainder when n is divided by p.

Group B.

5. (i) Expand $\cos n\theta$ in a series of descending powers of $\cos\theta$ when n is a positive integer.

(ii) Given that

$$u = \log \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right) = x + a_3 x^3 + a_5 x^5 + \ldots.$$

shew that

$$x = u - a_3 u^3 + a_5 u^5 - \ldots.$$

6. (i) Expand θ in powers of $\tan\theta$ when θ lies between

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ and } \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

(ii) Shew that

$$\cos 2\theta + \tfrac{1}{3}\cos 6\theta + \tfrac{1}{5}\cos 10\theta + \ldots = \tfrac{1}{2}\log(\cot\theta).$$

7. (i) Prove that

$$\sin n\phi = 2^{n-1} \cdot \overset{r=n-1}{\underset{r=0}{II}} \sin\left(\phi + \frac{r\pi}{n}\right),$$

where n is a positive integer.

(ii) Prove that

$$\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \ldots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}.$$

Group C.

8. (i) Form the equation whose roots are the squares of the differences of every two of the roots of the cubic equation

$$x^3 + 6x^2 + 7x + 2 = 0.$$

(ii) Solve a biquadratic equation by resolving it into two quadratic equations.

9. Prove Newton's theorem on the sum of the powers of the roots of an equation of the nth degree.

Calculate $\alpha^7 + \beta^7 + \gamma^7$ in terms of q and r, where α, β, γ are the roots of the cubic equation $x^3 + qx - r = 0$.

10. Obtain, correct to *four* decimal places, the positive root, between 4 and 5, of the equation

$$x^3 + x^2 + x - 100 = 0.$$

11. (i) Define a *skew-symmetric* determinant. Prove that a skew-symmetric determinant of an odd order is zero, and of an even order, a perfect square.

(ii) Prove the identity

$$\begin{vmatrix} (b+c)^2 & a^2 & a^2 \\ b^2 & (c+a)^2 & b^2 \\ c^2 & c^2 & (a+b)^2 \end{vmatrix} = 2abc(a+b+c)^3.$$

SECOND PAPER.

(Elements of Vectors, Statics, and Hydrostatics.)

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—*Only* six *questions are to be attempted.*

1. If α, β, γ are non-parallel vectors in the same plane, prove that it is always possible to find numerical values of a, b, c so that $a\alpha + b\beta + c\gamma = 0$.

Prove vectorially that the bisectors of the sides of a triangle meet in a point which trisects each of them.

2. If i, j, k be unit vectors at right angles to each other prove that

$$i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = ijk = -1.$$

If a, b, c be three coterminous edges of a rectangular parallelopiped, prove, by vectors, that four times the square of the area of the triangle which joins their extremities is equal to

$$b^2c^2 + c^2a^2 + a^2b^2.$$

3. Find the Cartesian equation of a uniform heavy inextensible chain hanging freely under the action of gravity.

A chain of length $2l$ is hung over two small smooth pulleys which are in the same horizontal line at a distance $2a$ apart; shew that there are two positions of equilibrium if

$$l \gtrdot ae.$$

4. Find the equation of the central axis of any given system of forces acting on a rigid body.

Two equal forces act one along each of the straight lines

$$\frac{x \mp a \cos \theta}{a \sin \theta} = \frac{y - b \sin \theta}{\mp b \cos \theta} = \frac{z}{c};$$

shew that their central axis must, for all values of θ, lie on the surface

$$y \left(\frac{x}{z} + \frac{z}{x} \right) = b \left(\frac{a}{c} + \frac{c}{a} \right).$$

5. Enunciate and explain the principle of Virtual Work.

AB is a heavy beam which can turn about a horizontal axis at A. A chord fastened to B passes over a smooth pulley vertically above A, and is tied at the other end to a given weight P which moves on a given smooth curve. Find the form of the curve if there is equilibrium in all positions.

6. Obtain general formulæ for the centre of gravity of a solid.

Find the centre of gravity of a hemisphere whose density varies as the distance from a point on its plane edge.

7. Find the pressure at any point of a heavy liquid at rest if its density varies as the depth below the surface.

Prove that the depth of the centre of pressure of a parallelogram two of whose sides are horizontal and at depths h and k below the surface of the above liquid is

$$\frac{3}{4} \frac{h^3 + h^2 k + h k^2 + k^3}{h^2 + h k + k^2}.$$

8. Prove that positions of equilibrium of a body floating freely in a homogeneous liquid are determined by drawing normals from the centre of mass of the body to the surface of buoyancy.

A square board is placed vertically in a liquid of four times its density. Shew that there are three different positions of equilibrium in which it will float with one given corner only below the surface of the liquid.

9. Determine the height of the metacentre above the centre of buoyancy for a body floating freely in a homogeneous liquid.

A solid cone of semivertical angle α and density σ floats in a liquid of density ρ with its axis vertical. Prove that equilibrium is stable or unstable according as

$$\frac{\sigma}{\rho} > \text{ or } > (\cos \alpha)^6.$$

10. Describe a Nicholson's Hydrometer and explain how it is used.

A Nicholson's hydrometer is used to determine the weight and the specific gravity of a solid, and W and σ are the results when the effect of air is neglected. Prove that the actual weight is

$$W\left[1 + \frac{\alpha}{\sigma(1-\alpha)}\right]\left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{\rho}\right)$$

where α and ρ are the specific gravities of air and of the material of the known weights employed.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.
PHYSICS.

N.B. —*Attempt* **two** *questions from each of the Sections A and
B, and* **three** *from Section C.*

Section A.

1. Describe any one experiment which has enabled
us to deduce the mass of Earth.

2. Define Young's modulus and Poisson's ratio. A
circular rod of Young's modulus $2·04 \times 10^6$ kilogram
weight per sq. cm., and Poisson's ratio ·4, and length
one metre, and cross section 95 sq. mm., is stretched by
a weight of 10 kilograms.   Find the extension and
diminution in the cross section.

3. Define Moment of Inertia, and explain its physical
significance. Calculate the same for a steel sphere of
radius one metre about a diameter.   How would you
verify your result experimentally ?

[Density of steel 8·0.]

Section B.

4. Derive the equation

$$y = A \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right)$$

for a plane progressive wave.

5. Describe and explain any forced vibration which
is maintained by a force which has no periodicity of its
own.

6. How would you find the frequency of a tuning
fork which makes about 64 vibrations per sec.?

7. Explain fully the phenomenon of beats, and
deduce an expression for the number of beats produced
when two notes of frequencies m and n are sounded
together.

How are beats utilised in tuning two vibrating systems?

Section C.

8. A volume of gas at 15°C. is suddenly compressed to half of its initial volume. Find the resulting rise of temperature

$$[\gamma = 1.4, \log 2 = \cdot 3010, \log 1 \cdot 310 = \cdot 1200].$$

Briefly explain why temperature falls as we go up in the atmosphere.

9. Show that pressure of a gas is equal to two thirds of the kinetic energy per unit volume. Calculate the kinetic energy of Hydrogen per gram molecule at 0°C.

10. Describe any furnace and explain how you would measure its temperature.

Or,

Describe the manufacture of liquid air.

11. Describe the cyclical process of a steam engine and compare its efficiency with that of an internal combustion engine. Explain (1) why steam engine is preferred in railways, and (2) why petrol engine is used in aeroplanes.

12. Describe a continuous flow calorimeter and explain its advantages.

Second Paper.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—*Answer* three *questions from Section A and* four *from Section B. All questions are of equal value.*

Section A.

1. Explain the phenomenon of refraction at a plane surface according to the wave-theory and show that there can be no refracted wave, when, in coming out of glass into air, light is incident at an angle greater

than $\sin^{-1} \dfrac{1}{\mu}$, where μ is the refractive index of glass.

2. Explain how you would set up an arrangement to shew interference bands with a biprism. Work out the theory of the experiment and shew how you would measure wavelengths.

3. Describe the construction of Nicol's prism and explain how it produces plane polarised light. How may a beam of circularly polarised light be produced and how may it be distinguished from a beam of ordinary light ?

4. What are Huyghen's zones ? Show how you can use them to explain the fact that there is a bright spot at the centre of the shadow of a small circular disc and that the illumination there is practically the same as if the disc was absent.

5. How are the defects of long-sight and short-sight overcome ?

A person can only see objects distinctly at a distance of 50 cm. from the eye. If he wishes (a) to read a book at a distance of 25 cm., (b) to see objects clearly at a distance of 5 m. what kind of lenses must he use and what must be their focal lengths ?

Section B.

6. Define Specific Inductive Capacity.

Find an expression for the capacity of a parallel plate condenser with a dielectric partly glass and partly mica.

7. What is the reason for using as small a suspended magnet as possible in the tangent galvanometer ?

Describe an arrangement of coils by which the necessity for a very small magnet is removed and carefully state the reasons.

8. Give the theory of thermo-electromotive force,

and show that the coefficient of the Peltier effect $= T. \dfrac{dE}{dT}$,

where T is the absolute temperature of the junction, and E the whole E.M.F. acting in the circuit.

9. Discuss carefully the use of thermionic valves in the reception of wireless waves.

10. Distinguish between a ballistic and a dead-beat galvanometer. Describe, in detail, some form of moving coil galvanometer and state the conditions under which it is (i) dead-beat, or (ii) ballistic.

11. Distinguish between different types of radiations given out by radium and give a brief account of their nature and properties.

12 Why do public Electrical Supply Companies generally supply alternating current rather than direct current ? Explain precisely what is meant by the statement that there is an alternating current of 10 amperes flowing in the circuit.

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CHEMISTRY.

First Paper.

Time-- Three hours.

N.B —Six *questions are to be attempted, of which* not more than two *should be from each group.*

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

A.

1. Discuss the action of water on—

(*a*) a salt of a strong acid and a strong base ;

(*b*) a salt of a weak acid and a strong base ;

(*c*) a salt of a weak acid and a weak base.

2. (*a*) What is the principle of Solubility-Product ? Is the theoretical development on which it is based perfectly sound in your opinion ?

(*b*) Discuss the importance of Solubility-Product in analysis.

3. (*a*) Describe briefly the different methods of determining the molecular weight of a chemical compound.

(*b*) The vapour pressure of ether at 20°C. is 442 mm. and that of a solution of 6·1 grams of benzoic acid (C_6H_5 COOH) in 50 grams of ether if 410 mm. at the same temperature. Calculate the molecular weight of benzoic acid in ether.

B.

4. Describe the preparation and properties of *any four* of the following compounds :—

(*a*) Hydrazoic acid, (*b*) phosphine, (*c*) phosgene, (*d*) hydroxylamine hydrochloride, (*e*) ozone, (*f*) nitrogen pentoxide.

What are the different acids derived from phosphorus ? Discuss fully their constitutions and properties.

6. In what form does gold occur in nature ? How is it extracted on a large scale ? How is good chloride prepared ? Describe the properties of gold chloride. How is colloidal gold obtained ?

C.

7. Explain briefly why—

(*a*) yellow ammonium sulphide is used instead of ordinary ammonium sulphide in the separation of the copper and arsenic groups ;

(*b*) in gravimetric analysis a precipitate of lead sulphate should be washed with dilute sulphuric acid instead of pure water ;

(*c*) the precipitate of barium sulphate should be " digested " before filtration, in the quantitative estimation of barium ;

(*d*) ammonium chloride is added before precipitating metals of the aluminium group with ammonium hydroxide.

8. To a sample of pyrolusite weighing 0·50 gram is added a certain weight of oxalic acid $(H_2C_2O_4, 2H_2O)$, and after reaction in acid solution is complete, the excess of oxalic acid requires 30·00 c.c. of N/10 $KMnO_4$ fc. oxidation. If the pyrolusite is calculated to contain 86·93 per cent. MnO_2, what was the weight of oxalic acid added ?

$$(MnO_2 + H_2C_2O_4 + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow MnSO_4 + 2CO_2 + 2H_2O).$$
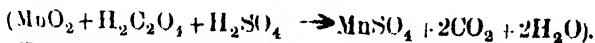
The atomic weight of manganese is 54·93.

9. Discuss critically the important contributions of Lavoisier to Chemistry. Why is he regarded as the founder of Chemistry ?

1. Describe and explain the formation of Iodoform. What is produced on boiling it with a solution of caustic potash ?   What are its important uses ?

2. How are primary amines obtained in a pure state ? Describe a method for distinguishing primary, secondary, and tertiary amines.

3. Describe briefly the manufacture of sucrose from sugarcanes.   What takes place when—

   (*a*) it is heated at about 200-210°C,

   (*b*) it is wormed with concentrated H_2SO_4,

   (*c*) it is warmed with dilute H_2SO_4,

   (*d*) it is boiled with acetic anhydride and sodium,

   (*e*) it is boiled with metallic hydroxides ?

   Which of the above reactions will show its formation from hexoses ?

4. What is the common source and mode of manufacture of citric acid ? How has it been synthesised ? Discuss briefly its structure.

5. What is the " diazo " reaction ? Indicate how it is applied to the preparation of hydrocarbons, phenols, nitrites, and halogen substitution products respectively.

6. Give an account of those properties of pyridine which indicate its ring structure and any synthesis which points in this direction.

7. Give an outline of the distillation of coal and the production of aromatic hydrocarbons.

8. What is the action of chlorine upon toluene under different conditions ? Describe a process by which benzaldehyde may be produced from one of the resulting compounds of chlorination.

ZOOLOGY.

First Paper.

Time—Three hours.

Note—*Only* **five** *questions should be answered. Neat diagrams, wherever necessary, must be given.*

1. Discuss the Recapitulation Hypothesis as an evidence of the theory of Evolution and point out the limitations to this hypothesis.

2. Describe in detail the life-history of *Obelia*.

3. Give an account of the life history of the liver-fluke and state how far this animal has undergone modifications to adapt itself to its environment.

4. Describe the various methods of reproduction amongst the Protozoa.

5. Give a comparative account of the alimentary canals of the Annelids that you have studied and discuss how far each part is an adaptation to the mode of life of the animal concerned.

6. Compare with diagrams the mouth appendages of the Arthropods in your course and point out how far their structure is an adaptation to the habits of the animals.

7. What features has *Pila* in common with *Anodonta* to be included in the same phylum ? Classify the phylum, giving distinguishing characters of the various classes.

Second Paper.

Time —Three hours.

Attempt **five** *questions only. Give diagrams wherever necessary.*

1. Give a full account of the development and structural features of the Tornaria larva of *Balanoglossus*. Give an account of the affinities of this group.

2. Trace the evolution of the Pectoral girdle in the vertebrate series.

3. What do you understand by respiration ? **Give an** account of the structure of the lungs and associated organs of respiration of a bird. How does a bird breathe while on flight ?

4. What is meant by mesoblast ? How does it originate and what structures of the body are derived from it ? Describe the dvelopment of the skull in dogfish.

5. (*a*) Give an account of of the principal zoo-geographical regions and point out the important animals that are characteristic of each region.

(*b*) What do you know regarding zoological importance of Jurassic and Cretaceous periods ?

6 Write notes on each of the following :—

(1) Ductus endolymphaticus, (2) Valve of Vieussens, (3) Iter, (4) Corpus luteum, (5) Islet of Langerhans, (6) Zygantra, (7) Allantois.

7. Describe the vascular system of a lizard and compare it with that of an Amphibian

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BOTANY.

1. Give a concise account of the structure and life-history of *Vaucheria*, and compare it with the structure and life-history of an Oomycete.

2 Give a careful comparison of the structure and reproductive organs in *Callithamnion* and *Ectocarpus*.

3. What are the "smuts" and ' rusts "?

Describe the life-history of any one, with which you are familiar, making special reference to the haploid and diploid stages of the plant.

4. Describe the structure of the sporocarp of *Marsilea*. What is the morphological nature of this organ?

5. Explain the term 'stele.' Give an illustrated account of the different types of stele met with in the Pteridophytes.

6. Write a comparative account of (*a*) the structure of the thallus, and (*b*) the organisation of the sporophyte, in *Riccia*, *Marchantia*, and *Anthoceros*.

7. Write comprehensive notes on the following :—

　　(*a*) Alternation of generations in plants.

　　(*b*) ' Biological species.'

　　(*c*) ' Progressive sterilization of the sporogenous tissue.'

SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

Attempt only **five** *questions, of which Question No.* **7** *must be one.   Answers must be fully illustrated.*

1. Give a comparative account of the anatomy of the leaves of *Cycas* and *Pinus,* and explain the nature and functions of the transfusion tissue

2. What is the function of respiration in plants ? Describe the chief types of respiration in plant kingdom which illustrate your statement.

3. Plants tend to become adopted to their environments. Explain in detail how you would proceed to examine a given plant in order to determine its probable habitat.

4. Give an account of the various methods of vegetative reproduction found in plants. In what way is a knowledge of these useful to man ?

5. Write a short essay on the " Nervous Mechanism " of plants.

Or,

　　What proofs exist that evolution has taken place in plants ?

6. Draw instructive sketches to illustrate the distribution of mechanical tissue in the following : —

　　(*a*) The stem of an herbaceous dicotyledon.

　　(*b*) The root of an herbaceous dicotyledon.

　　(*c*) The stem of an aquatic angiosperm.

　　Explain the above differences from the functional point of view.

7. Write a brief account of the distinguishing features of the following families with special reference to at least one wild plant of each :—

　　Malvaceæ, Labiatæ and Liliaceæ.

B. COM. (PART I) EXAMINATION.
ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. Write a precis of the following passage :—

The truth is that secondary impressions, impressions gathered from books and from maps, are valuable as adjuncts to primary impressions (that is, impressions gathered through the channel of our senses), or, what is always almost as good and sometimes better, the interpreting voice of the living man. For you must allow me the paradox, that in some mysterious way the voice and gesture of a living witness always convey something of the real impression he has had, and sometimes convey more than we should have received ourselves from our own sight and hearing of the thing related.

Well, I say, these secondary impressions are valuable as adjuncts to primary impressions. But when they stand absolute and have hardly any reference to primary impressions, then they may deceive. When they stand not only absolute but clothed with authority, and when they pretend to convince us even against our own experience, they are positively undoing the work which education was meant to do. When we receive them merely as an enlargement of what we know, and make of the unseen things of which we read things in the image of the seen, then they quite distort our appreciation of the world.

2. Write a letter to a railway company claiming compensation for damage done to your luggage.

Or,

Describe in the form of a dialogue an interview between a gentleman and an insurance agent who desires to convince the former that his (the agent's) company offers the best terms for an insurance.

3. Frame sentences to illustrate the correct use of the following :—

Actual, identical, authentic; crave, beg, implore; at hand, on hand.

4. Punctuate the following correctly, using capital letters and inverted commas where necessary :—

allow me to give you a hand said mr. graham a youngman who was always polite to his elders mr. lucas felt annoyed thank you i can manage perfectly well by myself he replied his foot slipped as he stepped out of the tree and went into the spring oh papa my papa said ethel what are you doing thank goodness i have got a change for you on the mule she tended him carefully giving him clean socks and dry boots and then sat him down on the rug beside the lunch basket while she went with the others to explore the grove.

5. Change into Indirect Form of Speech :—

" To-night," thought Mr. Lucas, " they will light the little lamp by the shrine. And when we all sit together on the balcony, perhaps they will tell me which offerings they put up."

" I beg your pardon, Mr. Lucas," said Graham, " but they want to fold up the rug you are sitting on."

6. Draft an advertisement for a General Stores to be run on co-operative lines.

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS.

SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—**Five** *questions only are to be attempted. All questions carry equal marks.*

1. Prove that each individual can make the utilities of his marginal expenditures on different commodities equal for the prices he finds in the market, and that when the market prices change, the utilities of his marginal expenditures become unequal, but he can again make them equal by buying more of some commodities and less of others.

2. Assume that a village bania has a monopoly of all the wheat for sale in the village. How high can he probably raise the price ? Illustrate by a diagram.

3 If a cotton factory in Japan buys raw cotton from the United Provinces, and also wishes to sell its cotton cloth in the United Provinces, how much cheaper must it produce than a factory in Cawnpore ? How can it manufacture so much more cheaply ?

4. What is a market ? What commodities have a world market ? Why ? What conditions make possible a sensitive market, i.e., where changes in price in one part of the market are immediately followed by similar changes in other parts of the market ? Will a shortage of the wheat crop in India always cause a rise in the price of wheat in England ?

5 Give examples of the geographical division of labour in India. Prove that it may be profitable for a village in the Punjab to import sugar at Rs 6 per Md. which it could itself grow and manufacture for Rs. 5 per Md. Of what law is this an illustration ?

6. Why does the rate of interest for short loans from banks fluctuate far more widely than the rate of interest paid by the government for long loans ? Why does the bank charge sometimes a higher rate and sometimes a lower rate for a month's loan than it charges to lend money for a whole year.

7. A labourer can get As. 8 per day in Allahabad, or Rs. 1-8 per day in Bombay. How would you ascertain his comparative welfare in the two places ?

8. Tell what you can concerning the excise duties in India ? Who bears the burden of these duties.

9. Should the State-owned railways and the Post-Office be run at a profit to government, so as to decrease taxation ? Or, should they be run at a loss, so as to supply transportation and postal services at lower rates ?

10. Can the free compulsory education of girls be defended in a country as poor as India ?

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

Third Paper.

Time—Three hours.

Answer **five** *questions only. All questions carry equal marks.*

1. With what object were Savings Banks started ? Give the main regulations governing public deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank.

What is the maximum provision any one can make through the P. O., and in what forms can it be done ?

2. Explain the following : Open cheque; Bearer cheque; Order cheque; Crossed cheque. Draw in your own name an open cheque on the Central Bank of India, Calcutta, in favour of P. N. Kapoor, the cheque form being printed "or order." Explain what you would have to do to convert the cheque into (*a*) an " order " cheque ; (*b*) a " crossed " cheque.

3. " It is through the loaning department that the bank adjusts its resources." Discuss this statement

3. "What were the principal recommendations of the Fowler Committee? In what particulars does the Indian Currency System actually evolved constitute a departure from these? Discuss the merits and demerits of this system.

5. What is the difference between accounts receivable and bills receivable? Why are the former not generally considered high class securities ?

6. Describe the different methods in which a banker employs his resources; arrange them in order of their liquidity. Discuss the importance of " Money at call " and the "Bank Rate " in the money market.

7. What is the difference between a loan and a discount? Why is it considered necessary that in order to be an efficient bank manager one should know well the difference between a loan and a discount ?

8. (*a*) Differentiate between a " Holder " of a bill and a " Holder in due course " of a bill.

(*b*) Define " Promissory Note." How does P/N differ from a B/E?

(c) State what " Revolving credit " is and describe its various types.

(d) What is a " Joint " Note and a " Joint and Several " Note ?

ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

FOURTH PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

Answer **five** *questions. Maps and diagrams should be given wherever possible. All questions are of equal value.*

1. The woollen industry of Great Britain appears to have a more stable economic position than the cotton industry. How far do geographical factors account for this ?

2 Account for the rise of Glasgow and Havre as great cities.

3. Discuss the importance of canals in the economic and commercial development of Germany.

4. Give an account of the chief agricultural products of China, indicating how climate, relief and soil control their distribution.

5. Name eight ports of the Japanese Empire, insert them on a map, and discuss briefly the commercial importance of five of them.

6. Of what importance to Great Britain are the agricultural products of India ?

7. What geographical difficulties are there in the supply of coal to the industries and transport of Peninsular India ? Mention any developments taking place which to a certain extent will meet these difficulties.

8. Draw a sketch-map of the river system of the United Provinces and insert on it, naming them, the chief irrigation canals. State briefly why the canals are necessary and what their importance is to the agriculture and finances of these provinces.

BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANCY.

Fifth Paper.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—*Attempt* **five** *questions only.* **three** *from Section A and* **two** *from Section B*; *Q. No.* 1 *being compulsory.*

Section A.

1. The final T. B. of the Sanitary Cookers Co., Ltd., was as follows :—

Share Capital—

	Rs.	Rs.
50,000 Shares of Re. 1 each (fully paid) ..	..	50,000
Creditors	..	26,500
Patent Rights	48,000	
Debtors	4,500	
Stock	10,000	
Preliminary expenses ..	1,800	
Profit and Loss Account ..	12,050	
Cash	150	
Total	76,500	76,500

Efforts to place the concern on a sound basis having failed, it was decided to reconstruct, and the following scheme was submitted to, and approved by, the shareholders and the creditors :—

(1) The company to go into voluntary liquidation, and a new company having a Nominal Capital of Rs. 1,00,000 to be formed to take over the assets and liabilities of the old company

(2) The assets to be taken over at took value, with the exception of Patent Rights, which are subject to adjustment.

(3) The creditors to be discharged by the new company on the following basis :—

	Rs.
Preferential to be paid in full	500
Unsecured to be discharged by cash composition of 8 as. in the rupee	13,400
Unsecured to be discharged by issue of 6% Debentures fully paid at a bonus of 10 per cent.	12,600
Total	26,500

(4) 50,000 shares of Re. 1 each, 8 as. paid up, to be issued to the shareholders in the old company, payable 4 as. on application and 4 as. on allotment.

(5) The costs of liquidation, amounting to Rs. 250, to be paid by the new company as part of the purchase consideration.

Close the books of the old company, and show the opening entries in the new company's books, preparing therefrom a Balance Sheet ; assuming all the shares and debentures to have been allotted, and all cash in respect of the shares to have been received.

2. A & Co., Ld., and B & Co., Ld., agree to amalgamate. Their position as to Share Capital and earnings is thus :—

	A £	B £
Ordinary shares of £10 each	300,000	100,000
4% Debentures, Authorised £300,000 issued	200,000	....
5% Loans	20,000	60,000
Reserve account invested in the Business	20,000	.....
Total	540,000	160,000

Earnings—	A £	B £
6% on Shares	18,000	6,000
4% on Debentures	8,000	....
5% on Loans	1,000	3,000
Total	27,000	9,000

A & Co. will create further £100,000 Ordinary shares and issue its £100 000 Debentures, buying up B, which will be liquidated. The whole of the expenses, including placing £100,000 Debentures, are fixed at £10,000, and the working capital will be increased by £10,000. No increased profits are anticipated therefrom, but £36,000 (earnings of the two together) is considered maintainable. The capital will then be £400,000 shares showing 6% dividend, and £300,000 Debentures at 4%.

You are requested to say how the further £100,000 Ordinary shares should be apportioned and allotted as fully paid to the holders of the shares in A and B respectively, in such manner that the A shareholders will receive an advantage of £1,200 per annum over the B shareholders in respect thereof.

What Journal entries would be required to record the above arrangement in the books of A & Co. ?

3. The following are the final balances of a Branch in Paris at 31st December. Convert at the fixed rate of exchange of 50·50 Fcs. to the £. The cash remitted from Paris appeared in the London books as £98. 6s. 6d. Make the necessary adjustments in the London books by Journal entry, and show the Branch current A/c in the London books and the London current A/c in the Branch books :—

	Fcs.	Fcs.
Cash at Bank	12,091·44	
Cash in hand	1,141·06	
Stock 31st December	56,091·76	
Plant	51,353·22	
Office Furniture	4,899·98	
Reserve for B D		8,442·66
Land and Premises	150,000·00	
Debtors	87,354·42	
Profit and Loss A/c—Profit		10,319·04
Creditors		113,864·06
Remittances to London	5,000·00	
Head office A/c 1st Jan.		205,306·12
Total	337,931·88	337,931·88

4. A and B, colliery proprietors, take a lease for 21 years at a Dead Rent of £600 a year, merging into a Royalty of 1s. a ton. The Dead Rents are recoverable

out of Royalties paid within five years; 800 tons were raised the first year, 4,600 tons the second year, and 75,000 tons the third year. 100 colliery wagons were purchased by the firm on the hire-purchase system, by which the wagons, at the end of ten years, became their absolute property in consideration of their paying 15s. a month for each wagon. It was assumed by the firm that each wagon would be worth £40 at the end of ten years.

Show the Ledger A/cs. for " Dead Rents," " Royalties," and " Purchase of Wagons " for the first three years, the A/cs. being balanced at the end of each year.

Section B.

5. It is claimed by some authorities that a Sinking Fund for the redemption of assets renders a provision for Depreciation unnecessary. What do you think ? Give reasons.

6. How would you deal in a Life Insurance Company's accounts with premiums received, bearing in mind the fact that Premiums are always paid in advance ? Should you apportion them ? Give reasons.

7. State fully the difference between the Double Account System and the Single Account System, and the general principles governing the valuation of Assets and Liabilities under each.

BUSINESS ORGANISATION.

Sixth Paper.

Time — Three hours.

Answer only **five** *questions. All questions carry equal marks.*

1. Explain *any four* of the following :—

    (*a*) Prices Current.

    (*b*) Tender.

    (*c*) Contract Note.

    (*d*) Card Index.

    (*e*) Documentary Bill.

    (*f*) Drawback.

2. How does a partnership differ from a private company ? Discuss the advantages of each.

3. A company issues ordinary, preference, and deferred shares. An ignorant relation of yours wants your advice about the shares he should purchase. How will you advise ?

4. (a) What is a Bonded Warehouse ?

(b) A Calcutta merchant receives intimation on the arrival of a shipment of cotton cloth he had ordered from Manchester. What steps will he take to obtain delivery of the goods ?

5. Explain the nature of a Trust, giving a critical estimate of the part it plays in modern commerce.

6. What is an ' Annual Report ' ? What items are usually included in it ? Give a brief outline of the business that would be discussed ordinarily at the annual general meeting of shareholders.

7. (a) In what ways does Stock Exchange promote investment ?

(b) Discuss the practical necessity of underwriting of shares.

8. In what ways does insurance minimise the risks of commerce.

9. What points would you bear in mind in preparing a copy of an advertisement ?

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COMMERCIAL LAW.

SEVENTH PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—*Answer* six *questions only. All questions carry equal marks*

1. (a) What agreements made without consideration are valid and enforceable ?

(b) A minor borrows a sum of money on a promissory note. Shortly afterwards he becomes a major and executes a fresh promissory note in respect of the

original loin. Can the creditor successfully sue on the second promissory note ?

2. (a) When does property in (1) specific articles contracted to be sold, and in (2) goods in bulk contracted to be sold, pass to the buyer ?

(b) A milkman supplies milk to a customer, who after using it becomes ill, the illness being caused by disease germs contained in the milk. Is the milkman liable in any way to the customer ?

3. (a) In what cases does an agent become personally bound by contracts entered into by him on behalf of his principal ?

(b) A, falsely representing himself to be the agent of P, enters into a contract with S. What are the rights and liabilities of each of them ?

4. Distinguish between a partnership and a limited company, explaining the nature, advantages, and disadvantages of each.

5. (a) Explain the following terms : " Statutory meeting," " Special resolution." " Minimum subscription," " Floating charge," and " Stock."

(b) " A shareholder who has transferred his shares may yet remain liable in respect of them." In what circumstances and to what extent may this liability arise ?

6. (a) On what grounds can a company be compulsorily wound up by order of Court ?

(b) In what order are the assets of a company in liquidation to be applied ?

7. When. where, and by whom should a promissory note. payable three months after sight, be presented ? Explain the effect of default of presentment.

8. (a) What is a " Wagering Contract " ? Is or is not a contract of life insurance a wagering contract and therefore void ?

(b) Explain the meaning of the terms " Loss *by fire*" and " Subrogation " in connection with fire insurance.

9. (a) Explain, in relation to marine insurance, the meaning and effect of a " Notice of abandonment," and the difference between " General average loss " and " Particular average loss."

(*b*) Give a brief outline of the contents of a " Bill of Lading." How far is the ship-owner bound by particulars of a consignment of goods as entered in a Bill of Lading and signed by the master ?

10 (*a*) Who is a "Common carrier " ? State, in outline, the extent of the liability of a common carrier for loss or damage to goods carried by him.

(*b*) What are railway " risk-notes " and what is the condition for their validity ?

B. COM. (PART II) EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH.

First Paper.

Time—Three hours.

1. "Splendid indeed have been and still remain the great ideals which mankind has *collectively striven for* and, by striving for, has enabled to be formulated and to enter the hearts and *become fabric of the conscience of all noble individuals.* By crowd-forming ideals the lower masses of mankind have been and are being elevated, and by them only. The masses of humanity are not to be raised by intellectual effort, nor by science, nor by the labour of individuals; they *can be elevated by the infection of fine ideals* only, and to these and the crowds that have incorporated them *the great advance from the beast-level to where we stand* has been due. But in the heritage of the world no less precious are the noble lives, the high intellectual accomplishments, the great works, and the splendid deeds of individual men : and they, not those only who have occupied high public position and *loomed large within the vision of their contemporaries,* but still more the forgotten multitudes of separate and variously gifted individuals, *who have followed each his own star,* who have lived and laboured each under the guidance of his own reason, who have faced the world with fearless confidence, each in his own resources and powers, and who in art, in literature, in philosophy, in scientific discovery, in courageous action, or in masterful direction, have shown how beneficent may be the life of an independent human unit in effecting|great results, which no crowd could either conceive or bring to fruition. Great is Mankind, but great also is Man."

(*a*) Explain the portions italicised in this passage

(*b*) State briefly in your own words what, according to the writer, are the two factors in the progress of civilization.

2. Write short notes on *any two* of the following subjects :—

    (*a*) Choice of trade marks and trade names.

    (*b*) Stimulation of the will to buy.

    (*c*) Effect of increased output on employment.

    (*d*) The doctrine of *laissez-faire.*

3. " Man is of all kinds of baggage the most difficult to be moved. Economists, especially the earlier economists, were apt to be heedless of this fact. Man is classified as " labour," and that is represented as "flowing" where there is a demand for labour. Even now, when railways have made it comparatively easy and cheap to go from end to end of the country, and when newspapers give abundant information as to where labour is wanted, how hardly, slowly, reluctantly does labour " flow "! It is the *viscous, tardy* movement of lava rather than the mobile dash of water· " Labour " is the aggregation of labourers, but in most cases *the labourer is not a unit.* He is married and has a family to hinder his movements. If he has grown-up sons and daughters, they have occupations which they will have no wish to desert because the head of the family finds work slack near home, and thinks he could do better elsewhere. If he goes, either the home must be broken up or their employment sacrificed. Friends, *associations*, and *that innate dislike of change* which grows stronger as age advances, all combine to reduce labour to creeping rather than flowing."

    (*a*) Suggest a suitable title for this passage, and briefly state, avoiding metaphor, the main ideas expressed in it.

    (*b*) Explain the words and phrases italicised in the above passage.

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SECOND PAPER.

(Essay.)

Time—Three hours.

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Write an essay of about 700 words on *one* of the following subjects :—

    (1) The characteristics of a great business man.

(2) The commercial possibilities of air transport.

(3) What measures do you suggest to prevent strikes ?

(4) The influence of machinery on craftsmanship.

(5) The future of industrial progress in India.

(6) The problem of Unemployment in India.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION, ETC.

Time—Three hours.

Answer **any five** *of the following questions. All questions carry equal marks.*

1. Consider the application of the principle of the division of labour to Agriculture, Transport, and Manufacture, discussing its merits, demerits and limitations in each.

2. What is a "Limited Company"? What are the advantages of this type of organization to the undertaking which adopts it, to its customers or clients and to the investor ?

3. What are debentures, preference shares, preferred ordinary shares, ordinary shares, and deferred ordinary shares ? In what order do they come in the distribution of profits and in the participation of proceeds in the event of the undertaking being wound up ?

4 Discuss the merits and demerits of "integration" in manufacturing industries. How far does this process remedy the defects of competition, and how far does it secure the advantages of collectivism ?

5 Examine carefully the various methods of remunerating Labour in modern industries.

6 What is "Classification" ? Examine the various factors that influence the classification of goods by the railway industry,

7. Critically examine the effect of the separation of Railway finance from the General finance in this country.

8. Examine the effect of the motor omnibus and motor delivery van on the country-side.

9 It has been asserted that railway transportation is subject to the " Law of Increasing Returns." Do you agree with this view ? Give reasons.

10 Discuss the case for and against a petrol tax. In this connection also, consider how far this is a suitable means for making motor vehicle-owners pay something towards the cost of maintaining the roads which they wear out by their use.

STATISTICAL METHODS.

Time—Three hours.

[*All questions carry equal marks. Answer* **five** *questions only. At least* **two** *questions out of the* last **five** *must be answered.*]

1. (*a*) What kind of information was sought in the last Census of Population in India ? In what respects were the data obtained statistically defective ?

(*b*) What recommendations would you make to the Census authorities for carrying out an enquiry in 1931 ?

2. What do you know of the various crop forecasts issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence in India ? Explain the general method of preparing the preliminary and the final estimate.

3. (*a*) Prepare a suitable scheme of classification of the articles of export from India into ten main classes.

(*b*) Discuss the function and the importance of tabulation in a general scheme of any statistical investigation.

4. (*a*) Give examples of mistakes commonly made in interpreting statistical returns.

(*b*) What precautions would you take to avoid biased errors in any statistical investigation ?

5. Write brief explanatory notes on *any five* of the following : —

(*a*) Random Sampling.

(*b*) Corrected Death Rate.

(*c*) A discrete series.

(*d*) The Geometric Mean.

(*e*) Moving Average.

(*f*) The Mode.

(*g*) Interpolation.

6. (*a*) Discuss the usefulness of the Graphic Method in Statistics.

(*b*) From the figures given in the following table, find out and compare graphically the extent of early marriages in different castes in British India :—

CASTES.	MALES IN 1921 IN AGE-GROUP 0—15 YEARS		FEMALES IN 1921 IN AGE GROUP 0—12 YEARS.	
	Total Number in Thousands	Number married in Thousands	Total Number in Thousands.	Number married in Thousands.
Brahmin ..	18,72	102	14,07	96
Chamar ..	18,66	256	14,95	1,99
Jat ..	13,76	44	9 27	33
Rajput ..	12,88	61	9,86	58
Teli ..	6,31	81	5,02	88
Kurmi ..	5,75	109	4,88	86
Pathan ..	4,79	15	3,44	11
Bania ..	1,85	10	1,34	6
Kayasth ..	1,36	6	1,03	4
Indian Christian	1,05	3	81	3

7. (*a*) What do you mean by dispersion and how is it generally measured ?

(*b*) From the figures about the number of married people in different castes given in Question 6 above, find out whether the variation by caste in early marriages is greater amongst males or females.

8. The following table gives average annual prices of ten commodities in Allahabad during the years 1926, 1927, and 1928. Calculate the weighted index number of prices in Allahabad for the last two years, taking the year 1926 as the base. Give reasons for different weights assigned to different commodities :—

COMMODITY.		UNIT.	AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICE.					
			1926.		1927.		1928.	
			Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Wheat	..	Maund	5	8	5	4	5	6
Rice	..	,,	7	4	7	2	7	0
Arhar	..	,,	5	12	6	0	6	2
Salt	..	,,	3	12	3	8	3	8
Sugar	..	,,	13	0	12	8	12	0
Ghee	..	,,	64	0	62	0	60	0
Cloth	..	Yard	0	8	0	10	0	9
Gold	..	Tola	21	4	21	0	21	2
Kerosene	oil	Tin	4	2	4	0	4	1
Paper	..	Pound	0	4½	0	4¼	0	4

9. The following table gives the price of gold per ounce and value of its net imports into India during the years 1922-23 to 1927-28. Calculate the coefficient of correlation between the price of gold and its net import :—

Year.	Value of net import of Gold into India.			Price of Gold per ounce.	
				Rs.	As.
1922-23	41	Crores of Rs.		70	14
1923-24	29	,,	,,	67	15
1924-25	74	,,	,,	61	12
1925-26	35	,,	,,	56	11
1926-27	19	,,	,,	57	5
1927-28	18	,,	,,	56	14

10. The following table gives the Index Number of the yield of corn in America during the years 1891 to 1914. Do these figures give any evidence of periodicity ? Give reasons :—

Year.	Index Number of the yield of corn in America.	Year.	Index Number of the yield of corn in America.
1891	112	1903	106
1892	96	1904	111
1893	93	1905	120
1894	80	1906	126
1895	109	1907	108
1896	117	1908	109
1897	99	1909	106
1898	103	1910	115
1899	105	1911	99
1900	105	1912	121
1901	69	1913	96
1902	111	1914	107

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA AND ENGLAND.

Time—Three hours.

Answer **any five** *questions. All questions are of equal value.*

1 Give an account of the main industries that existed in India before 1760. Which of them declined later on ? Carefully analyse the causes of their decline.

2. Distinguish between ' Industrial Revolution ' and ' Industrial Evolution.' Why did the former take place in England and why is the latter coming about in India? Describe the effects of both, with examples from England and India.

3. Describe in its different aspects the enclosure movement that took place in England in the 16th and 18th centuries. Compare it with the consolidation of

holdings that is thought to be such a great necessity in India, giving the steps that are being taken to bring about the consolidation.

4. In what ways did the English canals differ from the canals in India? Give an account of either the canal system of the United Provinces or of the Punjab, not failing to name the various canals that exist in either of the Provinces and the approximate dates at which they came into existence.

5. Carefully compare and contrast the Economic organisation of the English manor with that of the Indian village of the pre-railway period. How has the latter been affected by the development of railways?

6. 'The growth of towns is a sure index to the industrialisation of a country.' Explain this by taking examples from England and India, and give reasons for the coming into existence of towns.

7. Give a brief account of the customs tariff of India between 1859-1920, mentioning the important changes that took place at one time or another during this period and the causes that brought about these changes.

8. Describe the history of the Factory Acts in India and compare them with the Acts that governed the conditions of labour in England before 1914.

9. Give an account of the changes that took place in English agriculture after 1760. Who were responsible for these changes? Has Indian agriculture been affected by any changes? Mention the instrumentality through which they, if any, have come about.

10. Sketch the history of the cotton mill industry of India, or describe the evolution of capitalism in English industry.

ADVANCED BANKING.

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

Answer **five** questions only. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Discuss, with special reference to English and American conditions, the difficulties with which a

Central Banking Institution may be confronted in attempting to control the volume of credit.

2. "On the monetary side, the price-level is determined partly by decisions taken by the bankers, partly by decisions taken by their customers."

Unravel the parts played by these two classes.

3. If required to submit a memorandum before the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, what are the *main* recommendations which you would urge for adoption ?

4. "In truth, the gold standard is already a barbarous relic."

Discuss this statement.

5. State and discuss the principal factors which affect the rates of Foreign Exchanges.

Show how the rates of Foreign Exchange are of special significance in the Indian monetary system.

6. Compare and contrast, carefully, the Indian and German *Co-operative* banking systems.

What specific suggestions have you to offer in this regard for adoption in these Provinces ?

7. Analyse the composition of the Bombay money market, and describe the part played by the principal parties.

In what manner is the Bombay State Exchange regulated, and in what directions would you advocate further control ?

8. How would you construct, with existing information, an index number to show changes in the general level of (money) wages in this country ?

9. Trace carefully the connection between the economic well-being of a people and their monetary system. Illustrate from past or contemporary events.

SECOND PAPER.

Time — Three hours.

(*Attempt* **five** *questions only.   All questions carry equal marks.*)

1. Are there any features of the Federal Reserve System of the United States of America which could

be adopted with advantage in the reorganisation of our banking system ?   Give examples in detail.

2.   What, in your opinion, would be the best method of providing long term credit for the agriculturist in the U.P.?   Describe in detail the method which you propose.

3. What suggestions can you make for the organisation and consolidation of indigenous banking in the province ?

4. Discuss critically what is meant by the phrase "Deviation between the Internal and External Purchasing Power Parity." What explanations have been offered of this phenomenon ?   Do you think that such deviation can continue permanently ?

5. (*a*) Find the sterling equivalent of $115,783·88 at 4·76$\frac{3}{32}$.

(*b*) Assuming Australian exchange is at a premium of 2$\frac{7}{8}$% for sight drafts on Australia, ascertain the amount of English money required to purchase a draft on Sydney for £978.3*s*. 4*d*. Australian Currency.   Include in your calculation $\frac{1}{16}$ p.c. commission.

6. What are the various methods by which a trader can borrow money from his banker on the security of his stock in trade?   State in each case the formality which the law requires.

7. (*a* Under what circumstances can a banker stop payment of a cheque?

(*b*) A banker cashes for his customer a crossed cheque drawn upon a local bank.   What risks does he run ?

8. State the precautions which must be taken and the practice generally followed by bankers in advancing money against the following :—

(1) Life Policies.

(2) Immovable property.

(3) Cotton.

ACCOUNTANCY AND AUDITING.

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. Explain clearly the principles that govern Cost Accounts, and give a form of Cost Sheet which will be suitable for a manufacturing business, inserting not less than eight items of cost relating thereto.

2. The International Book Depot (a registered firm) consists of two partners, X and Y, who have decided to share profits and losses as 2 to 1. X manages the business and Y is a sleeping partner. The partners are entitled to 6% per annum interest on their Capitals, which are Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively. X, moreover, gets a monthly salary of Rs. 500.

In 1926, the firm made a net profit of Rs. 1,20,000 after charging interest on Capital and X's salary.

X owns a house whose annual rental value is Rs. 600. He holds 5% War Bonds (Tax-free) for Rs. 12,000 and 500 6% Debentures of Rs. 100 each in the Delhi Co., Ltd. He has also lent Rs. 3,000 to his uncle at 5% per annum. He pays Rs. 3,000 annually for premium on his life policy.

Y, who is the manager of the Empire Press, Ltd., on a monthly salary of Rs. 350, has invested Rs. 15,000 in 6% Fixed Deposit at a bank.

Ascertain the assessable income of the firm and the amount of income-tax payable, stating how the tax will be borne by the partners. Also find out the Income-tax and Super-tax payable by each partner.

3. From the following particulars you are required to prepare a Profit and Loss Account in such form as you consider would be most useful to the Costing Department :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Opening Stock—			
Raw materials ..	24,500	Carriage on Purchases	550
Finished goods ..	5,450	Do. on Sales ..	950
Closing Stock—		Rent, Rates, and	
Raw materials ..	21,450	Taxes (a) ..	3,360

	Rs.		Rs.
Finished goods ..	3,900	Fuel, Gas, etc. (a) ..	960
Wages—		Repairs to Plant and	
Productive ..	17,350	Machinery ..	650
Non-Productive ..	3,250	Depreciation of Plant	
Salaries ..	3,460	and Machinery ..	1,050
		Repairs to Premises (a) ..	800
		Office Expenses ..	1,970
		Purchases of Materials ..	73,650
		Sales ..	1,24,700

One-sixteenth of items marked (a) to be taken as in respect of the office as distinct from the works.

4. *A* requests you to find out his assessable income from Business for the year 1927-28 and to show him what income-tax he will have to pay.

His Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1926, showed as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
To Rent ..	1,500	By Gross Profit from	
„ Salaries ..	3,000	Trading Account ..	17,500
„ Salaries to Proprietor ..	1,200	„ Dividends on Investments ..	580
„ Office Expenses .	750		
„ Bad Debts ..	250		
„ Reserve for Doubtful Debts,	600		
„ Fire Insurance ..	150		
„ Advertising ..	500		
„ Income-tax ..	300		
„ Discount ..	100		
„ Loss on Sale of Motor Car ..	700		
„ Interest on Overdraft ..	175		
„ Interest on Capital ..	225		
„ Depreciation on Furniture ..	100		
„ Net Profits transferred to Capital Account ..	8,230		
	18,080		18,080

5. Lawrence died on 1st October, 1914, leaving the following estate :—

	£.	s.	d.
Cash in House	54	0	0
Do. at Bank	640	0	0
Household Furniture	1,534	0	0
Debts due at death	600	0	0
Creditors	230	0	0
Life Policy	2,000	0	0
D. M. Insurance Co., 100 shares of £5 each, £1 per share paid, valued at	300	0	0

(Dividend at 20% paid on 31st December, 1914, for half year.).

Mortgages—

	£.	s.	d.
H. Holmes	3,000	0	0
P. Smith	1,000	0	0
W. Williams	2,000	0	0
	6,000	0	0

(Interest at 4% for half year ended 31st December, 1914, paid 1st January, 1915.)

The Bank Interest to 31st December, 1914, amounted to £6-5-0. The debts due to and by the Testator were either received or paid by 1st March, 1915. The policy money was received on 1st November, 1914. The Insurance Shares were sold on 1st January and realised £370 Testamentary Expenses and duties amounting to £1,205 and Funeral Expenses £90 were duly paid. The widow was left an immediate legacy of £100, the use of the furniture during her life time, and the Income of the Estate.

You are required to open and write up the Estate Books and prepare a Balance Sheet at 1st April, 1915.

—————

SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

Attempt six *questions in all. Question No. 6 is compulsory, All questions carry equal marks.*

1. Describe briefly the steps you would take as auditor to check the following :—

    (a) Goodwill.
    (b) Loans.

(c) Investments in War loans and Company shares.

(d) Cash sales.

(e) Freehold and Leasehold Property.

2. How would you conduct the audit of a Share Transfer Department ?

3. What are your rights and your duties as an auditor ?   What action would you take if the accountant of a concern refused to let you see a file relating to a disputed point, on the grounds that the file was a special one and he could not have you prying into the secrets of the concern ?

4. How would you satisfy yourself, as auditor, that the Reserve for bad and doubtful debts was a sufficient one ?

5. You have been instructed by a client to investigate the books of a business which has been offered for sale to him. Assume your own details and write a report to your client advising him to reject the offer, giving detailed reasons.

6. In carrying out the audit of a concern, you find that certain items sent out " on sale or return " have been passed through the books as actual sales at full list prices, amounting in all to Rs. 20,000. State how you, as auditor, would like to see them treated in the accounts of the concern.

7. In auditing the accounts of a company, you find that there is a contingent liability on Bills Receivable Discounted—Rs. 3,000. Clearly explain what it may mean. Is it necessary to verify this statement ! If so, how would you satisfy yourself !

8. On 15th January, 1929, you are instructed to check the accuracy of the cash balance at the close of the financial year (of Messrs. Marsden & Co.), viz., 31-12-28. Indicate the various steps to be taken.

What would be your procedure if you are told that the above firm does not keep any banking account ?

ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC FINANCE.

First Paper.

Time—Three hours.

Only **six** *questions to be attempted. All questions carry equal marks.*

1. How far have the Reforms of 1919 and after introduced the principle of "no taxation without representation" in (*a*) the Provincial Government, and (*b*) the Government of India ?

2. Give an idea of the constitutional position of a Province under a Chief Commissioner in relation to the Government of India, and compare and contrast it with the constitutional position of a Province under a Governor in relation to the Government of India.

3. Could we say that the position of the High Commissioner for India in England is essentially the same as that of a Political Agent of the Government of India in a Native State ? If not, why not ?

4. Give an idea of the Constitution and Functions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in England, and explain its relationship to various Local Authorities there.

5. Give an estimate of the influence that self-governing dominions exercise on (1) the foreign policy of the British Empire, and (2) the internal Government of the United Kingdom.

6. Compare the position of the Civil Service in England and India in relation to the matters of High Policy.

7. Discuss the following statement : " Local Bodies in India are the Creation of the British Rule and, in essentials, take after the British institutions of the same type."

8. Should we make a distinction between Town Planning and Town Improvement? Should the work of Town Improvement be entrusted to a distinct body like the Improvement Trust of Allahabad, or to a Town Improvement Committee of the Municipal Board as in the City of Bombay ?

9. What are the principles on which the Local Authorities in India regulate their opening balances? In the light of your principles do you consider the prevailing figures of balances too high or too low? Point out their effect on general local finance in either case.

10. Give an idea of the Constitution, Functions, and Finance of the village Panchayats in the United Provinces and the Presidency of Bombay, and estimate their relative success in each of the Provinces.

11. Give an idea of the development of Primary Education in the United Provinces and in the Panjab. How do you account for the difference, if any?

Second Paper.

Time—Three hours.

All questions carry equal marks.

Five *questions only to be attempted.*

1. "The inheritance tax is only a means of securing equality in taxation and of rea'izing the principle of ability to pay." Fully explain. Can the inheritance tax be defended on purely economic grounds?

2. Describe the stages through which a Finance Bill passes in England before it becomes law. In what respects does such procedure differ from that adopted in the Central Government and Legislature of India?

3. Describe the main functions of the Financial Department in a Governor's Province in India. To what extent are Ministers hampered in their work by the Finance Department?

4. Describe the main features of the financial adjustments made between the Central and Provincial Governments on the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. Do you consider any changes necessary in these adjustments in the near future?

5. Discuss the merits and defects of octroi duties in India.

6. Give a brief historical review of the salt tax in India.

7. Discuss the canons of public expenditure. To what extent does the expenditure of the Central Government in India conform to these canons ?

8. Discuss the nature and growth of Public Debt in India. What provisions have the Government of India made for its redemption ?

M.A. EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH.

First Paper.

Time—Three hours.

[*Answer Question* 12 *and* **any four** *of the rest.*]

1 "Chaucer's poetical importance does not need the assistance of the historic estimate. It is real." (*M. Arnold.*) Comment on this opinion, and indicate in what ways an historic estimate can serve Chaucer's literary reputation.

2. Give some account of Scottish poetry in the fifteenth century and explain its comparative superiority over the poetry of Lydgate and his English contemporaries.

3. Trace briefly the development of English prose from Chaucer to Sidney.

4. What is the Spenserian stanza ? Give an account of its use in English literature.

Or,

Trace the history of the heroic couplet from Chaucer to Pope.

5. What special contributions had been made towards the growth of Elizabethan tragedy by writers other than Shakespeare ?

6 Write a short essay on—

either,

(*a*) Ben Jonson as an innovator in drama ;

or,

b Dryden as a master of satire.

Analyse the influences that were mainly responsible for the development of the English novel in the eighteenth century.

8. "God made the country, and Man made the town." Does this represent the general outlook of literature in the eighteenth century ?

9. The function of the critic has been said to be mainly " to distinguish, to analyse and separate from

its adjuncts the virtue " by which a work of art pro-
duces its effect.

Compare Hazlitt and Lamb in their fulfilment of
this function.

10. Show how literature was used as an instrument
for social reform.

11. Compare—

either.

> (a) Arnold and Swinburne as poets of the sea ;

or,

> (b) Shaw and Galsworthy as critics of contem-
porary life ;

or,

> (c) Conrad and Henry James as experimentors in
the art of story-telling.

12. Show your acquaintance with *four* of the follow-
ing works :—

*Forsyte Saga, The Everlasting Mercy, Dear Brutus,
The Scholemaster, The Schoolmistress, Hudibras, The Castle of
Indolence, Vathek, Past and Present, Erewhon, Lady Winder-
mere's Fan, Precious Bane.*

Second Paper.

Time—Three hours.

Answer Question 1 and any five of the others.

1. Annotate the following passages :—

> (a) O, thou art fairer than the evening air
> Clad in the beauty of a thousand stars ;
> Brighter art thou than flaming Jupiter
> When he appeared to hapless Semele ;
> More lovely than the monarch of the sky
> In wanton Arethusa's azur'd arms;
> And none but thou shalt be my paramour!

> (b)   I'll help you to a widow,
> In recompense, that you shall give me thanks
> for,
> Will make you seven years younger, and a
> rich one.

'Tis but your putting on a Spanish cloak :
I have her within. You need not fear the
  house :
It was not visited.

(c) The base degree to which I am now fallen,
These rags, this grinding, is not yet so base
As was my former servitude, ignoble,
Unmanly, ignominious, infamous,
True slavery, and that blindness worse than
  · this,
That saw not how degenerately I served.

(d) A.   " I swear it will not do its part,
           Though thou dost thine, em-
           ployest thy power and art."
      Natural, easy Suckling !

B.   Anan ? Suckling! no such suckling nei-
ther, cousin, nor stripling: I thank Heaven, I'm no
minor.
      A.   Ah, rustic, ruder than Gothic !

(e) I have no patience with you !—haven't you
made yourself the jest of all your acquaintance by your
interference in matters where you have no business ?
Are you not called a theatrical Quidnunc, and a mock
Mæcenas to second-hand authors ?

(f) He has gone into the byways and hedges and
found this—er—peculiar plea, which has enabled him to
show you the proverbial woman, to put her in the box—
to give, in fact, a romantic glow to the affair.

2. Discuss *one* of the following statements :—

(a) " The actual play (*Dr. Faustus*) falls far short
of the idea of its conception."

(b) " Marlowe seldom attempts to represent the
mingled strains of good and evil that go to make up
human nature, and which no one has ever unravelled
with so sure a touch as Shakespeare."

3. Trace the influence of the Renaissance in *Dr. Faus-
tus*. To what extent is that influence evident in *Samson
Agonistes* ?

4. State and examine Ben Jonson's idea of Comedy.

5. Write a note on the Classical Unities, with special reference to *The Alchemist* and *Samson Agonistes*.

Or,

Milton as a Puritan : what traces of Puritanism do you find in *Samson Agonistes?*

Or,

Compare Ben Jonson and Galsworthy as dramatic artists.

6. In what respects are *The Alchemist, The Way of the World*, and *Justice* true pictures of the society of their age.

7. Show that *The Way of the World* is typical of the Artificial Comedy of the 18th century.

Or,

Examine the statement in the Prologue to *The Way of the World* :

> "Some plot we think he has, and some new
> thought ;
>
> Some humour too, no farce."

8. Do *The Way of the World, The Critic,* and *Justice* gain or lose, in your opinion, by being *read*, and not *seen ?*

9. Indicate some of the dramatic conventions which are burlesqued in *The Critic*.

10. What is the human problem presented in *Justice ?* How far do you agree with Galsworthy's solution ?

Or,

Analyse the elements of Humour in *Justice*.

11. Write a note on the use and value of Stage Directions.

THIRD PAPER.

Time —Three hours.

1. Refer *any five* of the following passages to author and context, adding explanatory or critical notes :—

    (a) Such forces met not, nor so wide a camp,
        When Agrican with all his northern powers
        Besieg'd Albracca, as romances tell,

The city of Gallaphrone, from whence to win
The fairest of her sex, Angelica   .
His daughter, sought by many **prowest**
    knights,
Both Paynim, and the peers of Charlemane.

(*b*) For when thy folding-star arising shows
    His paly circlet, at his warning lamp
        The fragrant Hours and Elves
        Who slept in buds the day,
    And many a Nymph who wreathes her brows
        with sedge
    And sheds the freshening dew, and lovelier
        still
        The pensive Pleasures sweet,
        Prepare thy shadowy car.

(*c*) This silence for my sin you did impute,
    Which shall be most my glory, being dumb;
    For I impair not beauty being mute,
    When others would give life and bring a
        tomb.

(*d*) He was a Iangler and a goliardeys,
    And that was moost of synne and harlotries.
    Wel koude he stelen corn and tollen thries—
    And yet he hadde a thombe of gold, pardee!

(*e*) The fugitive bond-woman, with her son,
    Outcast Nebaioth, yet found here relief
    By a providing angel; all the race
    Of Israel here had famished had not God
    Rained from heaven manna; and that pro-
        phet bold,
    Native of Thebez, wandering here, was fed
    Twice by a voice inviting him to eat.

(*f*) For having yet in his deducted spright
    Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fyre,
    He is enlumind with that goodly light,
    Vnto like goodly semblant to aspyre:
    Therefore in choice of love, he doth desyre
    That seemes on earth most heavenly, to
        embrace.
    That same is Beautie, borne of heavenly race.

(*g*) Nativity, once in the main of light,
    Crawls to maturity, wherewith being
        crown'd.

> Crooked eclipses 'gainst his glory fight,
> And Time that gave doth now his gift
> confound.

(h) A fewe termes hadde he, two or thre,
   That he had lerned out of som decree,—
   No wonder is, he herde it al the day,
   And eek ye knowen well how that a lay
   Kan clepen " Watte " as wel as kan the
   pope.
   But whoso koude in oother thyng hym
   grope,
   Thanne hadde he spent al his philosophie ;
   Ay " Questio, quid juris ?" wolde he crie.

(i) Once school-divines this zealous isle o'er-
   spread ;
   Who knew most Sentences was deepest read :
   Faith, Gospel, all seem'd made to be
   disputed,
   And none had sense enough to be confuted.
   Scotists and Thomists now in peace remain,
   Amidst their kindred cobwebs in Duck-lane.

2.   *Either*,

Write a short essay on Chaucer's realism, illustrat-
ing your remarks from the *Prologue*.

                    Or,

Consider the question of Chaucer's alleged indebted-
ness to others for the plan of *The Canterbury Tales*.

3.   *Either*,

Show how the moral and religious ideas of the
times are reflected in Spenser's *Four Hymns*. Is there
also anything Chaucerian about them ?

                    Or,

Consider Spenser's poetic diction in the light of
later theories.

4.   *Either*,

Discuss : " To attempt to manufacture a biography
of Shakespeare out of the Sonnets is to attempt to
follow a will-o'-the-wisp."

                    Or,

Estimate the literary value of Shakespeare's Sonnets.
What have they in common with those of his contem-
poraries ?

5.   *Either,*

Consider the claims of *Paradise Regained* to be considered a perfect specimen of the didactic epic.

Or,

" From an artistic point of view, Milton was right in confining the scene of *Paradise Regained* to the temptation of Jesus in the wilderness." Do you agree?

6.   *Either,*

Estimate fully the extent of Pope's achievement in his *Essay on Criticism.* Summarise his main arguments.

Or,

It has been claimed for Gray that he is the main example in English literature of a poet possessing the Greek quality of structure in his lyrical work. Justify this claim, illustrating your remarks from the poems you have read.

.   ..

FOURTH PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

[*Answer Question* 1 *and* **four** *others. Question* 1 *carries* 36 *marks*]

1. Explain, with reference to the context, *any six* of the following passages :—

(*a*) When I read an epigram of Martial, the first line recalls the whole ; and I have no pleasure in repeating to myself what I know already. But each line, each word in Catullus, has its merit ; and I am never tired with the perusal of him.

(*b*) In the civilised world the most numerous class is condemned to ignorance and poverty ; and the double fortune of my birth in a free and enlightened country, in an honourable and wealthy family, is the lucky chance of an unit against millions.

(*c*) But whether it were the ancient Athenians that had the glory of the repulse and the resistance of those forces, I can say nothing ; but certain it is, there never came back either ship or man from that voyage.

(*d*) There has not been a law-suit in the parish since he has lived among them ; if any dispute arises, they apply themselves to him for the decision ; if they do not

acquiesce in his judgment, which I think never happened above once or twice at most, they appeal to me.

(*e*) He was clothed in a robe of fine black cloth, with wide sleeves and a cape: his under-garment was of excellent white linen down to the foot, girt with a girdle of the same, and a sindon or tippet of the same about his neck.

(*f*) The shelves of their library groan under the weight of the benedictive folios, of the editions of the fathers, and the collections of the Middle Ages, which have issued from the single Abbey of St. Germaine de Prez at Paris.

(*g*) If it be considered as a poem political and controversial, it will be found to comprise all the excellences of which the subject is susceptible; acrimony of censure, elegance of praise, artful delineation of characters, variety and vigour of sentiment, happy turns of language, and pleasing harmony of numbers; and all these raised to such a height as can scarcely be found in any other English composition.

(*h*) In this poem there is no nature, for there is no truth; there is no art, for there is nothing new. Its form is that of a pastoral, easy, vulgar and therefore disgusting: whatever images it can supply are long ago exhausted; and its inherent improbability always forces dissatisfaction on the mind.

(*i*) But what can one do, or how dispense with these darker disquisitions or moonlight voyages, when we have to deal with a sort of moon-blind wits who, though very acute and able in their kind, may be said to renounce daylight, and extinguish in a manner the bright visible outward world, by allowing us to know nothing beside what we can prove by strict and formal demonstration.

2. Give a short account of the character-writers in the seventeenth century.

3. "For sensible men the world offers no better reading than *The Lives of the Poets*. They afford an admirable example of the manner of man Johnson was." Illustrate Birrell's statement

4 "Had Dr. Johnson written his own life" said Boswell, "the world would probably have had the most perfect example of biography that was ever exhibited." Discuss.

5. Discuss Hume's statement, that it is difficult for a man to speak long of himself without vanity, with reference to any three well-known autobiographies in English literature.

6. Write short critical notes on *any three* of the following books:—

.. *Morte D'Arthur, Utopia, Areopagitica, Tom Jones, Microcosmographie, an Essay of Dramatic Poesy,* Pepys's *Diary,* Cowper's *Letters.*

. .7. "Bacon's writings," said Hazlitt, "have the gravity of prose with the fervour and vividness of poetry." Illustrate.

. . 8. "Had the *New Atlantis* proceeded to the end in a manner worthy of the beginning, it would have stood, as a work of art, among the most perfect compositions of its kind.' Discuss Spedding's criticism.

9 "Dryden is a better model than Addison, and Swift wrote simpler English than either." Criticize this dictum of Herbert Paul's.

10. What are the characteristic qualities of the essays of Goldsmith?

FIFTH PAPER

(Shakespeare)

Time—Three hours.

'Question 1 is compulsory. *Answer* **any four** *others*'

1. Explain with reference to the context *any four* of the following :—

> (a)   .... for within the hollow crown
> That rounds the mortal temples of a King
> Keeps Death his court, and there the antic
>   sits,
> Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp,
> Allowing him a breath, a little scene,   *
> To monarchise, be fear'd and kill with looks,
> Infusing him with self and vain conceit,
> As if this flesh which walls about our life
> Were brass impregnable, and humour'd thus
> Comes at the last and with a little pin
> Bores through his castle wall, and farewell
>   King!

(b) I wasted time, and now doth time waste me ;
 For now hath time made me his numbering
        clock :
 My thoughts are minutes ; and with sighs
        they jar
 Their watches on unto mine eyes, the outward
        watch,
 Whereto my finger, like a dial's point,
 Is pointing still, in cleansing them from tears.

 (c) I will go on the slightest errand now to the
Antipodes that you can devise to send me on : I will
fetch you a toothpicker now from the furthest inch of
Asia : bring you the length of Prester John's foot : fetch
you a hair off the great Cham's beard : do you any em-
bassage to the Pygmies, rather than hold three words
conference, with this Harpy.

 (d) Hold you content, what man ? I know them,
        yea
 And what they weigh, even to the utmost
        scruple,
 Scambling, out-facing, fashion-monging boys,
 That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave, and
        slander,
 Go antiquely, and show outward hideousness,
 And speak of half a dozen dang'rous words,
 How they might hurt their enemies, if they
        durst.
 And this is all.

(e) Her gentlewomen, like the Nereides,
 So many mermaids, tended her i' the eyes,
 And made their bends adornings : at the helm
 A seeming mermaid steers : the silken tackle
 Swell with the touches of those flower-soft
        hands,
 That yarely frame the office,

(f) No more but e'en a woman, and commanded
 By such poor passion as the maid that milks
 And does the meanest chares. It were for me
 To throw my sceptre at the injurious gods ;
 To tell them that this world did equal theirs
 Till they had stol'n our jewel. All's but
        naught ;
 Patience is sottish, and impatience does
 Become a dog that's mad :

   (*g*)   ....He, most humane
And fille'd with honour, to my kingly guest
Unclasp'd my practice, quit his fortunes here,
Which you knew great, and to the hazard
Of all incertainties himself commended,
No richer than his honour : how he glisters
Thorough my rust ! and how his piety
Does my deeds make the blacker !

   (*h*)   You see, sweet maid, we marry
A gentler scion to the wildest stock,
And make conceive a bark of baser kind
By bud of nobler race : this is an art
Which does mend nature, change it rather,
                               but
   The art itself is nature.

2. "Shakespeare's poetry is characterless; that is, it does not reflect the individual Shakespeare." (*Coleridge.*) Discuss.

3. Write a note on the Chronicle-play in Shakespeare's time, and point out the advance made by " Richard II " in the direction of the History-play.

Or,

Write a note on Shakespeare's use of Historical material in drama.

4. Dr. Johnson criticises Shakespeare in the following words : " He sacrifices virtue to convenience, and is so much more careful to please than to instruct, that he seems to write without any moral purpose." Comment.

5. What use does Shakespeare make of songs and lyrics in his plays ? Illustrate.

6. Discuss the charge made against Shakespeare that his plots are weak.

7. Examine the dictum " Character is Destiny " in the light of Shakespearean Tragedy.

8. Discuss the applicability of the term romance' to " As You Like It," " Antony and Cleopatra, " " Winter's Tale "

9. Discuss the essentials of Shakespearean Comedy.

N.B.—*Answer Question* 1 *and* any four *of the others.*
Question 1 *carries* 40 *marks.*

1. Explain with reference to the context *any five* of the following passages, showing what characteristics of the poet each illustrates :—

> *(a)* One function, above all, of such a mind
> Had Nature shadowed there, by putting forth,
> 'Mid circumstances awful and sublime,
> That mutual domination which she loves
> To exert upon the face of outward things,
> So moulded, joined, abstracted, so endowed
> With interchangeable supremacy,
> That men, least sensitive, see, hear   perceive,
> And cannot choose but feel.

> *(b)* Where are the songs of Spring ?   Ay, where
>   are they ?
>   Think not of them, thou hast thy music too,
> While barred clouds bloom the soft-dying day,
>   And touch the stubble-plains with rosy hue ;
> Then in a wailful choir the small gnats mourn
>   Among the river sallows, borne aloft
>   Or sinking as the light wind lives or   dies ;

> *(c)*   For more is not reserved
>   To man, with soul just nerved
> To act tomorrow what he learns today :
>   Here work, enough to watch
>   The Master work, and catch
> Hints of the proper craft, tricks of the tool's
>   true play.

> *(d)* And when at length, the mind shall be all
>   free
> From what it hates in this degraded form,
> Reft of its carnal life, save what shall be
> Existent happier in the fly and worm,—
> When elements to elements conform,
> And dust as it should be, shall I not
> Feel all I see, less dazzling, but more warm ?
> The bodiless thought ? the Spirit of each
>   spot ?
> Of which, even now, I share at times the
>   immortal lot ?

(e) I trust I have not wasted breath :
     I think we are not wholly brain,
     Magnetic mockeries ; not in vain,
Like Paul with beasts, I fought with Death ;
Not only cunning casts in clay :
     Let Science prove we are, and then
     What matters Science unto men,
At least to me ? I would not stay.

(f) With still eyes ever on my hands,
With eyes that seemed to burn my hands,
My wincing, overwearied hands,
She watched, with bloodless lips apart,
And silent, indrawn breath :
And every stroke my chisel cut,
Death cut still deeper in her heart :
The two of us were chiselling,
Together, I and Death.

(g) I heard it all, each, every note
Of every lung and tongue and throat,
Ay, every rhythm and rhyme
Of everything that lives and loves
And upward, ever upward moves
From lowly to sublime !
Earth's multitudinous Sons of Light,
I heard them lift their lyric might
With each and every chanting sprite
That lit the sky that wondrous night
As far as eye could climb !

2. "The Ode (on Intimations of Immortality) resumes the theme of Wordsworth's loftier previous utterance, the Tintern Abbey," says Prof. Herford. What are the ideas common to the two poems and what the distinctive ideas ?

3. There are in *The Ancient Mariner* strands of romanticism intertwined which in other poems are exhibited singly and in variegated colours Examine this statement.

4. "The distinguishing feature of *In Memoriam* lies beyond the domain of elegy." Show this by comparing *In Memoriam* with *Adonais*.

5. While it is true to say that in a sense Tennyson led his age, it is yet truer to say that he *found* his age. Show this with reference to the temper and tone of *In Memoriam*.

6. "Childe Harold combines in itself beauties drawn from all the different branches of poetry—the epic, the idyllic, the lyric, and the dramatic." Show this.

7. "The Victorian word-artists, following up the conquests made by the Romantics in every part of the lyric field, both in form and matter, have left to successors nothing of importance to achieve." Examine this statement with reference to the poetry of some of the more noted successors of Tennyson.

8. "Shelley gave a visionary body to creatures of the mind, even to principles; while with Keats we find the physical desire for beauty spiritualised into a splendid mystery." Explain and illustrate this remark.

9 Write a short commentary on *any two* of the following poems:—

Flannan Isle; The Listeners; There is a hill; Sussex.

10. With what success do Wordsworth's successors follow his theory of poetic diction *

SEVENTH PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

(*Answer Question 7 and five others.*)

1. Discuss the remark that "Dickens is not a self-made writer."

Or,

To what extent is *Great Expectations* typical of. Dickens?

2. Comment on the remark that "Ruskin is a social reformer because he is a teacher of Art."

Or,

Give a brief account of the *Crown of Wild Olive* as an arraignment of the civilisation of the nineteenth century."

3. What are Francis Thompson's special qualifications for a sympathetic interpretation of Shelley?

Or,

Attempt an analysis of Francis Thompson's poetic style.

4. Contrast the two brothers in the *Trumpet Major* and account, if possible, for their differences.

Or.

Discuss the *Trumpet Major* as a historical novel.

5. What is Pater's theory of style? Consider how far he follows it in practice

Or,

What are the distinguishing qualities of Walter Pater as a critic?

6. Discuss Birrell's estimate of Richardson *or* his observations on Boswell

Or.

What evidence do you find in Birrell's *Self-Selected Essays* of his ' pointed humour, easy charm of style, and acute grasp of details ":

7. Explain with reference to the context *any four* of the following :—

(*a*) So successful a watch and ward had been established over the young lady by this judicious parent, that she had grown up highly ornamental, but perfectly helpless and useless With her character thus happily formed, in the first bloom of her youth she had encountered **Mr.** Pocket : who was also in the first bloom of youth, and not quite decided whether to mount to the Woolsack, or to roof himself in with a mitre.

(*b*) Believe me, without farther instance, I could show you, in all time, that every nation's vice, or virtue, was written in its art : the soldiership of early Greece ; the sensuality of late Italy ; the visionary religion of Tuscany ; the splendid human energy and beauty of Venice.

(*c*) When Festus put on the big pot, as it is classically called, he was quite blinded *ipso facto* to the diverting effect of the mood and manner upon others ; but when disposed to be envious or quarrelsome he was rather shrewd than otherwise, and could do some pretty strokes of satire.

(*d*) But nowhere are things more apt to respond to the brighter weather, nowhere is there so much difference between rain and sunshine, nowhere do the clouds roll together more grandly ; those quaint suburban

pastorals gathering a certain quality of grandeur from the background of the great city, with its weighty atmosphere, and portent of storm in the rapid light on dome and bleeched stone steeples.

(e) We see the hall of Menelaus, we see the garden of Alcinous, we see Nausicaa among her maidens on the shore, we see the mellow monarch sitting with ivory sceptre in the market-place dealing out genial justice.

(f) But if Shelley, instead of culling Nature, crossed with its pollen the blossoms of his own soul, that Babylonian garden is his marvellous and best apology.

(Essay).

EIGHTH PAPER.

Time— Three hours.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

(1) Autobiography as a method of fiction.

(2) Literature as a political power.

(3. The ideal critic; his equipment, methods, and aims.

(4) The use of metaphor as a test of style.

(5) Changes in literary taste and their causes.

NINTH PAPER.

Time – Three hours.

1 Assign *seven* of the following passages, *four* of prose and *three* of verse, to their periods and authors, commenting on the evidence of style, subject, etc. In the verse passages comment on the metrical technique also :—

(a) Nay, Lord, not thus ! white lilies in the spring,
Sad olive-groves, or silver-breasted dove,
Teach me more clearly of Thy life and love
Than terrors of red flame and thundering,
The hill-side vines dear memories of Thee bring :
A bird at evening flying to its nest
Tells me of One who had no place of rest :
I think it is of Thee the sparrows sing.
Come rather on some autumn afternoon,

When red and brown are burnished on the leaves,
And the fields echo to the gleaner's song.
Come when the splendid fulness of the moon
Looks down upon the rows of golden sheaves,
And reap Thy harvest : we have waited long.

(b) We'll to the woods no more,
The laurels all are cut,
The bowers are bare of bay
That once the Muses wore ;
The year draws in the day
And soon will evening shut :
The laurels all are cut,
We'll to the woods no more.
Oh we'll no more, no more
To the leafy woods away,
To the high wild woods of laurel
And the bowers of bay no more.

(c) I call upon that right reverend bench, those holy ministers of the Gospel, and pious pastors of our Church—I conjure them to join in the holy work, and vindicate the religion of their God. I appeal to the wisdom and the law of this learned bench to defend and support the justice of their country. I call upon the bishops to interpose the unsullied sanctity of their lawn ; upon the learned judges to interpose the purity of their ermine, to save us from pollution. I call upon the honour of your lordships to reverence the dignity of your ancestors, and to maintain your own. I call upon the spirit and humanity of my country to vindicate the national character. I invoke the genius of the Constitution.

(d) A, Launcelot, he sayd, thou were hede of al crysten knyghtes, & now I dare say, sayd syr Ector, thou sir Launcelot, there thou lyest, that thou were never matched of erthely knyghtes hande ; & thou were the curtest knyght that ever bare shelde ; and thou were the truest frende to thy lover that ever bestrade hors ; & thou were the trewest lover of a synful man that ever loved woman ; & thou were the kyndest man that ever strake wyth swerde ; & thou were the godelyest persone that ever cam emonge prees of knyghtes ; & thou was the mekest man & the jentyllest that ever ete in halle emonge ladyes ; & thou were the sternest knyght to thy mortal foo that ever put spere in the breste.

(*e*) The love of Nature is ever returned double to us, not only the delighter in our delight, but by linking our sweetest, but of themselves perishable feelings to distinct and vivid images, which we ourselves, at times, and which a thousand casual recollections, recall to our memory. She is the preserver, the treasurer of our joys. Even in sickness and nervous diseases, she has peopled our imagination with lovely forms which have sometimes overpowered the inward pain and brought with them their old sensations. And even when all men have seemed to desert us and the friend of our heart has passed on, with one glance from his 'cold disliking eye'—yet even then the blue heaven is spread out and bends over us, and the little tree still shelters us under its plumage as a second cope, a domestic firmament, and the low creeping gale will sigh in the heath-plant and soothe us by sound of sympathy till the lulled grief loses itself in fixed gaze on the purple heath-blossom, till the present beauty becomes a vision of memory.

f) She had the mouth that smiles in repose. The lips met full on the centre of the bow and thinned along to a lifting dimple ; the eyelids also lifted slightly at the outer corners and seemed, like the lip into the limpid cheek, quickening up the temples, as with a run of light, or the ascension indicated off a shoot of colour. Her features were playfellows of one another, none of them pretending to rigid correctness, nor the news to the ordinary dignity of governess among merry girls, despite which the nose was of a fair design, not acutely interrogative or inviting to gambols. Aspens imaged in water, waiting for the breeze, would offer a susceptible lover some suggestion of her face : a pure smooth-white face, tenderly flushed in the cheeks, where the gentle dints were faintly inter-melting even during quietness.

(*g*) To feel, and in order to feel to express, or at least to understand the expression of all that is lovely in Nature, of all that is poignant and sensitive in man, is to us in itself a sufficient end. A rose in a moonlit garden, the shadow of trees on the turf, almond blossom, scent of pine, the wine-cup and the guitar ; these and the pathos of life and death, the long embrace, the hand stretched out in vain, the moment that glides for ever away, with its freight of

music and light, into the shadow and hush of the
haunted past, all that we have, all that eludes us,
a bird on the wing, a perfume escaped on the gale,—to
all these things we are trained to respond, and the
response is what we call literature.

(h) What has the sea swept up ?
A Viking oar, long mouldered in the peace
Of grey oblivion ? Some dim-burning bowl
Of unmixed gold, from far-off island feasts ?
Ropes of old pearls ? Masses of ambergris ?
Something of elfdom from the ghastly isles
Where white hot rocks pierce through the
   flying spindrift ?
Or a pale sea-queen, close wound in a net of spells:
   Nothing of these. Nothing of antique
   splendours
That have a weariness about their names :
But—fresh and new, in frail transparency,
Pink as a baby's nail, silky and veined
As a flower petal—this casket of the sea,
One shell.

(i) Whan she saw him, she gan for sorwe anoon,
His tery face a-twixe hir armes hyde,
For which this Pandare is so wo bi-goon,
That in the hous he mighte unnethe abyde
As he that pitee felte on every syde.

(j) Ay me that dreerie death should strike so
   mortall stroke,
   That can undoe Dame natures kindly course ;
The faded lockes fall from the loftie oke,
   The flouds do gaspe, for dryed is theyr sourse,
   And flouds of teares flowe in theyr stead
   perforse.

(k No voice is here, or none that hinders thought.
The redbreast warbles still, but is content
With slender notes, and more than half-
   suppressed :
Pleased with his solitude, and flitting light
From spray to spray, where'er he rests he
   shakes
From many a twig the pendent drops of ice,
That tinkle in the withered leaves below.

(*l*) I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders.
This many summers in a sea of glory ;
But far beyond my depth : my high-blown pride
At length broke under me: and now has left
me,
Weary and old with service, to the mercy
Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me.

(*m*) He was in the thirty-third year of his age, that earlier climacteric, when the men with vision first feel conscious of a past, and reflectively mark its shadow. The narrowness of the cribbed deck that we are doomed to tread, amid the vast space of an eternal sea with fair shores dimly seen and never neared, oppresses the soul with a burden that sorely tries its strength, when the fixed limits first define themselves before it. Those are the strongest who do not tremble beneath this gray ghostly light, but make it the precursor of an industrious day.

2. Write a note on the origin and varieties of (*a*) the *Sonnet*, (*b*) the *Ode*.

3. Trace the changes that the following words have undergone in meaning, fast ; sad ; keen ; nice ; fellow ; lewd.

4 Give some examples of (*a*) the debt of English vocabulary to the Norse languages ; (*b*) English words of Indian origin.

5. Explain and give examples of cæsura ; feminine ending ; free verse.

M.A. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

First Paper.

Group A.

Time—Three hours.

(Only **five** *questions should be attempted : all questions carry equal marks.)*

1. " In times past, for many hundreds of years, there had ever been promoted the killing of animals and the hurting of living beings, discourtesy to relatives, and discourtesy to Brāhmaṇas and Sramaṇas."......"Such as they had not existed before for many hundreds of years, thus there are now promoted,.......abstention from killing animals, abstention from hurting living beings, courtesy to relatives, courtesy to Brāhmaṇas and Sramaṇas, obedience to mother (and) father, (and) obedience to the aged."

Which period of pre-Asokan history represents such a demoralised condition of the society ? How far is the charge borne out by Megesthenes' account of India and the Arthaśāstra of Kautilya and the other literature referring to the period ? To what extent is the success claimed to have been achieved during a single reign supported by other sources of information ?

2. Describe and contrast the machinery of government referring to civil and criminal administration set up by Chandragupta Maurya and Asoka, elucidating the powers delegated to the Council, Dharma-mahāmātras, and other high State officials by Asoka.

3. Draw a biographical sketch of Asoka, supplying the details of his lineage and family as given in the Asokāvadāna and Divyāvadāna as well as in the Dipavaṁśa and Mahāvaṁśa. How far are these Indian and Ceylonese legends of Asoka corroborated by his personality as revealed in his edicts ?

4. Fully describe the measures adopted by King Asoka for the propagation of *dharma.*

5. Elucidate the nature of King Asoka's diplomatic relation with his viceroys, neighbouring rulers, and foreign powers.

6. Critically review the institutions for the benefit of the people claimed to have been inaugurated by King Asoka for the first time.

7. Summarise and discuss the political importance of Recek edict XIII.

8. Describe the circumstances leading to the break up of the Maurya empire and the foundation of the Sunga dynasty, pointing out the changes introduced by the latter in the administration of the country.

SECOND PAPER.

Group A.

Time—Three hours.

Candidates are expected to attempt five questions only. All questions carry equal marks.)

1. Identify the names and places mentioned in the Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudragupta regarding the South Indian Campaign of that king. State the different theories current and assign reasons in favour of them.

2 In how many provinces was the Gupta era used after the fall of the Gupta Empire, and up to what date?

3 What is the importance of Imperial Gupta Coinage in the re-construction of the History of the Imperial Gupta dynasty?

4 What is your view about the dates of Skandagupta, Puragupta Nursimhagupta Bâlâditya, Kumâragupta II Kramâlitya, and Budhagupta? State the different theories current about the dates and relationship of these kings.

5. What do you know about Śaśāṅka, king of Gauda, his wars with the kings of Thanesar, and his end, stating the different sources from which you derive your information.

6. Write a short description of the Universty of Nālandā as described by Yuan Chwang, laying special stress on (a) the primary and secondary distribution of education, (b) scope of knowledge imparted, (c) boarp and lodging arrangements of students, (d) great professors and scholars mentioned by Yuan Chwang.

7. Write a short note on Kalhaṇa's Chronicles of the kings of Kashmir, showing how far the account is historically correct, and how much of it is purely legendary and untrustworthy.

8. Write short historical and explanatory notes on *any five* of the following terms :—

(a) Prakāśāditya, (b) Devarāja, (c) Kukkuṭa-pāda-giri, (d) Mihirakula, (e) Bhaṭakka, (f) Prabhākara-varddhana, (g) Mo-la-p'o, (h) Mahāyāna, and (i) Jetavana.

9. What were the different provinces of the Gupta Empire and what was the system of administration ?

Group A.

Time — Three hours.

Answer **any five** *of the following questions.*

1. Discuss, with reference to texts, the constitutional position and significance of the institutions known as the *Sabhā* and the *Samiti* in Vedic Polity Bring out the democratic bearings of some of the oaths administered to the Vedic king at his coronation.

2. Write a note on the terms, and the examples, given by Pānini for the republican States of his times

3. Give an account of the various republican peoples of the Panjab who resisted Alexander's campaigns according to the Greek writers. Mention the Indian equivalents of their Greek names as far as possible.

4 Explain, according to the *Mahābhārata*, the Hindu theory of the origin of Sovereignty, and the relations obtaining between the Sovereign and Society

5. What specific democratic institutions are mentioned in the *Mahābhārata* ? Examine fully their working, and their good and bad points in that age.

What is the evidence of popular checks upon the king in the *Rāmāyana* ?

6. Describe fully the social system of the *Smṛitis* as based on *Varṇāśrama-dharma*. Cite laws or cases to show that the rigidity of the caste-system was relaxed under certain circumstances.

7. Explain Kautalya's scheme of Provincial (*janapada*) Administration with reference to its main departments.

8. Examine, with complete citations of evidences, literary and epigraphic, the extent to which the village assemblies of ancient India operated as Banks

9. Give a complete account of the working of the local bodies under Chola Administration, citing the evidence of inscriptions in support of your descriptions.

SECOND PAPER.

Akbar (Group B).

Time—Three hours.

[*Answer* **five** *questions only.*]

1. Estimate the part taken by Akbar in the politics of the early years of his reign when he was "behind the veil."

2. Deduce the principles of Akbar's imperial policy from the terms granted by him to (1) Rajput princes, and (2) vanquished Muslim princes.

3. Sketch the history of Akbar's relations with the ruler of Turan. How were these affected by the temporary eclipse of Persia ?

4. Adduce evidence in support of the view that the underlying motive of Akbar's policy in the Deccan was the expulsion of the Portuguese.

5. What reason is there to believe that Akbar yielded to the exigencies of the situation and the clamour of his officers in ordering the execution of Khwaja Shah Mansur ?

6. Trace the evolution of the 'Regulation' (*zabti*) system of revenue collection. Did it involve the payment of rent in cash ?

7. Examine the grounds of Moreland's contention that the aggregate demand of the State from land in

Akbar's time amounted to three-fourths of the gross produce.

8. Is the charge of apostacy from Islam tenable against Akbar in view of the explanation furnished by Abul Fazl?

9. What new turn was given to art and literature by Akbar, and with what object?

10. Was the position assigned to the officers of the State under the 'Mansab' system inferior to that enjoyed by them in the earlier years of the reign? If so, how were they reconciled to it?

11 Summarise the salient features of the economic life of India in Akbar's time.

12. How far is Von Noer's estimate of Akbar's character affected by the discovery of new sources of information since his time?

13. Give a critical estimate of the contribution made to the history of Akbar by his European contemporaries.

Third Paper.

Group B.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—*Answer Question* 11, *which carries double marks*; *and* any four *of the rest.*

1. Discuss the evidence for and against the responsibility of Jahangir for Sher Afkan's death.

2. "Shahjahan's rebellion was due to his own ambition and aggressiveness rather than the policy of Nurjahan." Critically discuss the statement.

3. Examine the Deccan policy of Shahjahan and show how far it anticipated the policy of Aurangzeb.

4. Examine critically the factors that contributed to the final triumph of Aurangzeb in the war of succession.

5. "Aurangzeb's policy towards the Hindus was more the result of historical circumstances than his own bigotry." Examine this statement critically.

6 "The result of fifty years of strong and good administration by this Puritan in the purple was the hopeless breaking of his empire." Account for this apparent paradox.

7. "The first half of the seventeenth century was a period when the masses of the people were forced by the administrative system to live on the borderland of starvation and rebellion." Discuss this statement critically.

8. "The barrenness of the Hindu intellect and the meanness of spirit of the upper classes are the greatest condemnation of the Muhammadan rule in India." Do you think this statement correct? Give full reasons for your opinion.

9. "The Sikhs who had been advancing for centuries to be true men, now suddenly stopped short and became mere soldiers." Discuss this statement.

10. Comment upon *any four* of the following :—

(*a*) " When Raja Ram died, leaving only widows and infants, men thought that the power of the Marathas came to an end."

(*b*) " But from the reverence for the injunctions of the Law he did not make use of punishment, and without punishment the administration of the country cannot be maintained."

(*c*) " The evils arising from the English occupation of Bombay were of long standing."

(*d*) " The days of Shah Alam's prosperity had been overshadowed by some years of trouble and misconduct "

(*e*) " The unworthy frivolous Dara Shikoh considered himself heir apparent, and, notwithstanding his want of ability for the kingly office, he endeavoured to cut the robes of the Imperial dignity into a shape suited for his unworthy person."

(*f*) " It is a cause for wonder that a gang of bloody miserable rebels, goldsmiths, carpenters, sweepers, tanners, and other ignoble beings, braggarts and fools of all description should become so puffed up with vain glory as to cast themselves headlong into the pit of destruction."

(*g*) " The expenditure of former reigns, in comparison with that of the one in question, was not even in the proportion of one to four, and yet this King (Shahjahan) in a short time amassed a treasure which it would have taken several years for his predecessors to accumulate."

11. Write short notes on the chief original sources bearing upon the reign of Aurangzeb.

Group B.

Time—Three hours.

[*Answer* **any five** *questions.*]

1. In what essentials did Pitt's India Act differ from that of Fox ?

2. Trace the successive steps by which the British authority became supreme in the Bengal Presidency.

3. Contrast the revenue systems of Bengal, Madras, and the Punjab.

4 What do you consider the more important provisions of the Royal Proclamation of 1858?

5. What are the functions of the Council of the Secretary of State for India ?

6. Describe the processes by which local self-government has been developed.

7. Examine in detail the relations of the Central to the Provincial Governments under the Act of 1919.

8 What is the present constitutional position of the Indian States ?

9. Discuss briefly the necessity for and the principal recommendations of the Lee Commission.

10. What are the defects of the dyarchical form of government? How can they be removed ?

Group B.

Time—Three hours.

Attempt **five** *questions*, **two** *at least being selected from each section.*

A.

1. Was the French Revolution inevitable ?

2. Trace the history of local government in France between 1789 and 1802.

3. Upon whom would you be inclined to place the responsibility for the War of 1792 ?

4. Examine critically the main constituent parts of the actual machinery of government in France during the early part of the year 1794.

5. " The person who really commands the army is your master, the master of your Assembly, the master of your whole Republic." (*Burke.*) Examine the factors which brought about this change in the Revolution.

B.

6. " My policy is to rule as the greatest majority wish to be. That is how I recognize the sovereignty of the people." (*Napoleon.*) Comment.

7. Compare the claims of Trafalgar 1805), Salamanca (1812), and Leipzig (1813) to be regarded as turning points in the contest between Napoleon and his enemies.

8. Why did not the Continental System attain its end ?

9. " Napoleon revolutionised Germany and Italy more than France." Discuss this.

10. Estimate critically the gains made by Austria and Prussia at the Congress of Vienna.

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION.
POLITICAL THEORY.

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours

(*Attempt* **any five** *questions*).

1. Comment on *one* of the following :—

"Strike the crowned head from that monstrous figure which is the frontispiece of the Leviathan, and you have a frontispiece which will do excellently for the social contract."

Or,

"Rousseau borrowed from Hobbes the true conception of sovereignty, and from Locke the true conception of the ultimate seat and original of authority, and from the two together he made the great image of the Sovereign People"

2. Is it possible to reconcile Rousseau's "volonté générale" with the Austinian doctrine of sovereignty?

3. What does Mill consider to be the chief limitations of Representative Government, and what would he propose to do for safeguarding the interests of minorities?

4. "The ultimate end of society and the State is the realisation of the Good Life." Consider from this viewpoint the end and limit of State Action

5. "A Second Chamber which agrees with the First is superfluous; one which disagrees is dangerous." Discuss this proposition

6. Consider the advantages and disadvantages of the federal form of Government, its peculiar characteristics, and the conditions to which it is best adapted.

7. To what extent is the life of the State modified by physical environment?

8. Discuss the question of the relation between the Executive and the Judiciary.

9. "International Law is a contradiction in terms, for it is destitute of the sanctioning force which is the distinguishing quality of Law." Discuss, from this point of view, post-war attempts to set up an international tribunal for the prevention of war.

10. "One of the leading characteristics of the modern State is its steady encroachment on the rights of the individual." On what lines is such an encroachment legally and morally defensible?

HISTORY.

SECOND PAPER.

(Modern Constitution.)

Time—Three hours.

Attempt any five *questions.*

1. "In one respect all of the New Constitutions agree. They provide for the application of the principle of proportional representation." Explain this.

Discuss briefly the chief features of proportional representation by single transferable vote.

2. "The group system has certain advantages over the two-party system, which has been in operation in England." Discuss. Explain briefly the working of the "group" system in France, and summarise its effects.

3. "Referendum and initiative are necessary in every democratic constitution." To what extent do modern constitutions make provision for referendum?

4. "The new Constitution of Germany is unitary."

"The new Constitution of Germany is federal."

Discuss these statements. Give a brief account of the powers of the *Reich.*

5. "Nationality should be determined by language, for language is an expression, albeit not the only expression of the national spirit. Conscious fostering of nationality implies, therefore, a comprehensive policy of culture and education." (*President T. G. Masaryk.*)

Discuss this statement.

6. "The Courts of the United States of America are the balance-wheel of the whole system, taking the strain from every direction and seeking to maintain what any unchecked exercise of power might destroy." (*President Woodrow Wilson.*) Explain this. Give a critical account of the working of the Supreme Court of United States of America.

7. " The supreme directing and executive power of the Confederation is exercised by a Federal Council composed of seven members." (*Article* 95 *of Constitution of the Swiss Confederation.*)

Describe the powers of the Swiss Federal Council, and show in what respects it differs from the British Cabinet.

8. " Personally, I would prefer to see the House of Lords definitely abolished than reduced to a dangerous sham." (*Lord Selborne, April,* 1909.) Discuss this, and summarise the main features of the Parliament Act of 1911.

9. What part does the party caucus play in the United States of America and Australia? To what extent, if any, does it influence the policy of the Labour Cabinet in the constituent States of Australia?

10 Give a critical account of the Fascist movement in Italy.

11. " The Government of India Act of 1919 is based on a false theory. Government is one and indivisible, and you cannot cut it up into two parts and call one the Reserved and the other the Transferred half."

Explain this.

BRITISH HISTORY.

Third Paper.

Time—Three hours.

Only **five** *questions need be attempted.*

1. Summarise the results of the Revolution of 1688.

2. Discuss the foreign policy of William III.

3. Under what circumstances did the legislative Union of England and Scotland take place? Discuss the terms of the Union.

4. Sketch the career of Bolingbroke and describe the leading principles laid down in his ' Idea of a Patriot King ' with reference to the political conditions of England to which they allude.

5. ' From 1688 to 1760 England was governed by an aristocratic oligarchy.' Explain.

6. State fully the case for and against the North American Colonies in their contention with great Britain concerning taxation of the Colonies.

7. What is the importance of the Peninsular War? Indicate its critical periods.

8. Sketch and criticise the political career of the Duke of Wellington up to 1837.

9. Discuss the line taken by Peel on the question of Catholic Emancipation. What is meant by the statement that Peel was the founder of nineteenth century Conservatism?

10. Discuss the principles of the foreign policy of Disraeli.

11. Examine the chief developments in the Anglo-Egyptian relations from 1875 to 1929.

12. Briefly describe the causes and results of the Industrial Revolution.

ESSAY.

FOURTH PAPER.

Time — Three hours.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

(1) " The modern State has discredited itself, partly by the overweening claims made for it, but mainly by being false to the ideals which a State ought to set before itself "

(2) " Socialism is an economic and social theory of society which may in the end destroy democracy in the guise of a friend."

(3) " The political theory in ancient India was essentially a theory of the governmental act."

(4) The village in India has been the fundamental and indestructible unit of the social system, surviving the fall of dynasty after dynasty, and no policy in this country can be a success which does not make the village a starting point of public life.

(5) In the modern period two new ideas are plainly traceable ; one of them is the emergence of nationalities, and the intense loyalties which have clustered round either the idea of the nation or the idea of the State ; and the other is the growing independence of the individual.

M A. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.

ECONOMICS.

First Paper.

Time—Three hours.

Five *questions only are to be answered.   All questions carry equal marks.*

1. Give an account of the rise and decline of craft guilds in England. Do you know of any similar guilds that existed or exist in India ? Analyse their functions as compared to the English guilds. What is the present situation in regard to them and why ?

2. Carefully analyse the agricultural organization of modern England. In what respects does it differ from the organization of the Manor and of an Indian village of, say, a century ago ?

3. Differentiate between the Swadeshi Movement and the Non-Co-operation Movement What causes brought the former into existence, and how far has it been responsible for the industrialisation of India ?

4. " Modern England has been made great by the wealth of India......With some of the money thus obtained, England struck down some of the ancient industries of India and, during a whole century (1800—1900), has done naught that is worthy to constitute India a land of varied industries." Criticise this charge of Digby in reference both to the factors that led to the greatness of England and to the causes that brought about the decline of Indian industries.

5. Give the trend of the fiscal policy of England between the years 1700 and 1850. How did this policy affect the industrial and commercial situation in India ?

6. Describe the evolution of the Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government since 1793. How far has that policy been responsible for the occurrence of famines in India ?

7. Give the main characterics of the different stages in the industrial history of a country described by Gras—*viz.* " Village Economy," " Town Econo my,"

and " Metropolitan Economy." Take examples from India and England.

8. Give a short history of *either* the sugar industry of India *or* of the woollen industry of England, carefully discussing the present situation in regard to the one you describe.

9. Give an account of the different systems under which railways have been constructed in India, analysing the reasons which led to the giving up of one system and to the installation of another. Briefly discuss the chief problems concerning our railways.

10. Describe briefly the growth and decline of Laissez-faire in England. How was it transplanted into India and with what effects ?

Second Paper.

Time—Three hours.

Answer **five** *questions only. Question No.* **8** *is compulsory. All carry equal marks.*

1. The trust originated in private gain. In some respects the private gain went hand in hand with social gain, in other respects with social loss. Suitable handling of the trust problem involves control which allows society to reap what advantage it can out of the trust. What specific measures would such a policy involve ?

2. Would co-operation effectively get rid of the entrepreneur, the banker, and the middle man, or would their functions still remain to be done by hired servants of the co-operators ? What might we reasonably expect co-operation to accomplish ? What are the advantages claimed for co-operation ? What are its disadvantages ? Would the advantages be the same to all classes of society ?

3. The economics which give to the large business an advantage over the small business may be divided into two classes : economy of productive power, and economy of competitive power.

Explain what is meant by each of these classes. To what extent does (*a*) the entrepreneur, and (*b*) society, gain by these economies ?

4. Discuss the chief objects and aims of employers in introducing schemes of profit-sharing. What are the actual economic results of profit-sharing ? What are the conditions under which it is likely to work well ?

5. What factors should the sales manager of a large manufacturing concern bear in mind in the organisation of the sales department and in the determination of the methods of sale ? Why is it considered necessary for the success of a concern that the purchase, production, and sales managers should co-operate with each other ?

6. Explain the character of, and the principles underlying, Scientific Management and show what its advantages and drawbacks are from the point of view of (a) the employer, and (b) the employee.

7. Explain the economies which result from specialisation in the use of land, both in the city and in the country, in agriculture, in manufacture, and in transportation.

8. What are the several methods used in importing piece-goods into India from England ? Describe the methods of marketing and financing in the distribution of these piece-goods by a number of successive middlemen till the goods reach the ultimate consumers.

9. Show how the cost of transportation tends to decrease as the volume of goods transported increases. To what extent is the cost of transportation a limiting factor in the growth of large scale industries ?

THIRD PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

[**Five** *questions only to be answered.*]

1. ' The most frequently discussed and the most obvious cause of change in the value of money is the shrinkage of value or depreciation of money, as it occurs in consequence of an increase of the available amount of standard money.' Discuss this carefully and outline any recent proposals that are under consideration to minimize this in future.

2. Examine the connexion between the Rate of Interest and the Rate of Discount, indicating their immediate and ultimate reactions.

3. On what do the gold points depend ? Can exchange go beyond the gold points ? If so, when and how ?

4 What is meant by a banking reserve ? Discuss the question of reserve in connexion with a centralised banking system like that of the Bank of England. How does the business activity of a country suffer from an inadequate banking reserve ?

5. Describe the main aims of the enquiry into Banking in India What are the aims of the Provincial Banking Committees ? Will this enquiry be of special value in regard to the creation of a Central Bank for India ?

6. Enumerate and describe the different kinds of co-operative credit secieties and building loan associations. Compare their place in the economic structure of a country with that of the commercial banks.

7. ' It is generally acknowledged that whatever may be the predisposing causes of trade fluctuation, ... psychological features are also important in exaggerating them.'

Analyse this carefully with special reference to the recent trade depression in this country.

8. What are the effects of overcapitalisation on costs, prices, and sales ?

What are the considerations leading to reductions of capital in industrial finance ?

9.   *Either,*

Describe the new Bank of England weekly statement consequent on the passing into law of the Currency and Bank Notes Bill 1928.

Or,

Write a short critical account of the proposed Reparations Bank.

Section A.

1. Review the Public Debt position of British India. Describe the kinds of existing rupee loans and the main forms of the securities issued, bringing out the chief characteristics and relative advantages of the latter.

2. State the problem of Double Taxation and examine the possible methods of remedying its evils.

3. What conditions must be inserted in the licenses granted to Public Utility Companies, operating within municipal areas, in order to avoid the evils arising from undue laxity and undue harshness and to secure as large a measure of public benefit as may be deemed expedient ?

4. Examine the claims put forward by Indian States to a share of the Central Revenues, and discuss in this connection the proposal of forming a *Zollverein.*

5. Discuss the merits and demerits of the different methods of dividing the Indian Income-tax between the Central and the Provincial governments.

Section B.

6. Discuss the problem of wastage in the Primary Schools and suggest remedies.

7. To what extent could the following be of assistance in reducing the unemployment prevalent among the Educated Middle Classes of India ?—

(*a*) Starting of industries subsidiary to agriculture.

(*b*) Technical Training.

(*c*) Labour Exchanges.

8. Sketch briefly the efforts of non-official agencies in India to improve the health and welfare of the countryside.

9. Summarise the main provisions of the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act.

10 " We have in India an illustration of Gresham's well-known law ; here it applies to milk, not to money, but it is no less true of milk than of money that the bad drives out the good. Watered milk has been driving pure milk out of Indian cities throughout a long period." (*Report of the Royal Commission of Indian Agriculture.*)

What practical measures should, in your opinion, be adopted by municipal authorities with the view of securing pure supplies of (*a*) milk, (*b*) *ghi* ?

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION.

ECONOMICS.

FIRST PAPER.

(Advanced Theory.)

Time — Three hours.

Attempt **any five** *questions.*

1. Discuss the definitions of income given by Marshall and Fisher so as to elucidate its real nature. Explain fully what you understand by social income, individual income, money income, and enjoyable income.

2. Expand and discuss the following statement :—

"Those parts of the material universe which at any time are under the domination of man constitute his capital wealth ; its ownership, his capital property ; its value, his capital value ; its desirability, his subjective capital." (*Fisher.*)

Examine in this connection the utility of Clark's distinction between Pure Capital and Capital Goods.

3. Examine the validity of Mill's conception of a stationary State. Is there a separate science of economic dynamics ? Estimate the influence of the concept of economic change in modifying recent economic theory.

4. "The Malthusian law of population has been so frequently ' refuted ' as to prove its vitality." Examine the effect of an increase of the national dividend on the number and quality of the population in Eastern and Western countries. Is it possible to maintain a rising standard of comfort in a particular country by restrictions on immigration ?

5. Account for and illustrate the survival of small businesses in certain types of industry. What is the influence of standardisation, scientific management, and localisation of industry on the size of the modern business unit ?

6. Explain fully the conception of a representative firm and distinguish it from that of the marginal firm. Illustrate and discuss Marshall's use of the former conception in his analysis of the influence of cost of production on value.

7. Discuss the nature of profits and wages and note the points of contrast and resemblance between them. Under what circumstances can both increase at the same time? Is there a necessary conflict between capital and labour?

8. Elucidate the conception of marginal social net product. Explain the conditions under which the tendency of free play of interest to equalise the values of marginal net products in different uses is obstructed.

9. Examine the case for and against the public operation of industries and discuss the merits of public control as a *ria media* between private enterprise and direct State management.

10. Discuss the comparative merits of unemployment and short time as alternatives in a time of depression in relation to their effects on national welfare. Do you think that in India, in the absence of sufficient work, the unemployment of a few is better than the underemployment of a large number.

SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

Five *questions only are to be attempted.*

1. ' It may be pointed out....that the ' gains ' both in industry and commerce, are far in excess of agriculture. All this was immaterial to the Physiocrats, for ' they were gained, not produced.' " (*Gide.*)

Elucidate and discuss. Critically examine the Physiocratic conception of " net product" and its effects on the economic thought of the school.

2. " In the *Wealth of Nations* may be found traces of virtually every wage theory ever developed." (*Haney*)

Discuss with illustrations.

3. Ricardo is chiefly known as the author of the theory of rent, but his contributions to the subjects of money, banking, and international trade are really of greater value and of more lasting importance.

To what extent is the above statement true? Briefly describe Ricardo's contribution to monetary theory.

4. Critically examine the views of Malthus and of the Neo-Malthusians on the Control of Population.

5. Trace the development of the National System of Political Economy in *either* America *or* Germany ; and discuss the effects of this school on modern economic thought in India.

6. "One of the most notable points of Marshall's thought is his development of the idea of Surplus." (*Haney*.) Elucidate and discuss.

7. Give a brief account of the contribution to Economic Theory made by *any one* of the following :—

J. B. Clark, Cassel, Schmoller, Edgeworth, Wieser.

8. Critically examine the theories of *any one* of the following :—

Robert Owen, Fourier, Blanc, Proudhon.

9. "*Das Kapital*, instead of being the prologue to the communal critique, is simply the epilogue of *bourgeois* economics."

Explain with illustrations and comment.

10. Write short notes on *any three* of the following :—
La Salle, Rodbertus, Sorel, Bakunin, Cole, and Lenin.

11. Discuss the theory underlying the " New Economic Policy " in Russia. Why was the change necessitated?

THIRD PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

Answer **five** *questions only. All questions carry equal marks*
One *question* at least *must be answered from* Part A.

Part A.

1. What were the circumstances which led to the passing of the Trade Disputes Act of 1906? Give its main provisions. How are its provisions affected by the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927 ?

2. Describe the various means adopted for securing industrial peace in Great Britain. In this connection discuss fully the Turner-Mond proposals.

Part B.

3. Discuss fully and critically some of the main labour difficulties connected with *either* the Printing *or* the Glass industry in India.

4. Analyse the difficulties that surround the Housing problem in India.

Put forward a scheme which in your opinion would best meet these difficulties.

5. Give a brief outline of Trade Union development in India.

Estimate its points of weakness and of strength and indicate the lines on which you would wish to see the Movement grow.

6. Appraise the position of women in the Textile industries of India.

Would you advocate any special piece of legislation in their favour ? If so, indicate its nature.

7. Analyse the causes of industrial friction in India. Illustrate from any one of the recent strikes and lock-outs.

Discuss in this connection the efficacy of our Trade Disputes Act of 1929.

8. Point out the difficulties inherent in computing a national minimum wage in any country, and indicate the special difficulties to be met with in India in this connection.

Examine the grounds and state whether or not it would be practicable to pass minimum wage legislation. Carefully indicate your reasons for your conclusion.

9. Describe in outline the constitutions and structure of the International Labour Organisation.

Shew in what directions and in what manner it has influenced, if at all, conditions of labour in this country.

10 State the arguments for and against Industrial Welfare Work. In your answer, keep Indian conditions particularly in mind.

1. What contrasts do you find in rural density in different agricultural regions of the United Provinces ? Discuss these with reference to (*a*) the pressure on the land, (*b*) the standard of cultivation, and (*c*) the standard of living.

2. What are the causes and effects of the formation of ravines ? Discusss the measures which should be adopted to check this evil.

3 Indicate the differences in agricultural security against drought, flood, etc., enjoyed by (*a*) the Upper Ganges Doab, (*b*) the central districts of the United Provinces, (*c*) North Behar, and (*d*) Eastern Bengal.

4. Briefly examine the methods and organisation of wheat marketing in the United Provinces. What is the part played by different classes of middlemen and bankers during the process of marketing ?

5. Show the causes of the decline of village industries. What possibilities of their renewal have been opened out recently in this Province.

6. Show the evils of congestion in the city of Cawnpore ? What attempts have been made there to improve housing ?

7. What are Garden Cities ? How and where may these be established in our country ?

8. Shew how the machinery of District and Local Boards may be used more effectively for the spread of literacy, and the improvement of agriculture and sanitation in the villages.

9 Examine the aims and organisation of City Improvement Trusts. What obstacles are these Trusts facing in common, and how would you remove these ?

10. Examine the causes of the financial difficultie s of the Municipal Boards of this Province.

Fifth Paper.

Time—Three hours.

[*All questions carry equal marks   Answer* **five** *questions only. At least* **two** *questions out of the* **last four** *must be answered.*]

1. Following the lines recommended by the Indian Economic Inquiry Committee and the Indian Agricultural Commission, a Statistical Department is proposed to be opened in U. P., and a provision is being made in the Budget for the purpose, but notices of several "cut motions" have also been received. You are requested to draw up the speech which you think the Member in charge of the proposal would make in the circumstances.

2. (*a*) What are the advantages and disadvantages in dividing the work of collection of statistics in an inquiry among several investigators ?

(*b*) Two investigators have contributed the following results :—

Number of observations tabulated N_1 N_2
Arithmetic mean of the observations m_1 m_2
Standard deviation of the observations σ_1 σ_2

Derive the formulae for finding the arithmetic mean and its probable error for the data combining these two observations.

3. Describe in detail any published statistical inquiry undertaken by official or unofficial agency in regard to *any one* of the following :—

(*a*) National income, (*b*) agricultural wages, (*c*) cost of living, (*d*) trade cycles.

(You are expected to comment upon the scope of the inquiry and on the statistical methods employed therein.)

4. Clearly explain the difference between " Index of agricultural production" and "Index of agricultural productivity." It is required to obtain numerical estimates of the above indices in relation to certain selected areas in U. P. Give, in schedule form, the statistics you would need to collect for the investigation, and derive the formulae suitable for determining these estimates.

5. Write brief notes on *any five* of the following :—
(1) Mode—true and approximate positions.
(2) Measures of dispersion.

    (3) Random sample.

    (4) Normal probability law.

    (5) Index numbers—weighted and unweighted.

    (6) Business barometer.

    (7) Sorting Machines.

    (8) Sir Francis Galton.

    6. "The adjustment of wages to various factors .... is thus more or less automatic in the U.K., and, for all practical purposes, wages are brought into line with the cost of living." (*Sir P. Thakurdas in the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance.*) Examine to what extent this opinion conforms to the following data and show that the correlation coefficient is approximately $+ \cdot 93 \pm \cdot 02$.

Period.		Wages: % of July, 1914.	Ministry of Labour Cost of living index % of July, 1914.
(a)		(b)	(c)
1919	Jan.	206	220
	June	226	225
	Dec.	210	207
1920	Jan.	229	230
	June	261	252
	Dec.	276	265
1921	Jan	277	251
	June	264	219
	Dec.	223	192
1922	Jan.	217	188
	June	197	184
	Dec.	178	178
1923	Jan.	177	177
	June	176	169
	Dec.	173	177
1924	Jan.	173	179
	June	178	170
	Dec.	179	180
1925	Jan.	180	179
	June	181	173
	Dec.	180	175

    7. (a) Describe *any one* method of interpolation. How far is one justified in extending the calculation for purposes of extrapolation ?

(*b*) The following extract from the market quotation of the price of a commodity on the first day of each month during 1929 is furnished to you. Determine therefrom, graphically or otherwise, the probable quotation of the market price of the commodity on 14th February, 1930 :—

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Jan. 1	15·9	May 1	26·3	Sep. 1	9·5
Feb. 1	21·2	June 1	22·2	Oct. 1	6·1
Mar. 1	24·0	July 1	14·7	Nov. 1	8·9
Apr. 1	29·1	Aug. 1	13·6	Dec. 1	12·6

8. In an investigation of a cholera epidemic in Poona, a connection was found between the number of deaths in the city, (*D*), and the rainfall precipitation (*R*), in the catchment area nine days earlier, the " Indian Journal of Medical Research " commenting upon the data extracted below, wrote that " the relation between *R* and *D* is approximately $D = 2R^{0\cdot81}$," and also that " 100 per cent. increase in the rainfall was followed by 88·5 per cent. increase in deaths." Draw a suitable graph to illustrate the first of these remarks, and show how you would test the accuracy of the second statement :

" *R* " 0 ·123 ·356 ·744 1·467 2·874 5·358 8·290

" *D* " ·24 33 ·61 1·19 2·27 4·625 6·545 14·00.

9. Explain clearly the principle underlying the method of " contingency," illustrating from the data given below that " the outcome of a strike is not independent of the nature of the demand, but is in some manner related to it." Also arrange the several " causes " in the order in which they influence the " successful " termination of a strike.

Outcome of Strikes.

NATURE OF DEMAND—	Successful.	Compromised.	Failed	Totals.
Wages ..	8	8	38	54
Bonus ..	12	7	7	26
Personnel ..	3	4	34	41
Miscellaneous	8	2	29	39
Total ..	31	21	108	16

Economic (Transport.)

Time—Three hours.

Answer **any five** *of the following questions. All questions carry equal marks.*

1. " Railroads offer a notable example of the Law of Increasing Returns." Carefully examine this statement, and discuss how far it arises from financial conditions and how far from economic considerations as to physical operation.

2. " A differential system of charging on railways is a direct deduction from the Theory of Joint Costs.' Critically examine this statement.

3. It has been suggested that the State should not have extensive control over railway rates when it has no substantial financial stake in the railways. Do you agree with this view ? Give full reasons.

4. When reductions in railway rates for commodities are to be considered, show how far the elasticity or inelasticity of the demand for the commodities will influence that consideration.

5. How far, in your opinion, is it necessary to establish a Railway Rates Tribunal in India ? Give full reasons for your answer. What has the Government of India done so far in this matter ?

6. Do you think it is possible to introduce protection to industries through railway rates ? Can you instance the experience of any country in this matter ? Is it advisable to do so in India ? Give full reasons.

7. What do you think to be the probable future of Road motor transport in India ? In this connection discuss the position of motor vehicles as feeders to and competitors with railways

8. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of a 'fuel tax' in the case of motor transport in India. What did the Road Development Committee recommend in this connection ? What action has been taken by the Government of India in this matter ?

9 Discuss the organisation of the Railway Department of the Government of India as suggested by the Acworth Committee. How far did the Government give effect to the recommendations of the Committee in this matter ?

Eleventh Paper.

Economic Cycles.

Time—Three hours.

*[All questions carry equal marks. Answer **five** questions only.]*

1. 'Periods of boom and depression, while they are of varying intensities and of different durations, do not occur haphazardly, but occur in a cyclical order with some sure indication of a forewarning of the direction in which movements for the immediate future will take place.'

Explain the above statement with necessary comments.

2. Discuss carefully the supposed rôle of Venus and the Sun in bringing about economic cycles.

3. Explain the following statements with appropriate examples:—

(a) 'Business cycles are primarily phenomena of large scale enterprise.'

(b) 'The duration of a business cycle in a given country is a function of the stage of industrial development that the country has attained.'

4. (a) In your investigations about economic cycles, did you find any evidence of regular periodic fluctuations in time series? Give examples.

(b) How far can we make correct future forecasts with regard to weather, crops, prices, etc.?

5. (a) Show the relative importance of various factors in determining the amplitude of industrial fluctuations.

(b) How closely do the business cycles in different countries agree? Give illustrations.

6. What are the temporary and permanent economic effects of industrial fluctuations?

7. Critically examine the various remedies suggested for minimising the evil effects of industrial fluctuations.

8. How far are the monetary causes responsible for bringing about business cycles in Western countries? Give examples.

9. Write brief explanatory notes on *any four* of the following:—

(a) Errors of Optimism and errors of Pessimism.

(b) Persons' Index of General Business Conditions.

(c) Irregular Fluctuations.
(d) The Method of Harmonic Analysis
(e) Business Annals.
(f) Astrological Forecasts of Economic phenomena.

10. Plot the following figures of cotton consumption in U.S.A. on a graph paper and draw a curve to show the trend of these figures :—

Year.	Lakhs of bales of cotton consumed.	Year.	Lakhs of bales of cotton consumed.
1895	30	1910	46
1896	25	1911	45
1897	28	1912	51
1898	35	1913	55
1899	37	1914	56
1900	37	1915	64
1901	36	1916	68
1902	41	1917	66
1903	42	1918	58
1904	40	1919	64
1905	45	1920	49
1906	48	1921	60
1907	50	1922	67
1908	45	1923	57
1909	51	1924	62

11. The following table gives the value of the exports of merchandise from India during the years 1919-20 to 1923-24. Calculate the monthly seasonal variations for these five years, expressed as percentages of mean monthly exports for the whole period :—

(In crores of Rupees.)

Months.	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
April	20	27	17	23	29
May	20	26	18	26	28
June	19	21	15	18	29
July	26	19	17	23	25
August	25	19	18	24	22
September	30	21	19	20	23
October	28	19	17	21	25
November	29	17	19	27	26
December	26	18	21	26	30
January	29	18	22	28	36
February	26	17	21	30	35
March	30	18	26	31	40

M.A. (PREVIOUS AND FINAL) AND B.A. (HONOURS) SECOND YEAR EXAMINATIONS.

LOGIC.

First Paper.

Time—Three hours

Select any five questions.

1. Logic is frequently defined as the science of the forms of thought. Explain this definition, commenting on the extreme view of the formal logicians about the relation between the form and the matter of thought.

2. What is precisely meant by a predicable ? Describe the Aristotelian list of predicables, and explain why it has been frequently held to be superior to the Porphyrian list.

3. It has been sometimes maintained that all judgments are really hypothetical. Discuss this opinion, and consider how a hypothetical assertion may be true of reality which is actual.

4. Aristotle defines a syllogism as a discourse in which certain things being posited, something else than what is posited necessarily follows merely from them. What do you think to be the defects of this definition? Give a better description of syllogism, and consider how far the syllogism can be regarded as the type of all reasoning.

5. " Judgment is the reference of a significant idea to a subject in reality, by means of an identity of content between them " Explain this clearly.

6. The inductive sciences are said to presuppose the Law of Universal Causation. Critically examine this view, explaining (a) the nature of a presupposition, and (b) how we can presuppose anything about a world prior to our observation of what happens in it.

7. What do you think to be the main defects of J. S. Mill's exposition of " The Methods of Experimental

Enquiry " ?   Illustrate   your   answer   with   suitable examples.

8. " Our hypotheses must conform to our postulates." (*Lotze.*)   Explain this.

9. Analyse the nature of scientific explanation.   It is said that the first or fundamental principles of science are themselves insusceptible of scientific explanation. What right then have we to accept them as valid ?

10. What is the nature of mathematical reasoning ? Discuss how far the principles of geometry and of mathematics can be regarded as generalizations from experience.

M·A· (PREVIOUS AND FINAL)
EXAMINATION·
PHILOSOPHY.

(Metaphysics.)

Time—Three hours.

[*Only* five *questions are to be attempted, at least* two *from each
section. The maximum marks for each question are the
same.*]

A.

1. Can Locke be accused of substantiating the
' sensum ' as a *tertium quid* between the knower and the
physical reality which he seeks to know ?

2. " In the controversy between Empiricism and
Rationalism, and between Realism and Idealism, Locke's
position has been seriously misrepresented." On what
grounds would you refuse to classify Locke as (*a*) an
Empiricist, (*b*) a Realist ?

3. " The idea of necessity arises from some impres-
sion. There is no impression convey'd by our senses
which can give rise to that idea." (*Hume.*)   Discuss.

4. Reid holds that ' knowledge is essentially a judg-
ment about reality and that such judgment is present in
the simplest sensation.' (*Pringle-Pattison.*)   Discuss the
value of Reid's contribution to Epistemology

5. Can Hume's analysis be accused of destroying the
objective validity of all constructive thought ?

B.

6. " The principles of possible experience are then
at the same time universal laws of nature, which can be
cognised *a priori.* ' Does Kant's philosophy imply the
Representative theory of Knowledge ?

7 " In the Series of the World Causes there is some
necessary Being." " There is Nothing necessary in the
World, but in this Series All is contingent "

Set forth and discuss Kant's treatment of this
antinomy.

· 8. " Whether the Soul is or is not a simple substance is of no consequence to us in the explanation of its phenomena " Discuss Kant's account of the Self and of Substance.

9. Review briefly the treatment of Space by the 18th century philosophers, and discuss the nature and value of Kant's contribution to the theory of Space.

10. " The Real is the Rational."

Consider the development of this principle in the Post-Kantian period, particularly in the Hegelian system.

M.A. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.

PHILOSOPHY.

(Development of Philosophy.)

THIRD PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

(*Answer* any **five** *questions.*)

1. Explain Descartes' datum ' Cogito ergo sum,' and examine the importance which Descartes is inclined to ascribe to this isolated datum. How does it help him to determine real existence?

2. Outline the Ontological argument for the existence of God, as it was stated by Descartes, and developed by the Cartesians. Is it true that ' the clearness and distinctness of ideas,' and ' the veracity of God ' are the two objective rules of certainty for Descartes, each of which he makes go before the other ?

3. Examine critically Spinoza's doctrine of the attributes in relation to his theory of Substance. Compare his position in this respect with that of Shankaracharya.

4. Explain the rôle played by The Pre-established Harmony in the philosophy of Leibnitz. Can the unity of the monad be reconciled with its development ?

5. In what sense can the Vedantic position be considered Idealistic? Compare it with the idealism of the Buddhistic Philosophy.

6. Give a brief account of the imperfections in the Kantian exposition of reason which led to the further development of speculative idealism. State and examine Fichte's analysis of self-consciousness, specially pointing out the place of the Non-Ego in this analysis. What is the importance of such an analysis for his idealism ?

7. What are the essential features of the Hegelian Dialectic? Consider (1) in what respects Hegel's treatment of the categories is an improvement on that of Kant, and (2) how far it is true that Hegel's philosophy is based on a complete denial of the logical law of contradiction.

8. Explain the grounds which led Hegel to characterise the Absolute, as conceived by Schelling, as just the night in which all cows are black. What indications are there in Schelling's philosophy to answer this criticism? How far does it affect the truth of the Vedantic position as expounded by Shankaracharya?

9. "Thought is an accident of will." Explain this position, showing the main arguments that have been adduced in support of this view in the history of speculation.

10. Outline Bergson's views on the distinction between Intellect and Intuition.

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION

Psychology.

Time—Three hours.

[*The questions carry equal marks. Attempt any five of them.*]

1. " The Spiritualist and the Associationist must both be ' Cerebralists,' to the extent at least of admitting that certain peculiarities in the way of working of their own favourite principles are explicable only by the fact that the brain-laws are a co-determinist of the result." (*James.*) Elaborate and discuss.

2. Discuss the place of Consciousness in the mental life, bringing in some of the recent theories on the subject.

3. Indicate the true nature of Habit, as understood by James and McDougall respectively, and discuss its actual place in the growth of mental life.

4. What exactly does James mean by the ' stream of thought,' and on what grounds does he recognise its two parts ' substantive ' and ' transitive ' ? Discuss the validity of the distinction.

Or,

How do James and McDougall respectively view the nature of *continuity* of the mental life ? Discuss the comparative merits of the two positions.

5. Indicate carefully the nature of Attention and its varieties. Discuss its relation to Interest.

6. Explain critically the distinction between Sensation and Perception on the one hand and Imagination and Conception on the other. Discuss in this connection the different theories held about the psychological nature of ' Meaning'.

7. "The ' simple impression ' of Hume, the 'simple idea' of Locke are both abstractions, never realised in experience." What exactly does James mean by this statement with regard to the essential nature of experience? Indicate clearly and critically the place of Discrimination and Association in the growth of mental life.

8. Analyse a full act of Memory, indicating how its several factors operate in the act. Discuss how reference to the past becomes possible in memory.

9. Indicate the general nature of Belief as a psychical fact and explain how it works in our sense of reality. "The *fons* et *origo* of all reality, whether from the absolute or the practical point of view, is thus subjective, is ourselves." (*James.*) Elaborate and discuss.

10. On what grounds can *Conation* be admitted as an ultimate fact of mental life? Discuss the issue raised by McDougall with James on the subject.

Or,

Describe the psychological nature of Conscience and its growth. Discuss how it is related to Character.

M.A. (PREVIOUS AND FINAL) EXAMINATION.

Additional Ethics.

Time—Three hours.

(Not more than **five** *questions should be answered. Previous candidates are to select from Section A only. Final candidates must select* **one** *and not more from Section B.)*

A.
(Green and Sidgwick).

1. Indicate the place of personality in Green's system.

2. In working out his position that the world is a whole, Green does not sacrifice fact to theory. Discuss this fully.

3. Admitting of contradictions in our imperfect human morality, Green does not yet argue to a supramoral end, but takes a more positive view of morality. Explain this fully.

4. How does Green seek to reconcile the dependence of conduct on a man's character with the freedom of the Will? Are you satisfied with his attempt?

5. State and examine critically Green's account of the development of moral ideals.

6. Recount the controversy over Hedonism between Green and Sidgwick and comment on it.

7. Sidgwick's ethical position has been described as eclectic. Illustrate and comment on this.

8. State Sidgwick's proof of utilitarianism and criticise it.

9. Could a belief in morality as good in itself be combined with the view of its being at the same time also a means to pleasure? Are "pleasure in idea" and "idea of pleasure" necessarily contradictory of each other? Comment on it in the light of Sidgwick's attempt.

B.
(Spencer).

10. How far can we get guidance from biology for ethics? Discuss it with reference to Spencer's position.

11. "We must consider the ideal man as existing in the ideal State." Comment on it.

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION.
Philosophy of Religion.
Time—Three hours.

(Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.)

1. Examine critically the nature and value of Descartes' method of doubt as an instrument of enquiry into religious truth.

2. " I should not, however, have the idea of an infinite substance, seeing I am a finite being, unless it were given me by some substance in reality infinite.

Discuss the development of this argument in the Third Meditation.

3. " It is the wrong use of the freedom of the will in which is found the privation that constitutes the form of error."

Examine Descartes' theory of the nature of human error and its relation to divine goodness and truth.

4. Describe and examine the use made of " Analogy " in the arguments of Natural Theology in the light of the criticisms suggested in Hume's Dialogues.

5. " Your own conduct, in every circumstance, refutes your principles." (*Cleanthes to Philo.*) How far do you consider this to be a fair answer to the sceptic ?

6. " Is he willing to prevent evil, but not able ? then is he impotent ; is he able, but not willing ? then is he malevolent ; is he both able and willing ? whence then is evil ?"

Summarise and discuss the answers suggested in the Dialogue to this ancient problem Do you know of any other ?

7. Is it possible in Theology to avoid the use of " anthropomorphism " altogether, and is there any kind or degree of anthropomorphism which can be regarded as legitimate ?

8. State briefly Kant's criticism of the Ontological Argument, and discuss it in relation to the history of the subject.

9. Do you consider Kant's demand for the union of Happiness with Virtue in the complete Good to be consistent with the absolute disinterestedness of Virtue ?

. " Religion is the recognition of all duties as divine commands." Examine carefully Kant's attempt to identify the religious with the moral sentiment. How far would this have to be modified in the light of modern research into the origin and development of religion ?

11. " According to Kant, the activities of the practical reason will afford a true access to the deepest reality; whereas, according to Śaṅkara, practical activities in general are purely provisional."

Do you consider this to be a fair contrast between the Kantian and the Vedantic attitudes towards morality ?

(Essay.)

Time—Three hours.

Write an essay on *any one* of the following subjects :—

(1) Intellect and Intuition.

(2) The Essence of Religion.

(3) The Metaphysical Basis of Ethics.

(4) The Limitations and Value of Experiment in Psychology.

(5) Hegelianism and After.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

(Ancient and Mediæval Political Theory.)

FIRST PAPER.

Time — Three hours.

Please answer **any five** *questions.   At least* **two** *must be taken from each section.*

A.

1. Discuss the peculiar characteristics of Greek political theory, and show how far they were the results of the peculiar experience and mentality of the Greeks.

2. Who were the Sophists? What contribution did they make towards the development of political theory?

3. Examine the foundations and structure of the ideal State of Plato. Discuss its merits.

4 "Plato and Aristotle are, at one and the same time, prophets and critics of the Greek-city state; at once conservatives and radicals." Discuss.

5. Show how Aristotle derives the functions and constitution of the State from its definition. Criticize Aristotle's conclusions.

6. Discuss Aristotle's principles of classification of States. Have any other principles been suggested by subsequent writers? What is the value of this discussion?

B

7. "The glory of being the first writer who analysed the forces of the Roman Constitution belongs to Polybius, who added a new chapter to the politics of Aristotle" Explain.

8. Trace the influence of Stoic principles on the theory of Cicero.

9. Discuss the principles of the political theory of the early middle age with special reference to John of Salisbury.

10. Explain the causes of the conflict between the Church and the Empire in the twelfth century, and show

what influence it exerted on the development of the conception of authority.

11. Discuss the political views of the supporters and antagonists of Papal authority in the fifteenth century.

(Modern Political Theory.)

Time — Three hours.

(*Attempt* **any five** *questions.*)

1 Comment on the statement that Rousseau represents a blend of the conclusions of Locke and the temper of Hobbes

2. Explain how Rousseau's General Will, as modified by Hegel, represents the unity and harmonious working of actual wills, revealing its vigour through the conflict and struggle between particular wills no less than through their co-operation and agreement, in the concrete world of politics.

3. "The sole end for which mankind are warranted, individually or collectively, in interfering with the freedom of action of any of their number, is self-protection .... . the only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of a civilized community, against his will, is to prevent harm to others. His own good, either physical or moral, is not a sufficient warrant." (*John Stuart Mill.*) How far can this dictum serve as a criterion of State-activity?

4. "We see the State less as an association of individuals in a common life; we see it more as an association of individuals, already united in various groups, for a further and more embracing purpose." (*Barker.*) How does this view affect the theory of Sovereignty as developed by Jean Bodin, Hobbes, and Austin?

5. "Democracy has many meanings, but if it has a moral meaning, it is found in resolving that the supreme test of all political institutions and industrial arrangements shall be the contribution they make to the all-round growth of every member of society." (*Dewey.*) Comment.

6. What are the chief differences between theories of Syndicalism on the one hand and those of Guild-socialism on the other ?

7. State and criticise the organismic theory of the State as developed by Herbert Spencer.

8. " A nationalism that implies the sovereign right of self-determination . . . . . . involves the politics of prestige, and these, in their turn, involve a world so ordered that relationships between nations cannot become matters to be determined by justice." Is this a just criticism of Nationalism ?

9. What are the salient points of difference between the political Idealism of T. H. Green and that of Bernard Bosanquet ?

10. Explain the difference and discuss the relation between legal, moral, and natural rights.

THIRD PAPER.

Ancient and Mediæval Political Institutions.

Time — Three hours.

Attempt **five** *questions.*

1. To what extent do the conclusions drawn from your study of the constitutions of Greece and Rome support or conflict with the view that the origin of political society is to be found in the patriarchal system ?

2. Trace with illustrations the process whereby the idea that Law is a truth to be discovered passes into the idea that Law is a command to be imposed.

3. Describe carefully the constitution of Sparta in the fifth century B.C.

4. In what respects did the Athenian constitution in the time of Pericles conform to, or differ from Aristotle's ideal constitution ?

5. Describe the principal law-making agencies in republican Rome, and examine their relative importance.

6 Discuss the nature of the imperium enjoyed by Augustus.

7. Explain fully the statement that territorial Sovereignty is an offshoot of feudalism.

8. Indicate the most important stages in the formation of a strong central government in England, and account for the comparatively early date at which it was developed.

9. Give some account of the organisation of the Mediæval Church, and discuss the causes of the far-reaching influence exercised by the Papacy.

10. Account for the growth of the cities in Italy during the Middle Ages, and point out the salient features of their political organization.

(Modern Constitutions.)

FOURTH PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

(*Answer* **any five** *questions.*)

1. Compare the presidential with the parliamentary form of government.

2. Examine the part played by the Federal Supreme Court in the working of the constitution of the U.S.A.

3. Explain the doctrine of the responsibility of the ministers of the Crown in England, and show how it is secured by the law and custom of the constitution.

4. Discuss the constitutional relations between the legislative and the executive in the Central Government of India.

5 To what extent does the Imperial Government exercise control over the Goverments of the Dominions?

6. "Representative government is on its trial." How far is this true to-day?

7. "The educative value of democracy depends very largely upon the nature and spirit of its local institutions." Explain and discuss, with particular reference to U.S.A., Switzerland, and France.

8. How far does the Rule of Law as described by Dicey exist in British India?

9. Described the relations between the Upper and Lower Chambers in the constitutions of Canada and Australia. What provisions exist in their constitutions for the settlement of deadlocks between the two houses?

10. How far have the systems of the Initiative, the Referendum, and the Recall brought about conditions approximating to direct democracy in Switzerland and U.S.A.

11. Discuss the constitutional and legal relations of the Indian States with the paramount power in India.

FIFTH PAPER.

(Essay.)

Time—Three hours.

Write an essay on *any one* of the following subjects :—

(1) Nationalism is the sworn foe of that World State which is the only alternative to world war.

(2) " That Government governs best which governs least."

" If governments to-day are to secure to everyone equal opportunity of a full life, there is nothing for it but an extension of their activities in every direction."

(3) The irresistible drift of constitutional development is towards the organisation of life by collateral groups among which the State is only one.

(4) Disarmament and world-peace.

TENTH PAPER.

(Administration)

Time — Three hours.

Answer **three** *questions from each section*

Section A.

1. The cabinet system of England has been described as 'a government of amateurs.' Examine the truth of this statement and explain the relations that exist between the ministers of the Crown and the permanent officers of their departments.

2. Compare the English and American methods of recruitment to the civil service.

3. Described the English Supreme Court of Judicature as organised by the Acts of 1873 and 1875.

4. "The Indian system of treasury business, accounts and audit, differs fundamentally from the system prevailing in Great Britain." Discuss.

5 Carefully explain the powers and responsibilities of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

6. Carefully examine the significance of *any two* of the following provisions of the Government of India Act :—

(i) There shall be established in India a public service commission consisting of not more than five members.

(ii) Every local government shall obey the orders of the Governor-General in Council and keep him constantly and diligently informed of its proceedings....and is under his superintendence, direction, and control in all matters relating to the government of its province.

(iii) Every judge of a High Court shall hold his office during His Majesty's pleasure.

Section B.

7. Sketch the salient features of the constitution and working of the English Borough Councils.

8. Explain the duties and powers of an English Justice of the Peace. What is the function of his clerk ?

9. "One of the most marked changes that the nineteenth century brought in the local government of England was the introduction of central control of a highly developed kind." (*Lowell.*) Discuss with special reference to the control exercised by the Boards of Education and Local Government.

10. Give an account of the excise policies followed by the leading provinces of India. Are there, in your opinion, any real difficulties in the enforcement of complete prohibition :

11. Describe in outline the Constitutions of the Corporations of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

(Public Finance.)

Time—Three hours.

(All questions carry equal marks. **Five** *questions only should be attempted.)*

1. What are the general principles of Public Expenditure ? How far is the expenditure in India incurred in accordance with these principles ?

2. Show clearly the necessity of increased expenditure on Education and Public Health Departments in India. Discuss the various methods of obtaining the necessary funds for this increased expenditure.

3. How far are the powers over Public Expenditure enjoyed by the Legislatures in India effective ? To what extent should these powers be increased ? Give reasons.

4. Explain, with examples, the Principle of Equality in Taxation. How far has this principle been followed in India ?

5. Discuss carefully the incidence of the following taxes or duties in India :—

    (*a*) Salt Tax.

    (*b*) Export Duty on Rice.

    (c) Import Duty on Motor cars.

    (*d*) Import Duty on Match boxes.

    (e) Land Revenue in different parts of the country.

6. Critically examine the various arguments generally advanced against Prohibition of Liquor and Intoxicating Drugs in India.

7. Discuss, from the financial point of view, the relative importance of increased capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works in India at the present time.

8. Compare the present position of Public Debt in India and England. What practical steps should be taken to reduce the Public Debt in each country ?

9. Explain clearly the present position of Provincial Finance in India. Suggest any practical scheme of redistribution of the sources of revenue between the Central and Provincial governments with a view to make the Provincial sources more elastic.

10. What are the financial difficulties of Municipalities and District Boards in the U.P.? How can these difficulties be overcome?

Twelvth Paper.

Economic Activities of the State.

Time—Three hours.

Five *questions only to be answered.*

1. Analyse the reasons upon which is based the participation by the State in the economic activities of its citizens.

2. Indicate the causes which led to the passing of the Indian Factories Act of 1911.

Give its main provisions.

3. Shew the grounds on which you would advocate the adoption of an Old Age Pensions Scheme for India.

Outline the provisions which you would wish to incorporate in your Old Age Pensions Act.

4. Critically discuss the remedies suggested by the various Unemployment Committees in India.

5. Give the arguments for and against the legislation of a Workmen's Compensation Act.

Criticise the working of the Indian Compensation Act, and suggest improvements which will not entail undue financial burdens on employers.

6. Discuss the principles and methods of State control of monopolies. Indicate the inherent difficulties involved in such control.

7. Analyse what constitutes the " Drink Problem."

What legislation controls this matter? Give particulars, and shew in what directions, if at all, you would wish to extend the scope of present legislation.

8.   Describe some of the important lines of research undertaken by the State in India.

What steps would you suggest to make these researches more effective ?   Be specific in your suggestions.

9.   Give in outline the constitution and structure of the International Labour Office.

Shew in what manner and in what directions it has influenced, if at all, conditions of health, sanitation, and labour in this country.

THIRTEENTH PAPER.

International Affairs.

Time—Three hours.

(Please answer **five** *questions only.)*

1.   Discuss the extent to which the principle of open diplomacy has been followed by the Great Powers since 1919.   What have been the difficulties in the way of a full acceptance of the principle by them ?

2.   Examine, with illustrations from proposals that have been made since 1919, the problems involved in the question of the limitation of land armaments in Europe.

3.   Give a critical account of the work done by the League of Nations for the protection of minorities in Europe.

4.   Examine the working of the mandates system since it came into existence.

5.   Sketch the history of American policy in the Philippines, *or* of French policy in Africa.

6.   Carefully distinguish between and discuss the policies that have been pursued by Great Britain in her different African colonies.

7.   Give a detailed account of the rights of foreign powers in China to-day.   What are the difficulties in the way of complete freedom of China from these obligations ?

8.   Sketch the history of the relationship of Japan and U.S.A. since the denunciation of the **Anglo-Japanese** treaty of alliance.

9. Discuss Egypt as one of the most important international problems of the present time.

10. Describe the developments in Dominion Status since 1911.

FOURTEENTH PAPER.

International Law.

Time—Three hours.

Answer any six questions. Illustrate your answers by references to actual cases or controversies.

1. In what cases is a State entitled to accord belligerent rights to a community in revolt against another State ?

2. When a navigable river gives access to more than one State, is a State owning both banks on part of the river entitled to close or restrict navigation of that part by the vessels of other States ?

3. What is piracy and what are the more usual forms of it ? How does International law deal with them ?

4. When may a State use force on the territory of another State with which it is at peace ?

5. Can reprisals directed against an enemy be justified even though they are injurious to neutrals ?

6. Summarise the rules concerning the treatment of non-combatants on occupied territory.

7. " As a general rule, deceit is permitted against an enemy." (*Hall.*) What are the exceptions to this rule ?

8. What are the essentials of a maritime blockade ? When does the liability for breach of blockade cease ?

9. Distinguish between " un-neutral " and " hostile " services.

FIFTEENTH PAPER.

Jurisprudence.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—*More than* six *questions need not be attempted.*

1. " Social necessities and social opinion are always more or less in advance of law."

Describe the various agencies by which law is brought into harmony with social opinion.

2. " The *Jus Naturale* or Law of Nature is simply the *Jus Gentium* or Law of Nations seen in the light of a peculiar theory." Discuss.

3. What are the distinguishing features of a sovereign political authority in a State?

Where, in your opinion, does the sovereign political authority reside in the British Empire? Give reasons for your answer.

4. Discuss critically the statement that "apart from the existence of a State, and of a sovereign power within it, there can be no law."

5. What are the leading classifications of rights? Describe important kinds of rights *in rem*.

6. Define a " juristic act."

Describe the various circumstances which may either prevent the occurrence of the juristic act, or may modify the consequences which result from it.

7. What is a contract? Should a contract always be supported by consideration?

8. What are the principal schools of Jurisprudence? Give their main features.

9. How far and by what process has Roman law become the basis of law in the modern world?

M.A. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.

SANSKRIT.

FIRST PAPER.

Time— Three hours.

1. Write a clear note on Kālidāsa as a poet of nature, illustrating your remarks with apt quotations. Do you know of any *Kārya*-writer earlier than Kālidāsa ? Ascertain the extent of his influence found in the Raghuvaṁśa and examine in this connection the appropriateness or otherwise of the Renaissance theory.

2. Explain fully in simple Sanskrit *any three* of the following *ślokas* :—

(*a*) मोचयध्वे स्वर्गवन्दीनां वेणीबन्धानदूषितान् ।

यापयन्निजतपौलस्त्यबलात्कारकथग्रहैः ॥

(*b*) आदिष्टवर्त्मा मुनिभिः स गच्छंस्तपतां वरः ॥

विरराज रथमग्नैर्वालखिल्यैरिवांशुमान् ॥

(*c*) दृढभक्तिरिति ज्येष्ठे राज्यतृष्णापराङ्मुखः ।

मातुः पापस्य भरतः प्रायश्चित्तमिवाकरोत् ॥

(*d*) हृदयस्थमनाबन्नमकामं त्वां तपस्विनम् ।

दयालुमनघस्पृष्टं पुराणमजरं विदुः ॥

Write grammatical notes on **रथमग्नैः** in (*b*) and **दृढभक्तिः** in (c). Explain the formation of the word **प्रायश्चित्तम्** and give its exact meaning. What is the figure of speech in (*o*)?

3. Translate into English *any six* of the following :—

दृष्टापि शा ह्रीविजिता न साक्षाद्-
वाग्भिः सखीनां प्रियमभ्यनन्दत् ।
स्थली नवाम्भःपृषताभिवृष्ट्या
मयूरकेकाभिरिवाह्नवृन्दम् ॥

(b) तेनाभिघातरभसस्य विकृष्य पत्री
वन्यस्य नेत्रविवरे महिषस्य मुक्तः ।
निर्भिद्य विग्रहमघोषितलिम्पपुङ्ख-
स्तं पातयाम्प्रयममाश पपात पश्चात् ॥

(c) हविर्भुजामेधवतां चतुणाँ
मध्ये ललाटन्तपसप्तसप्तिः ।
असौ तपस्यत्यपरस्तपस्वी
नाम्ना युतीश्वश्वरितेन दान्तः ॥

(d) सामर्पयामास च योकदीनां
तदागममोतिषु तापसांषु ।
निर्विष्टसारां पितृभिर्हिमांषो-
रनयां कर्ला दर्घ इवौषधीषु ॥

(e) हिरण्यपाणिः सविता विषर्षविर्
उभे द्यावापृथिवी अन्तरीयते ।
अपामी'वां बाधते वेति सूर्य'म्
अभि कृष्णेन रजसा द्यामृणोति ॥

(f) हिरण्यरूपः स हिरण्यसंदृग्
अपां नपात् सेदु हिरण्यवर्णः ।
हिरण्ययात् परि योनेर्निषद्या
हिरण्यदा ददत्यन्नमस्मै ॥

(g) कुवित् स देवीः सुनयो नवो वा
यामो बभूयादुषसो वो अद्य
येना नवग्वे अङ्गिरे दशग्वे
सप्तास्ये रेवतो रेवटूष ॥

(i) अयं सु तुभ्यं वरुण स्वधावो
हृदि स्तोम उपश्रितश्चिदस्तु ।
यं नः क्षेमे यमु योगे नो अस्तु
यूयं पात स्वस्तिभिः सदा नः ॥

What special meaning is indicated by the feminine suffix in the word स्वक्षी ? Comment on the underlined expression in (b) and treat grammatically ललाटन्तपः and तपस्यति. Render into classical Sanskrit verses (e) and (g).

4. (a) How does Mallinātha defend the action described in the following *sloka* ?—

उद्यत्नैकभुजयष्टिमायतां
सोच्छ्वसन्निपुरुषान्यमेखलाम् ।
तां विलोक्य वनितावधे घृणां
पत्रिणा सह मुमोच राघवः ॥

(b) In explaining the formation of the word यमुन्न Mallinātha remarks :—

अमनुष्यकर्तृंके च इति चकारात् कृतप्रयमुन्नादयः सिद्धाः इति दुर्गसिंहः । पाणिनीयेऽपि बहुलग्रहणात् यथेष्ट-सिद्धिः ।

Explain.

(c) Discuss the *alaṃkāra* in the following *śloka* :—

अवैमि चैनामनघेति किन्तु
लोकापवादो बलवान् मतो मे ।
छाया हि भूमेः शशिनो मलत्वे-
नारोपिता शुद्धिमतः प्रजाभिः ॥

5. (a) Write a short note on the social life as depicted in the Rigveda.

(b) Give the substance of the hymns addressed to the *Pitaras*.

6. Comment on the peculiarly vedic forms occurring in the following verses :—

(a) त्रातारो देवा अधिं वोचता नो
मा नो निद्रा ईशत मोत जल्पिः ।
वयं सोमस्य विश्वहं प्रियासः
सुवीरासो विदथमा वदेम ॥

(b) मोरोर्मिश्रावरुणा पृथिव्याः
म दिव ऋष्वादृबृंतः सुदानू ।
स्पशो दधाथे ओषधीषु विक्षु
ऋधग्यतो अनिमिषं रक्षमाणा ॥

A.

1. (a) Translate *one* of the following into English :—

(1) 'सक्क, त्वं ताव तिट्ठ, सकलो पि चे लोकसन्निवासो
मं दानेन वीसज्जेय्य नेव मे अदातुकामतं पस्सेय्या' ति
बोधिसत्तो सीहनादं नदि । अथ नं सक्को 'ससपण्डित,
तव गुणो सकलकप्पं पाकटो होतू' ति पब्बतं पीळेत्वा
पब्बतरसं आदाय चन्दमण्डले ससलक्खणं आलिखित्वा
बोधिसत्तं आमन्तेत्वा तस्मिं वनसण्डे तस्मिं येव वनगुम्बे
तरुणदब्बतिणपिट्ठे निपज्जापेत्वा अत्तनो देवट्ठानमेव
गतो । ते पि चत्तारो पण्डिता सम्मोदमाना सीलं पूरेत्वा
उपोसथकम्मं कत्वा यथाकम्मं गता ।

(2) अक्खीनं अनिमिसताय चेव रत्तताय चेव
छायाय अभावेन च निरासंकताय च निक्कुरणताय वा'
ति । अथ नं पुच्छि 'कासि त्वं' ति । 'यक्खिनिम्हि
सामी' ति । 'कस्मा इमं दारकं गण्ही'ति । 'खादितुं
सामी' ति । अन्धबाले पुब्बे पि पापकं कत्वा यक्खिनी
जातासि; इदानि पुन पि पापं करोसि, 'अहोअन्धबा-
लासी' ति ओवदित्वा पञ्चसु सीलेसु पतिट्ठापेत्वा
उय्योजेसि : दारकमाता 'चिरं जीव सामी' ति पण्डितं
घोसेत्वा पुत्तं आदाय पक्कामि ।

(b) Turn *one* of the following into Sanskrit :—

(1) मनुजस्व समसत्त्ववारिनी तरहा वहुति माञुवा विय ।
सोपलवती दुरादुरं फलतमिच्छं व वनरिस वानरो ॥

यं एसा सहति जम्मी तण्हा लोके विसत्तिका ।
सोका तस्स पवड्ढन्ति अभिवट्ठं व बीरणं ॥

यो चेतं सहती जम्मिं तण्हं लोके दुरच्चयं ।
सोका तम्हा पपतन्ति उदबिन्दुव पोक्खरा ॥

तं वो वदामि भद्दं वो यावन्तेत्थ समागता ।
तण्हाय मूलं खणथ उसीरत्थो व बीरणं ॥

पमादो रजो सब्बदा पमादानुपतितो रजो ।
अप्पमादेन विज्जाय अब्बुहे सल्लमत्तनोमि ॥

(2) तस्सा च सामिनी तत्थ कुवेणी नाम यक्खिनी ।
निसीदि रक्खसूलम्हि कन्तन्ती तापसी विय ॥

दिस्वान सो पोक्खरणिं निसन्नं तञ्च तापसिं ।
तत्थ न्हात्वा पिबित्वा च आदाय च मुळालयो ॥

बारिम्ह पोक्खरे हेव सा वुट्ठासि तमब्रुवि ।
'भक्खोसि मम तिट्ठा' ति आळाहाबद्धो व सोनरो ॥

परित्तबुक्क तेजेन भक्खेतुं सा न सक्कुणि ।
याचियन्तो पि तं छुत्तं नादा यक्खिनिया नरो ॥

तं गहेत्वा सुरुङ्गायं रुदन्तं यक्खिनी खिपि ।
एवं एकेकसो तत्थ खिपि उत्तसतानि पि ।

2 (*a*) Write short descriptive notes on *three* of the following :—

सक्को, दससीलानि, बुद्धस्स वच्छगोत्तेन संवादो, मारो,
धम्मचक्कं ।

(*b*) Assign a date to the *Jātaka* book and in this connection compare one of the *Jātakas* that you have read with any of its Sanskrit versions.

(*c*) Compare Pāli absolutive (पूर्वकालिक क्रिया) with that of Sanskrit and give examples to illustrate your answer.

B.

3 (*a*) Translate *one* of the following into English :—

(1) 'ता विब्भमण्णम्रट्टावम्रं तरट्टीणं गट्टावम्रं मलभ्र-माषदन्दोलिदखतांयुणीणं धारुप्यवश्चिदपञ्चसं कलकषिठ-करठेसुं कन्दलिदकन्दप्पको अम्रछदंयडाखविम्रदकणडचविडसं विविक्क्षबन्धम्रं वसुन्धरापुरन्धीर पशारिदंयसदिप्पमाणेहिं अम्रछ्रीहिं मंडूसवं जघिच्छं पेक्खदु देवी'। 'जथा विवेदिदं बन्दीहिं पउत्ता जेव मलभ्राणिला' ।

(2) एसा सरीरिणी मम्ररङ्गुम्रप।लिन्तिम्रा देहन्तर-संठिदा विज्जारसवरचावलट्टीं दिवससंचारिणी पुम्सिमाच-न्दचन्दिम्रा । अवि म्र गुणगणमाणिक्कमञुसा रदवणसमें बाउल्किल्म्रा । तथा म्र एसा विसारिणी कुसुसविब्भरा मधुलच्छी । किंच

भुवणजम्रपडाम्रा ईवरेहा इमीए,

जह तह णम्रवाणं गोम्ररं जस्स जाइ ।

वसह मम्ररकेज तस्स चित्ते विविक्ते,

वसहम्रधगुदवसो पुज्जिणहिं वरेहिं ॥

(*b*) Explain with reference to the context *any three* of the following in simple Sanskrit :—

(¹) ण कत्थूरिआ कुग्गामे वणे वा विङ्किणीअदि ।
ण जुवग्रं कञ्चट्टिअं विणा कञ्चीअदि ।

(2) भोदि किं एदं अक्रएडकुम्भएडपडणं ।

(3) भ्रा दासीए पुत्र भुण्चल्लजोग्गो वि ।

(4) उह्रदंसणे जादे सिसिरोवभारसामग्गीए जलञ्जली दिज्जदि ।

(5) अस्मं च उत्तरासाढा-पुरस्सर-एक्वत्तणामहेअं अब्रज्जुअग्रं उप्पादिञ्र चल्लिस्सं ।

4. (*a*) What changes do conjunct consonants of Sanskrit undergo in Prākrit ? In this connection clearly bring out the difference between Pāli and Mahārāshṭri as regards the treatment of consonants.

(*b*) Write a brief note on the Prākrit lyric literature.

(*c*) Give the characteristics of Śaurasēni and point out the difference between it and Māgadhi.

(*d*) Write philological notes on *six* of the words underlined in Questions 1 and 3.

C.

5. (*a*) Explain clearly the following passages:—

परिमाणमात्रं द्रोणो व्रीहिः । द्रोणरूपं यत्परिमार्थं तत्परिच्छिन्नो व्रीहिरित्यर्थः । प्रत्ययार्थे परिमाणे प्रकृत्यर्थोऽभेदेन संसर्गेण विशेषणम् । प्रत्ययार्थस्तु परि-च्छेद्यपरिच्छेदकभावेन व्रीहौ विशेषणमिति विवेकः ।

(b) Account for the case-endings in :—

(1) राज्ञः मतः । (2) मातुः स्मरति । (3) उप हरिं
सुराः । (4) यवेभ्यो गां वारयति ।

6. Illustrate the beginnings of the confusion in the use of various cases from the Kāraka sutras and trace the development of this confusion during the Prākrit period. Give examples to illustrate your answer.

———

Third Paper.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—Eight *questions are to be answered, of which the* **first** *must be one.*

1. Explain clearly, giving the context :—

(a) ननु निर्विकल्पकं परमार्थसत्स्वलक्षणविषयं
भवतु प्रत्यक्षम् । सविकल्पकं तु शब्दलिङ्गवदनुगता-
कारावगाहित्वात्सामान्यविषयं कथं प्रत्यक्षम् ? अर्थस्यैव
प्रत्यक्षत्वात् । अर्थस्य च परमार्थसत एव जनकत्वात् ।

(b) वंसर्गो वा वियिष्टो वा वाक्यार्थो नाच संमतः ।
अखण्डैकरसत्वेन वाक्यार्थो विदुषां मतः ॥

(c) नावान्तरक्रियायोगादृते वाक्योपकल्पितात् ।
गुणद्रव्ये कथंभावैर्गृह्णन्ति प्रकृताः क्रियाः ॥

(d) भेदानां परिमाणात् समन्वयाच्छक्तितः प्रवृत्तेश्च ।
कार्यकार्यविभागादविभागाद्वैश्वरूप्यस्य ॥

2. Explain the problem of **स्वतः** versus **परतः** **प्रामाण्यवाद** as stated in the Tarkabhāṣā.

3. Distinguish between (*a*) **अहल्लक्षणा** and **अजह-ल्लक्षणा**, (*b*) **अहंकार** and **पुरुष**, and (*c*) **नियमविधि** and **परिसङ्ख्याविधि**.

4. Compare and discuss the comparative merits of the Aristotelian syllogism and the **पञ्चावयववाक्य** of the **परार्थानुमान** of the Naiyāyika. What are the five **अवयव**s of the latter ?

5. Discuss **विध्यर्थ**.

6. Distinguish between **वृत्तिव्याप्यत्व** and **फल-व्याप्यत्व** in **ब्रह्मज्ञान ;** and state how you would, if you could, reconcile the two conflicting texts of Śruti—
" **मनसैवानुद्रष्टव्यम्** " and " **यन्मनसा न मनुते .** "

7. What are the essential conditions of a good **हेतु** ? How does their violation cause one or more **हेत्वाभास**s ?

8. Define **अधिकारविधि.** How is the **अधिकार**, (*a*) of **स्त्री**, (*b*) of **शूद्र**, and (*c*) of **निषाद** for **याग** decided in the Mimāṁsā Nyāya Prakāśa ? Examine the conclusions in the light of the Vedic ecclesiastical history.

9. Who is a **जीवन्मुक्त** ? How is **जीवन्मुक्ति** attained or realised ?

10. Make a short list of the principal writers in each of the schools represented by the text-books prescribed for this paper.

11. " एवमर्थापत्तिनं प्रमाणान्तरम् । "

What is the plea for recognizing अर्थापत्ति as a distinct प्रमाण, and how has it been answered in the Sāṁkhyatattva Kaumudi ?

12. " नन्वभावाख्यमपि पृथक्प्रमाणमस्ति । "

How has a prima facie case been made out for recognizing अभाव (= अन्नुपलब्धि) as a distinct प्रमाण, and how has the contrary view been established in the Tarkabhāsā ?

FOURTH PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

(*Only* five *questions should be attempted : all questions carry equal marks.*)

1. Draw a diagram, showing the mutual connection of the different branches of Sanskrit literature, and contrast their importance as sources of information for the reconstruction of ancient Indian history.

2. Explain clearly what you understand by the cultural history of a nation and give a brief account of the chief cultural achievements of ancient India.

3. Clearly distinguish the three stages in the development of Vedic literature and name the treatises which grew up under each head.

4. Give a brief summary of the contents of the Atharvaveda and critically examine if its development after the three principal Vedas was a natural one.

5. Name and briefly characterise the different systems of Indian philosophy.

6. Elucidate the following :—

" While the Indian drama shows some affinities with Greek comedy, it affords more striking points of resemblance to the productions of the Elizabethan playwrights, and in particular of Shakespeare."

7. Briefly review the art of the Gupta period (320—480 A.D.).

8. Give a short account of the dynasties that ruled India during the period between Buddha and the Imperial Guptas.

9. Write short notes on *any four* of the following :—

Skandagupta, Harshavardhana, Hieuen-Tsiang, Lakshmansen, Balhikas, Buddhist Councils, Jainism, Taxila, and Mahenjodaro.

A.M. (FINAL) EXAMINATION.
SANSKRIT (GROUP B.)
FIRST PAPER.
Time—Three hours.

1. का नाम तात्पर्याख्यावृत्तिः ? तस्या अङ्गीकारे
को हेतुः ? अभिहितान्वयान्विताभिधानवादिनो: कस्य
मते तस्या आवश्यकत्वम् ? कथं तत् ? तामनङ्गीकुर्वतां
तया विना कथं निर्वाहः ?

2. स्वामालिंग्य प्रणयकुपितां धातुरागैः शिलाया-
मात्मानं ते चरणपतितं यावदिच्छामि कर्तुम् ।
अश्रैस्तावन्मुदुरुपचितैर्दृष्टिराबुध्यते मे ।
क्रूरस्तस्मिन्नपि न सहते सङ्गमं नौ कृतान्तः ॥
कुतस्त्यमिदं पद्यम् ? कोऽत्र रसः ? तस्य च विभा-
वानुभावव्यभिचारिणः के ?

3. महिलासहस्सभरिए तुह हिअए जुर्झ सा अमाअन्ती ।
अणुदिअणमेयस्सकम्मा अङ्गं तणु अपि तणुएइ ॥
प्राकृतमिदं संस्कृते विपरिणम्यतां कीदृग्योऽत्र ध्वनिरिति
च प्रदर्यताम् ।

4. जनस्थाने भ्रान्तं कनकमृगतृष्णान्वितधिया
वचो वैदेहीति प्रतिपदमुदश्रु प्रलपितम् ।
कृताळक्काभर्तुर्वद-..........षु घटना
मयासं रामत्वं कुशलवसुता न त्वधिगता ॥
श्लोकोऽयं विषदं व्याख्यायतां कथात्र गुणीभूतव्यङ्ग्यमभेद
इति विशिष्यतां ।

5. (क) वस्त्रवैटूर्यचरणैः हतत्करवरजःपरा ।
निष्करूपा रचिता नेत्रयुद्धं वेदय वाम्बतम् ।

(ख) यद्भाण्डरौविभ्रममखण्डनानां
सम्पादयिन्त्री शिखरैर्बिभर्ति ।
बलाहकच्छेदविभक्तरागा-
मकालसन्ध्यामिव धातुमत्ताम् ॥

(ग) अद्यापि स्तनशैलदुर्गविषमे सीमन्तिनीनां हृदि
स्थातुं वाञ्छति मान एष धिगिति क्रोधादिवा-
लोहितः ।
मोघद्वरतरमसारितकरः कर्षत्यसौ तत्क्षणात्
कुह्वत्कैरवकोषनिःसरदलिभ्रो त्री कृपार्णं यथ्थौ ॥

(घ) यत्किन्निस्त्रिंशजेयं तव भुजयुगले नाथ दोषाकरश्री-
वक्षे पार्श्वे तथैवा प्रतिवसति महाकुट्टनी
खड्गयष्टिः ।
आश्लेयं सर्वगा ते विलसति च पुरः किं मया
वृद्धया ते
प्रोच्येवेत्थं मकोपाच्छ शिकरचितया यस्य कोन्यो
मयातम् ॥

उपरिलनेषु चतुर्षु पद्येषु यथेच्छां कानिचित् त्रीणि
स्फुटं व्याख्यायन्तां तेषु च सम्भवता दोषान् सलक्षणं
निर्दिश्य तेषां पदवाक्यादिगतत्वं मखाख्यताम् ।

6.   अधस्तनेषु त्रीन् श्लोकान् सम्यग विवृत्य तत्र
सलक्षणनिर्देशं कस्कोऽलङ्कार इति प्रतिपाद्यताम् :—

(क) सन्तमसुक्लासुक्राद् बहुतरगृहकर्मघटनया नृपते ।
  द्विजपत्नीनां कठिनाः सति भवति कराः सरोज-
  सुकुमाराः ॥

(ख) लतानामेतासामुदितकुसुमानां सहृदयं
  मसं लास्यं दृस्वा श्रयति भृंगमामोदमसमम् ।
  लतास्तत्वन्यानामसह तूष्यमादाय सहसा
  ददत्याधित्याधिभ्र मिरुदितमोहृत्यतिक्रस्म् ॥

(ग) भस्मोद्ध्रूलन भद्रमस्तु ते रुद्राक्षमाले शुभं
  हा सोपानपरम्परे गिरिसुताकान्तालयालङ्कृते ।
  अद्याराधनतोषितेन विभुना युष्महसपर्यासुखा-
  लोकोच्छेदिनि मोक्षनामनि महामोहे निलीयो-
  महे ॥

(घ) यैलेन्द्रप्रतिपाद्यमानगिरिजाहस्तोपगूढोल्लसद्
  रोमाञ्चादिविसंछ लाखिलविधिव्यासङ्गभङ्गाकुलः ।
  आः सैस्यं तुहिनाचलस्य करयोरिन्धूर्षिवान्
  सस्मितं
  सैलान्तःपुरमातृमण्डलगणैर्दृष्टोऽवतान्द्रः शिवः ॥

7. राजशेखरमतेन को नाम कविः ? के तस्य प्रभेदाः ?
तेषु मिथः को भेदः ? कस्य च सौघीयस्त्वम् ?

8. इन्द्रवज्रोपेन्द्रवज्रयोर्भेदःप्रदर्शनीयाम् । दौधक-वंशस्थ-
स्रग्विणी-मालिनीछन्दःसु केषांचित् चयानां ....न
विलिखेयन्ताम् । सर्वेषामुदाहरणानि च प्रदर्शनीताम् ।

(*Question 5 carries 25 marks ; other questions are of
equal value.*)

1. Discuss : " We cannot assuredly deny the possibi-
lity of Greek influence on Sanskrit Drama in the sense
in which Weber admitted the probability ; but the
evidence leaves only a negative answer to the search
for positive signs of influence."

2. Explain and illustrate *any three* of the following :—

(*a*) Any form of tragedy known in Sanskrit drama-
tic literature, (*b*) monologue-play, (*c*) use of the prologue
and interact in Sanskrit Drama, (*d*) distinction between
nṛtta, nṛtya, and *nātya,* and their relation to one another,
(*e*) the so-called *chāyā-nāṭaka.*

Or,

Taking the *Ratnāvali* as the typycal play, explain
clearly the plot-construction of the Sanskrit Drama
and the various elements of the plot and action.

3. Sanskrit writers on Dramaturgy have regarded
the *Venisaṃhāra* as a model play ; but modern critics,
while not denying its merits, regard the play as wholly
undramatic. With which view would you agree, and
why ?

Or,

" Bhavabhūti is indeed a great poet but a poor
dramatist." Discuss this opinion with special reference
to the *Mālatimādhava.*

4. Is it possible to reconstruct the sources from which
the author of the *Srapna-vāsavadatta* draws his material ?
In what respect does his treatment of the Udayana-
legend differ from those of his predecessors or succes-
sors ?

Or,

" Bhāsa's heroines are drawn realistically." How
far is this true of Vāsavadattā and Padmāvatī ? Are
they comparable in any way to the heroines of Śrīharṣa
and Bhavabhūti ?

5 Translate *any three* passages into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary :—

(*a*) हद्धी हद्धी । कधं कुसुमलोहाखित्तहिअम्माए अदिचिरं मए कदं । ता इमिणा सिन्धुवारविडवेण वारिदा भविअ पेक्खामि । विलोक्य । कधं पञ्चक्खो ज्जेव्व भअवं कुसुमाउहो पूअं पडिच्छदि । ता अहं पि इमेहिं कुसुमेहिं इधट्ठिदा जेव्व भअवन्तं कुसुमाउहं पूअइस्सं । इति कुसुमानि प्रक्षिपति । णमो दे भअवं कुसुमाउह । अमोहदंसणो मे भविस्ससि । दिट्ठं जं दट्ठव्वं । इति मणमति । अब्भन्तरीअं दिट्ठो वि पुणो पेक्खिदव्वो ।

(*b*) लीनेव प्रतिबिम्बितेव लिखितेवोत्कीर्णंरूपेव च
प्रत्युप्तेव च वज्रलेपघटितेवान्तर्निखातेव च ।
सा नम्नोत्सि कीलितेव विगिखेभेतोभुवः पञ्चभि-
श्छिन्नासन्नतितन्तुजालनिबिडस्यूतेव   तस्या
                                                                     प्रिया ॥

(*c*) दुःखं यक्तुं बहुसूत्रोऽनुरागः
स्मृत्वा स्मृत्वा याति दुःखं नवत्वम् ।
यात्रा त्वेषा यद्द्विमुच्येह बाष्पं
मामानृण्या याति बुद्धिः प्रसादम् ॥

(*d*) कृष्टा केणेषु भार्या तव तव च पणोस्तस्य
                                                         राज्ञस्तयोर्वा
प्रत्यक्षं भूपतीनां नम भुवनपतेराज्ञया धूतदासी ।

अस्मिन् वैरानुबन्धे वद किमपकृतं तैर्हता ये
              नरेन्द्रा

बाह्वोर्वीर्यातिरेकद्रविणगुरुमदं मामजिह्मैव दर्पः॥

(*e*) आनन्दनिस्यन्दिषु रूपकेषु ध्युत्पत्तिमाचं फल-
              मश्रपबुद्धिः ।

योऽपीतिहासादिवदाह साधुस्तस्मै नमः स्वादु-
              पराङ्मुखाय ॥

6. Explain fully in Sanskrit *any two* of the following
passages :—

(*a*) यो यः शस्त्रं बिभर्ति स्वभुजगुरुमदं पाण्डवीनां
              चमूनां

यो यः पाञ्चालगोत्रे श्रिषुरधिकवया गर्भशय्यां
              गतो वा ।

यो यस्तत्कर्मसाक्षी चरति मयि रथे यत्र यत्र
              प्रतीपः

क्रोधान्धस्तस्य तस्य स्वयमपि जगतामन्त-
              कस्यान्तकोऽहम् ॥

(*b*) नैवेदानीं ताद्दशाश्रुकवाका
नैवाप्यन्ये स्त्रीविशेषैर्वियुक्ताः ।
धन्या सा स्त्री या तथा वेत्ति भर्ता
भर्तृस्नेहात् सा हि दग्धाप्यदग्धा ॥

(*c*) परिच्छेदव्यक्तिर्न भवति पुरस्थेऽपि विषये
भवत्यभ्यस्तेऽपि स्मरणमतथाभावविरसम् ।
न सन्तापच्छेदो हिमसरसि वा चन्द्रमसि वा
मनो निष्ठामून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च ॥

(*d*) अध्वानं नैकचक्रः प्रभवति भुवनभ्रान्तिदीर्घं
विलङ्घ्य

मातः प्रातुं रथो मे पुनरिति मनसि न्यस्तचिन्ता-
तिभारः ।

सन्ध्याकृष्टावशिष्टैकचरणपरिकरैः स्पष्टहेमार-
पङ्क्ति-

र्यार्कृष्यावस्थितोऽस्तक्षितिभृति नयतीवैष दिक्-
चक्रसक्तः ॥

THIRD PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. Explain the following extracts in the Ṭikā form:—

(*a*) अस्ति पूर्वापरजलनिधिवेलावलग्ना, मध्यदेशा-
लङ्कारभूता मेखलेव भुवः, वनकरिकुलमदजलसेकसंवर्धि-
तैरतिविकचधवलकुसुमनिकरमत्युन्नतया तारकागणमिव
शिखरप्रदेशसंलग्नमुद्वहद्भिः पादपैरुपशोभिता, प्रावृड्डिव
घनश्यामलाऽनेकघनतरुदलङ्कृता च, चन्द्रमूर्तिरिव सततमृ-
द्धार्थानुगता हरिणाध्यासिता च, गिरितनयेव स्थाणु-
संगता मृगपतिसेविता च, जानकीव प्रसूतकुशलवा निघा-
चरपरिगृहीता च, क्रूरसत्त्वापि मुनिजनसेविता, पुण्यव-
त्स्यपि पवित्रा, विन्ध्याटवी नाम ।

(*b*) ब्रूमः किमस्य वरवर्षिणि वीरसेनो-
स्सूतिं द्विषद्दलविजित्वरपौरुषस्य ।
सेनाचरीभवदिभाननदानवारि-
वासेन यस्य जनितासुरभीरसाम्री: ॥

2. Translate the following verses into English, define their metres, and point out the *Alaṅkāras* therein :—

(*a*) किमन्यदद्यापि यदश्वतापिनः
     पिनामहो वारिजमाश्रयत्यहो ।
     स्मरं तनुच्छायतया तमात्मनः
     यथाक यङ्के स न लङ्कितुं नलः ॥

(*b*) यदतिविमलनीलवेश्मरदिम-
     भ्रमदितभाः युचिसौधवस्त्रवह्निः ।
     अलभत यमनस्वबुः यिन्न्रत्वं
     दिवसकराङ्कुसले वला चुठन्ती ॥

(*c*) धन्यासि वैदर्भि गुणैरुदारै-
     र्यंया समाकृष्यत नैषधोऽपि ।
     इतः स्तुतिः का खबु चन्द्रिकाया
     यदब्धिमण्युत्तरस्त्रीकरोति ॥

(*d*) स्तनयुगमसुक्तातं वर्मापतरवर्ति हृदयशोकाग्रे: ।
     चरति विमुक्ताहारं स्रतमिव भवतो रिपु-
     स्त्रीषासु ॥

3. (i) Write a full note on the life, age and works of Bāṇa.

(ii) Make a brief survey of the *Mahākāvya* literature in its chronological order.

Or,

Tracing the development of the *Kathā* and *Akhyāyikā* forms of Prose-works, clearly describe their distinctive features.

4. (*a*) Explain and illustrate the sūtra **"पूर-** **ण्गुणसुहिताथँ सदव्ययतव्यसमानाधिकरणेन "** Why can there be no compound of the words **तद्वकस्य सर्पस्य** even under the rule of the **विशेषणसमास ?** What is the force of the present sūtra as regards **गोधॅनो: ?**

(*b*) What is the necessity of the sūtra **"विप्रतिषिद्धं वानधिकरणवाचि"** when we have the sūtra **"चार्थे द्वन्द्व:"** ? Clearly explain and illustrate the former.

(*c* Explain *any six* of the following compounds, quoting the relevant rules:—

काकपेया (नदी) । ईश्वराधीन: । स्नानानुलिप्त: । नृसोम: । पक्षार्ध: । अविग्रम । विराव्म् । उपदश: । सुगन्धि: । प्रह्नु: । कष्टेकाल: । गर्गा: । अन्तरीपम् । बलाहक: ।

SANSKRIT (GROUP D.)

*1. Explain *Pratyaksa-Pramāṇa* according to Gautama, clearly bringing out the significance of all the terms used in the sūtra.

*2. What do you understand by *Apavarga* in Nyāya ? Describe the process of its achievement, fully discussing the question of the manifestation of eternal happiness in that state.

3. Define and illustrate the various logical fallacies according to Nyāya and Vaiçeṣika.

4. What are the various views mentioned by Viçvanātha regarding the conception of the *Ātman*? Explain and criticise them from the Nyāya-Vaiçeṣika point of view.

*5. Discuss fully—'जातावेव यक्तिग्रहो न तु व्यक्तौ.'

What is the process of यक्तिग्रह and what is its place in शाब्दबोध ?

6. Give a list of direct and indirect commentaries on Nyāya and Vaiçeṣika sūtras along with the approximate date of each of the authors. Give proofs as to the existence of a pre-Vātsyāyana commentary on Nyāya-sūtra and of a *Vṛtti* on Vaiçeṣika-sūtra.

*7. Explain the following:—

(a) भिद्यमानस्य नायं भिद्यत इति समानत्वान्नोक्त इति ।

(b) तुल्यजातीयेष्वर्थान्तरभूतेषु विग्रेषस्योभयथा दृष्टत्वात् ।

(c) अहमिति मुख्यायोग्याभ्यां शब्दव्यतिरेकाव्यभिचारादिप्येषसिद्धेनगमिकः ।

(d) व्यक्तेरभेदस्तुल्यत्वं संकरोऽप्यानवस्थितिः ।
रूपहानिरसम्बन्धो जातिबाधकसंग्रहः ॥

(e) विषयी यस्य तस्यैव व्यापारो ज्ञानलक्षणः ।

SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. Compare the conceptions of मुक्ति (in Vedānta and Nyāya), कैवल्य (in Yoga), and निर्वाण (in Buddhism).

2. Explain the following sūtras and add notes on every technical word used:—

(a) क्लेशकर्माशयैरपरामृष्टः पुरुषविशेष ईश्वरः ।

(b) समाधावुपसर्गा व्युत्थाने सिद्धयः ।

(c) त्रयमेकत्र संयमः ।

3. What is the position of **ईश्वर** in the Yoga system and in the Vedānta scheme of life ?

4. **योग** has been called **सेश्वरसाङ्ख्य** Discuss this in full detail.

5. Explain *any two* of the following *Pūrvapakṣas* and supply the corresponding *Siddhānta*.

(a) नन्वनवच्छिन्नानन्दः प्रत्यगूपतया नित्यमेव भाम्र: ।

(b) अथ विद्योदये सत्युपाधिविलयादपेत्त जीवभावस्य किमीश्वरभावापत्तिरुत चैतन्यमात्ररूपेणावस्थानम् ।

(c) नन्वविद्यानिवृत्तिर्न सतो—अद्वैतहानेः ।

(d) स्वेन रूपेणाभिनिष्पद्यत इति मुच्यमानविषयायां श्रुतौ केन रूपेणाभिनिष्पत्तिर्विवक्षिता ।

6. संवृतिः परमार्थश्च सत्यद्वयमिदं मतम् ।

(a) Explain this in detail.

(b) Is this **संवृति** the same as the **माया** or **अविद्या** of the Vedāntin ?

7. Explain the exact significance of **शून्यवाद** as distinguished form **विज्ञानवाद**, and point out the difference of the latter from the doctrine of the Shānkara Vedānta.

8. Discuss the Buddhist view regarding the **existence** of the *Ātman* with special reference to the Law of Karma on Retribution.

Time—Three hours.

१ ।   "नैकस्मिन्नसम्भवात्"

"पत्युरसामञ्जस्यात्"

भाष्यसारांशमादाय व्याख्येयमिदं सूत्रद्वयम् ।

२ । "बुद्धेर्गुणेनेत्यादिषु तिष्वनेकयोऽन्तःकरणस्य परि-
णामिनो ज्ञानक्रियाशक्तिरूपत्य आत्मनि सर्वसंसारापाद-
कस्य मनोबुद्ध्यादिशब्दवाच्यस्य प्रसिद्धत्वात्" पूर्वपक्षो-
पन्यासपुरस्सरं व्याख्यायतामयं ग्रन्थः ।

३ ।   अधस्तनेषु प्रश्नेषु ये केचन चत्वारः समाधेया :—

(क) "ब्राह्मण इति कर्मणि षष्ठो न शेषे" भाष्यमिदं
हेतुप्रदर्शनेन समर्थनीयम् ।

(ख) अक्रियार्थिकानामप्युपनिषदां   चिद्रूपे
ब्रह्मणि प्रामाण्यं व्यवस्थाप्यताम् ।

(ग) द्रव्यगुणयोरयुतसिद्धत्वात् णादीनां द्रव्याधीनत्वं
वैशेषिकाभ्युपगतं कया   प्रणालिकया निराकुर्वन्ति
वेदान्तिनः ?

(घ) बौद्धमते प्रतिसङ्ख्यानिरोधाप्रतिसङ्ख्यानिरो-
धाकाख्यानां कानि लक्षणानि ?   तन्निरासप्रकारश्च
कीदृशः ?

(ङ) तमश आलोकाभावत्वं युक्तिप्रतिपादनमुखेन
खण्डनीयम् ।

(च) भावरूपाज्ञानसाधनाय माधवेन कीदृगमनुमान-
मुपन्यस्तम् ? तत्र साध्यघटकविशेषणानामनुपादाने का
हानिः ?

(छ) अन्तःकरणस्याज्ञानाश्रयत्वं कस्यानुमतम् ? का
च तन्निराकरणे युक्तिः ?

(ज) ज्ञानप्रामाण्याप्रामाण्ययोः स्वतस्त्वपरतस्त्व-
विषये सांख्ययुगत-तार्किकवेदान्तिनां मतभेदो विद्यते न
वा ? विद्यते चेत् कीदृश् ? तत्र विवरणकारमतेन युगतम-
तपरित्यागे किं बीजम् ?

(झ) प्रपञ्चस्य चिदनन्यत्वं केन प्रमाणेन साधनीयम् ?
अनन्यत्वं च प्रकृते किमात्मकम् ?

FOURTH PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1 Translate the following into *Sanskrit* :—

The idea of 'good' is one of those sacred words,
or forms of thought, which were beginning to take the
place of the old mythology. It meant unity in which
all time and all existence were gathered up. It was the
truth of all things. and also the light in which they
shone forth, and became evidence to intelligences, human
and divine. It was the cause of all things, the power
by which they were brought into being. It was the
universal reason divested of a human personality. It
was the life as well as the light of the world; all knowl-
edge and all power were comprehended in it. The
way to it was through the sciences, and these too were
dependent on it. To ask whether God was the maker
of it or made by it, would be like asking whether God
could be conceived apart from goodness, or goodness

apart from God. The God is not really at variance with the idea of ' good ' ; they are aspects of the same, differing only as the personal from the impersonal, or the masculine from the neuter, the one being the expression of mythology, the other of philosophy.

2. Write an essay in Sanskrit, covering 5 to 7 pages of your answer-book, on *any one* of the following subjects :—

(*a*) ' कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन ' ।

(*b*) ' शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनम् ' ।

(*c*) ' Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought.'

M.A. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.

ARABIC.

First Paper.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—*Attempt any seven questions, one of which should be Question 9.*

1. Explain and criticise :—

(a) سُئل لبيد عن اشعر العرب : فقال : الملك الضليل ـ قيل فبعده : فقال : الغلام القتيل : قيل فبعده : قال : صاحب العصا ـ و كانت العصا بيده ٭

(b) و قال آخر : اشعر العرب من وقف و استوقف و بكي و استبكئ و ذكر الحبيب و منزله في مصراع واحد ٭

2. Explain and vocalize :—

غيراني قد استعين علي الهم   اذا خف بالمثوي المنجاء

بزفوت كانها هقلة ام رئال دوية سقفاء

انست تباة و افزعها القناص عصرا و قد دنا الامساء

فتري خلفها من الرجع و الوقع منينا كانه اهباء

و طراقا من خلفهن طراق   ساقطات الوت بها الصحراء

Criticise the style and language of the above extract and explain how far it is justifiable to give the last position to the author among the poets of المعلقات السبعة .

3. Explain in Arabic :—

يا بوس للحرب التي وضعت اراهط فاستراحوا

والحرب لايبقي لجادمها التخيل و السمـ.راح

الا الفتي الصبار في المنجدات والفرس الوقاح

و المنثرة الحصـداء   و البيض المكلل و الرماح

و تساقط الاوشان و الذنبات اذ جهد القضاح

4. Translate into English, adding explanatory notes wherever necessary :—

كانت خزاعة ملا الارض ما اتسعت
فقص سر الليالي من حواشيها

اضحي ابو القاسم الثاوي ببلقعة
تسفي الرياح عليه من سوافيها

هبت و قد علمت ان لا هبوب به
و قد تكون حسيرا اذ يباريها

اضحي قرى للمنايا رهن بلقعة
و قد يكون غداة الروع يقريها

5. (a) Write short notes on الحماسة , المروة and الحمية as known among the Jahiliyin.

(b) Scan and name the metre with الزحافات :—

ان شواء و نشوة و الخبب الهاذل الامون

(c) Point out and explain the defect in the metre of the following couplet :—

افبعد مقتل مالك ابن زهير
ترجوا النساء عواقب الاطهار

6. "Abu Tamman is a better poet in his *Hamasa* than in his poetry." Discuss the statement.

7. "The idea of poetry as an art developed afterwards ; the pagan *Sha'ir* is the oracle of his tribe, their guide in peace and their champion in war." Justify the statement and give some illustrations.

8. Who was تابط شرا ؟ What is his position as a pre-Islamic poet and what are the chief characteristics of his poetry ?

9. Translate into English :—

تفقّدني فيما ترى من شراستي

و شدّةٍ نفسي ام سعد و ما تدرى

فقلت لها انّ الكريم و ان حلا

ليلفىٰ علي دال امرّ من الصبر

و في اللين ضَعفٌ والشراسةهيبة

ومن لم يهب يحمل علي مركب وعر

وما بي علىٰ من لان لي من فظاظة

و لكنّني فظ ابّي علي القسـر

اقيم صغاذي الميل حتّي اردّه

و اخطمـه حتّي يعود الى القدر

فان تعذليني تعذلي بي مزّورا

كريم ذثـا الاعسار مشترك اليسر

اذا همّ القي بين عينيـه عزمَه

و صمّم تصميم السُريجي ذى الاثر

Time.—Three hours.

1. Translate into English : –

قال محمد قلت لابي الزّيان في مجلس عقيمٍ

هذا المجلس يا ابا الزّيان لقد رايت لك، نقدا مصيبا

و مرسى عجيبا و لقد ارغـب في ان انال منه نصيبا ۔

قال النقد هبة المواهب و فيه زيادة طارت الى تلك ـ
و لقد رأيت علماء بالشعر و رواة له ليس لهم نقاد
في نقده ولا جودة فهم في رديّه و جيّده و كثير
ممن لا علم له يفطن الي غوامضه و الي مستقيمه
و متناقضه ـ قلت انا شديد الرغبة الي فضلك في
ان تسهمني من ميزك و عقلك ما استهدي بسراجه
علي مستقيم مناهجه فأقف من سرائره علي بعض
ما وقفت و اعلم من مفاخره و معائبه جزءاً مما
عرفت ـ قال نعم اول ما تعتمد عليه و تعتقد اياه ان
لا تستعجل باستحسان ولا باستقباح *

2. Translate into English, adding explanatory
notes where necessary :—

فلما استعرضت حلة الابيات تقت الي معرفة
ملحمها و راقم علمها فناجاني الفكر بان الوصلة
اليه العجوز و افتاني بان حلوان المعرّت يجوز،
فرصدتها وهي تستقري الصفوت صفا صفا و تستوكف
الاكفّ كفا كفا و ما ان ينجم لذا عناء ولا يرشح علي
يدها اناء، فلما اكدي استعطافها و كدّها مطافها
عادت بالاسترجاع و مالت الي ارجاع الرقاع *

Or,

و لبثنا على ذلك برهة يُنشىُ لي كل يوم نزهة
و يدرأ عن قلبي شبهة الي ان جددت له يد الاملاق
كاس الفراق و اغراء عدم العُرات بتطليق العراق و

لَفَظَّته مغاوز الارفاق الي مفاوز الآفاق و نظمه في
سلك الرفاق خفوق راية الاخفاق فشحذ للرحلة غرار
عزمته وظعن يقتاد القلب بازمته *

فما راقني من لاقني بعد بُعده
ولا شاقني من ساقني لوصاله

3. Translate into English with reference to the context:

حاجتي ان يامر الملك وزيره و يقسم عليه ان
يعمل فكره و يجمع رائه و يجهد طاقته و يفرغ
قلبه في نظم تاليف كلام متقن محكم و يجعله بابا
يذكر فيه امرى و يصف حالي ولا يدع من المبالغة
في ذلك اقصى ما يقدر عليه و يامره اذا استمه ان
يجعله اول الابواب في ذلك الكتاب *

4. Express the following in simple Arabic and explain the figures of speech therein :—

لجوب البلاد مع المتربه   احب الي من المرتبه
لان الولاة لهم نبوة   و معتبة يا لها معتبه
وما فيهم من يرب الصنيع   ولا من يشيّد ما رتّبه
فلا يخدعنك لموعا لسراب   ولا تات امرا اذاما اشتبه
فكم حالم سرّه خلّمُه   و ادركه الروع لما انتبه

5. Re-write the passage in Q. 1 and insert the اعراب
6. Criticize the following verses :—

رأيت المنايا خبط عشوا ء من تُصب
تُمِته و من تخطي يُعمّر فيهرم

و من لا يذد عن حوضه بسـلاحه

يهدّم و من لا يظلم الناس يظلم

Or,

Write notes on the following words and expressions :—

ميعة ، تطفّل ، مواشم ، احقاب ، اعوام ، رحرحان ،

لا يدرك الظالع شاو الضليع - حاطب الليل، ايم الله

الباحث عن حتفه بظلفه *

7. Compare the style of ابن عبد ربّه and ابن المقفّع in their prose.

Or,

Write a note on the literary merits of the *Maqama-tul-Hariri* in Arabic literature.

Third Paper

Time—Three hours.

N. B.—*Only five questions are to be attempted, of which* **two** *must be answered in Arabic*

1. Write a short biography of the author of Al-Fakhri and narrate the chief events that led to the compilation of the book, naming the person for whom it was written.

2. Give a brief account of the life of *any one* of the following :—

ابو جعفر المنصور - وليد بن عبد الملك - المامون *

3. Trace the causes of the strife between 'Ali and Mu'awiyah.

4. Write short historical notes on *any four* of the following :—

ورقة بن نوفل - قيس بن ساعدة - النفس الزكية -

ذوالقرنين - اصحاب الكهف - المقنّع *

5. Discuss the various causes that lead to the downfall of the Abbásid dynasty.

6. Give a short account of the battle of الخندق .

7. Describe the conquest of عمورية by المعتصم .

8. What according to the author of *Al-Fakhri*, are the qualities a king should possess ?

FORTH PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. Translate the following passages into English :—

(۱) و من الغريب الواقع ان حملة العلم في
الاسلام اكثرهم العجم لا من العلوم الشرعية ولا من
العلوم العقلية الا في القليل النادر ۔ و ان كان
منهم العربي في نسبة فهو عجمي في لغته و مربّاه
و مشيخته ، مع ان الملة عربية و صاحب شريعتها
عربي ۔ و السبب في ذلك ان الملة في اولها لم
يكن فيها علم و لا صناعة لمقتضي احوال السذاجة
و البداوة : و انما احكام الشريعة التي هي اوامر
الله و نواهيه ، كان الرجال ينقلونها في صدورهم ،
و قد عرفوا ماخذها من الكتاب و السنة بما تلقوه
من صاحب الشرع و اصحابه ، و القوم يومئذ عرب لم
يعرفوا امر التعليم و التاليف و التدوين و لا دفعوا
اليه و لا دعتهم اليه حاجة ۔ و جرى الامر على
ذلك زمن الصحابة و التابعين ، و كانوا يسمون
المختصين بحمل ذلك و نقله القراء اى الذين
يقرؤن الكتاب و ليسوا اميين ، فقيل لحملة القرآن
يومئذ قراء اشارة الى هذا ۔

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(ب) انّي ' و ان كنت في مقتبل السن و
العمر ' قد حلبت شطارَي الدهر' و ركبت ظهري البر و
البحر ' و لقيت وفدي الخير و الشر ' صافحت يدى
النفع و الضر ' و ضربت ابطي العسر و اليسر '
و بلوت طعمي الحلو و المر ' و رضعت ضرعي العرت
و النكر ـ فما تكاد الايام توريني من افعالها غريبا '
و تسمعني من احوالها عجيبا ـ و لقيت الافراد '
و طرحت الآحاد ؛ فما رأيت احداً الا ملأت حافتى
سمعه و بصره ' و شغلت حيّزي فكره و نظره : و
اثقلت كتفه في الحزن ' و كفته في الوزن ـ و ود لو
بادر القرن صديقتي ' او لقي صفيعتي ـ فما لي
صغرت هذا الصغر في عينه ' و ما الذي ازري بي
عنده ' حتى احتجب و قد قصدته ـ و لزم ارضه
و قد حضرته ـ اذا احاشيه ان يجهل قدر الفضل او
يجحد فضل العلم او يمتطي ظهر التيه على اهليه ـ

2. Translate the following passages into Arabic :—

(a) When this army was dispersed, Rustam went in
search of the Div-i-Sufid, who ignorant of fate of his
followers, slumbered in the recesses of a cavern, the
entrance to which looked so dark and gloomy that the
Persian hero hesitated whether he should advance.
But the noise of his approach had roused his enemy
who came forth clad in complete armour. His appear-
ance was terrible. But Rustam struck a desperate
blow, which severed the leg of the Div from his body.
Irritated by the loss of a limb, the monster seized his
enemy in his arms and endeavoured to throw him down.
The struggle was for some time doubtful. Rustam
collected all his strength, dashed his foe to the ground,
and seizing him by one of his horns unsheathed his
dagger and stabbed him to the heart. The Div-i Sufid

instantly expired, and Rustam, on looking to the entrance of the cavern, whence innumerable Divs were issuing to help their lord, perceived they were all dead. When the chief was slain, they all expired too.

(b) A lofty mountain soon appeared in sight, covered to the summit with trees. Hātim ascended these shady groves, through which flowed rivulets of pure water, and cooling breezes wafted a delicious fragrance. Here he met a man who warned him that the confines of the desert were peopled by damsels of surpassing beauty. If he yielded to them, he was lost for ever. But if he grasped the hand of any one of them, she would be compelled to forward him to his destination. This advice sank deep in Hātim's soul, and he was resolved to pursue it. The next day he reached the borders of a lake from which a nymph arose, and seizing Hātim, hurried him into the deep. But he remembered the advice given to him. He held firmly to his purpose, saying to himself, " This is all enchantment, and cannot harm me. "

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION.

ARABIC.

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. Translate into English *any two* of the following passages :—

(ا) حكي الحرث بن همّام قال اؤيتُ في بعض
الفترات الي سقّي الفرات فلقيتُ بها كتّاباً ابرع
من بني الفرات و اعذب اخلاقاً من الماء الفرات
فاطفتُ بهم لتهذّبهم لا لذهبهم ، كاثرتُهم لادبهم لا
لمآدبهم فجالستُ منهم أضراب قعقا ع بن شورو وصلتُ
بهم الي الكور بعد الحور حتي اتّهم أشركوني
في المرتع و المربع و أحلّوني محلّ الأنملة من
الاصبع و اتّخذوني ابن أَسهم عند الولاية و العزل
و خازن سرّهم في الجدّ و الهزل *

(ب) و خرجتُ نحو الباب و اسرعتُ في الذهاب
وجعلتُ اعدو و يتبعني و يصيح يا ابا الفتم
المضيرة و ظنّ الصبيان ان المضيرة لقبٌ لي فصاحوا
صياحة فرميتُ احدهم بالحجر من فرط الضجر فلقي
الحجر بعمامته فغاض في هامته فاخذت من النّعال
بما قدم و ما حدث و من الصفع بما طاب و ما خبث

وَ حشرت الي المعبس و بقيت عامين في ذلك
النحس فنذرت ان لا اكل المضيرة ما عشت -

* ع *

فهل انا في ذا يال همدان ظالم ؟

قال عيسي بن هشام فقبلنا عذره و نذرنا نذره -

(c) افاطم لو شهدت ببطن خبت

اذا لاقي الهزير اخاك بشوا

اذاً لرايت ليثاً زار ليثاً

هزبراً اغلباً لاقي هزبرا

تبهنس اذ تقاعس عنه مهري

فقلت له عقرت اليوم مهرا

افل قدمي ظهر الارض انّي

وجدت الارض اثبت منك ظهرا

و قلت له و قد ابدى نصالاً

محدّدةً و وجهـاً مكفهرّا

يدلّ بمخلب و بحدّ ناب

و باللحظات تحسبهنّ جمرا

و في يمناي ماضي الحد ابقي

بمضربه قراع الحرب اثرا

الم يبلغك ما فعلت ظباه

بكاظمة غداة لقيت عمرا

2. Explain in Arabic *two* of the following:—

(*a*) فافتَرَشَ التُّرْبَ و اضْطَجَع و اظهر ان قد هجع
و ار تفقتُ علي ان احوَسُ و لا انعَس فاخذتَّني
السِّنَة اذ رُمّت الالسنه فلم أفِقْ آلّا و الليل قد تولّج
و النجم قد تبلّج و لا السَّروجي و لا المسرج
فبِتُّ بليلة نابغيّة و احزان يعقوبيّه أساور الوجوم
و أُساهر النّجوم أفكّر تارةً في رِجلَتي و اخرى في
رجعتي الى ان وضح لي عند افترار ثغر الضّوء في
وجه الجوّ راكبٌ يَخدُ في الدّوّ *

(*b*) حدثّنا عيسى بن هشام قال مِلتُ مع نفر من
اصحابي الي فِناء خيمة ألتمس من اهلها قِرى
فخرج علينا رجل حُزقّة فقال مَن انتم قلذا اضيات
لم يذوقوا منذ ثلث عذوقاً قال فلتنعِمنم ثم قال فما
رأيكم يا فتيان في نهيدة فِرق كهامة الاصلع في
جفنة روحاء مكلّلة بعجوة خيبر من ابكار جبار ربوضٍ
الواحدة منها تملأُ الفم من جماعة خمص عطشٍ حمش
يغيب فيها الضّرس كأنّ نواها السن الطير مع اقعب
قد احتُلبن من المجلاد الهرميّة الربليّة تشتهونها
يا فتيان ؟　فقلذا اي و اللّه تشتهيها فقوقه الشيخ
و قال و عمّكم ايضاً يشتهيها *

(c) لا تَهَبْ إِلفاً فأي نأي و لا دارا

و دُرْ مع الدهر كيفما دارا

و اتّخذ النّاس كلّهم سكناً

و مثّل الارض كلّها دارا

و اصبرْ علي خُلْق مَن تعاشره

و دارِه فاللّبيب مَن دارَى

و لا تُضعْ فرصة السّرور فما

تدري أيوما تعيش ام دارا

و اعلم بانّ المنون جائلة

وقد ادارت علي الوري دارا

و اقسمت لا تزال قانصةً

ما كرّ عَصرا المَحيا و ما دارا

فكيف تُرجَي النجاة من شَرَك

لم ينجُ منه كسرى و لا دارا

3. Point out any rhetorical beauties which you may
have noticed in passage (a) of Question 1 and passage (c)
of Question 2.

4. Explain the following phrases in English :—

بالرّفاء و البنين َ ـ اليوم الاغرّ المحجّل ـ غُراب البين ـ
هَجْمة من الرّاغيه و ثُلّة من الثّاغيه ـ الي ان حانت

صَكّة عُمَيّ ـ فُتّيا الشّعبيّ ـ اقلّ مِن لاهٍ ـ ليلة في

غيرِ زيّها ـ اذت و ذاك بِكالبدر ليل التّمامِ *

5. On what grounds have the *Maqámát* of al-Harírí and of Badí‘ al-Zamán been criticized as immoral? To what extent is this criticism justifiable?

6. Trace the development of the meaning of the word *Maqáma* and give examples. State what induced al-Harírí to write the *Maqámát*.

SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. Discuss the Arabic sources for the pre-Islamic history of Arabia.

2. Criticise the traditional explanations of the name *Mu'allaqát*.

3. Write short critical notes either (a) on Umar ibn Abī Rabi'a and Akhtal *or* (b) on Jarir and Frazdaq.

4. Write a short sketch of the life of Abu'l-Atahiya, *or* of Abu'l-Ala Al-Ma‘arri.

5. Give a short note on the development of Arabic poetry in Spain.

6. Name six books of outstanding merit in Arabic dealing with history or geography, and give an estimate of their value.

7. Trace the development of Arabic prose during the early Umayyad period.

THIRD PAPER.

N.B.—*Answer* **any five** *questions.*

1. Into how many groups have Semitic languages been divided? Sketch roughly the geographical limits of each (2000 B.C.—500 B.C.)

2. What is meant by "sister-languages" and "the mother-language"? Explain the statement: "Arabic is the nearest approach to the mother-Semitic-language."

3. How would you account for the absence of ث, غ, ذ, ض, ظ and غ from the Hebrew alphabet? How are the sounds repesented by those letters expressed in Hebrew writing?

4. Give the Hebrew equivalents of انا and نحن and انا, انتم, and انتَ, انتِ, and the difference between each of the Arabic and the corresponding Hebrew forms.

5. Is the ا in the words اسم a ابن and همزة الوصل or a همزة الفصل ? In what circumstances would you omit the ا of the word ابن in writing and for what reasons?

6. What do you understand by "incompatibility of sounds"? What sounds are considered to be incompatible with ص, ط, ق, ز and ل ?

7 Define and give examples of the following categories of words :—

الفصيح ـ الاضداد ـ الوحشي ـ الدخيل ـ المعرّب ـ المولّد •

8. Write a short note on the three philological schools of the Arabs and the branches of Arabic philology promoted by them.

9. Trace the origin of the ج in جوهر and سجستان and in كيومرث the ف in استاف and جبر and جمل, the ث in استاف and بغداف and the ال in الاسكندر. Support your answer by other examples.

10. Give the derivations of :—

ارض ، انسان ، صلاوة ، مسكين ، ابليس ، فردوس ،
برهان ، سراويل ، بساتين ، مسك ، قرنفل ، قنديل ،
قولنج ، انجيل *

FOURTH PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

Write an essay in Arabic on *any one* of the following subjects :—

(1) The progress of Arabic literature in the days of the Abbasids.

(2) The life and works of الغزّالي or ابن تيميّة

(3) The development of history as a science in Arabic.

M·A· (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION·
PERSIAN.

First Paper.

Time—Three hours.

1. Translate into English *any one* of the following :—

(a) كشادگي كفش تنگي در جهان نگذاشته الّا
در دل بدان و دهان خوبان ــ پردهائي كه از روي
عيبها بركشيده بر چشم بد بينان بسته ــ قفلهائي
كه از در گنجها برداشته بردهان سخن چينان
گذاشته هيچ كس از والا همتان تشريف عطاي چنان
ندوخته كه دستي بآن دراز نشود ــ و هيچ كدام از
مائده گستران ديگ سخاي چنان نه پخته كه
خاميش زبان زد طعنه نگرددــ طمع از وارستگان
ياس بهنگام سوال ــ فلك از ماه و خور نواله خور
خوان نوال ــ كوتاه دستان بلند سودا انچه شب
بخواب بينند صبح از تعبير باغ سخايش گل مراد
چينند ــ به نسيم همّتش گلهاي شگفته از شاخ ميرويد
تاغنچهٔ بر خردهٔ خود مشت نميفشارد ــ در تير باران
فاقه زر بسپر مي برند تا از گراني عطا شاهين
ميزان صورت لا بر نيارد ــ آرزوها همه در بر كشيدهٔ
حصول ــ براتها بر سلم خريدهٔ وصول ــ جوهرئ سحاب
غرق عرق گوهر ريزش ــ و اكسيرئ آفتاب گرم تلاش
بخشيش ــ اگر دريا ست، بخاك نشاندهٔ اوست ــ
و اگر كان است بآب رسانده او ـ

* ابیات *

چون قضا دفتر وجود نوشت

بر كف او برات جود نوشت

كف او قلزم است و جود سحاب

كشت امید عالمی سیراب

لاغد از پیشش از بحر دریا

پوچ گردد درهم حباب آسا

وعده او شد و وفا سپهش

انتظاري نگشته تكیه گهش

(b) لله الحمد كد به یمن تعلیم آتش در پیرانه سري به ترقیات جواني میبازم - و باشهسواران این فن عنان بر عنان می تازم - وچه ترقي ازین زیاده خواهد بود كه آفتاب تربیتش پرتو عاطفت انداخته خفائي را ظهوري ساخته - و درنخل پیرائي گلزار ابراهیم انباز ملك الكلامي است كه بیعدیل و انباز است - و فرعش زانو بزانوي اصل و سحرش دوش بدوش اعجاز است - آري زور شناوری قطارہ بهازوي موج دریا ست - و روشنمائي ذرہ به پرتو خورشید جهان آرا - باوجود شغل ملك گیري و رعایت احوال رعایا و لشكري بار جگت گروئي یعني استادي عالم بر كردن گرفتن و زحمت تربیت شاگردان كشیدن غرض التفات و مرحمت است هم بخلق روزگار و هم باریاب استعداد كه قابلیت آنها ضایع نماند و اینها بحظ وافي بهرہمند گردند تاشفقت و عطوفت را این پایه نباشد به تخت

پادشاهي بر آمدن دست ندهد ـ و تا در ترحم
و مهرباني دريا نشود گوهر دارائي و فرمان روائي
بكف نيفتد ـ تفوق پادشاهان به مهرباني و شفقت
است نه طول و عرض مملكت ـ
* ع *

شهنشه تر هر آن كو مهربان تر

مرحمتش بر رخ هركه خنديد ديگر گريه بر رخش
بساط اشك نچيد ـ طفليكه سر انگشت مهربانيش
مكيد لبش گزندهٔ پستان مادر نگرديد ـ اگر بشرح
عشرت غربت پردازم خلقي را از وطن بر مي آرم
و تاب اين رشك هم ندارم ـ و اگر ازين حرف زبان
مي بندم بر غفلت بعضي آشنايان و درماندكان
مي ترسم و اين قدر بي رحم هم نيستم *

2. (i) Write explanatory notes on the underlined
words and define the varieties of تجنيس used in Q. 1.
(a).

(ii) Who is meant by ملك الكلام in Q 1 (b) ? Give
a brief account of his life, showing his relations with
ظهوري.

(iii) Narrate the circumstances which led to the
composition of سه نثر ظهوري. Mention some of the
characteristics of Zuhūri's writings. What do you
understand by خيال بندي for which Zuhūri is given so
much credit ?

3. Explain the following in your own Persian :—

زماني كه مذهّب قدرت سر لوح طلوع خورشيد را
بر ديباچهٔ بياض صبح منقوش ساخت ـ و حاشيهٔ
اوراق فلك را بخطوط شعاعي جدول كشيده نقاط
73

كواكب را بخط بطلان از نظر انداخت ـ اجرای حالات
از مشيت خالق كائنات بموجب جَفَّ الْقَلَمُ بِمَا هُوَ
كَائِنٌ بر مسطر تقدير مرتسم شد ـ و اجزای ساعات
بمقتضای استعداد مراد و استحقاق ماهيات بنصّ
لَهَا مَا كَسَبَتْ وَ عَلَيْهَا مَا اكْتَسَبَتْ منقسم گرديد ـ
عالي گوهران پاك طينت بآبرو وضو ساخته گوهر
اوقات عزيز را برشتهٔ سبحه كشيدند ـ و صاحب
جوهران مشتاق زينت چون جوهر بجوشن فولاد
در آمده ببارگاه خاص و عام دويدند ـ بعضي از كار
افتادگان از بيم آسيب حربهٔ مصاحبت ابنای روزگار
چار آئينهٔ وحدت از چار ديوار خانهٔ خود بستند ـ
و هريك در گوشهٔ سلامت سلامت انزوا بتكرار اين بيت
رطب اللسان گرديدند ـ

* بيت *

.   بسكه از برخورد مردم عكس مطلب ديده ام

مي رسم از آب و از آئينه پنهان مي شوم

برخي تجربه كاران از خوت تاثير سمّ معاشرت
آشنايان نفاق شعار در دار الشفای خلوت نشستند ـ
هر كدام درحصار عافيت غزلت بتّذكار اين رباعي
عذب البيان اند *

* رباعي *

ياران زمانه همچو دندان باشند

يك چند بهم رفيق وچسپان باشند

بروند چو فيض عمر از پهلوي هم
خندان خندان زهم گريزان باشند.

4. Give a sketch of the life of نعمت خان عالي.
Narrate, the circumstances in which his وقايع, were
written, stating the motive by which he was actuated to
do so.

SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. Trace the development of qasida from the time
of Khaqani to the time of Urfi and estimate their posi-
tions among qasida writers. Quote verses to support
your views.

(Write your answer in Persian.)

2. Explain the following lines in Persian, adding
critical notes where necessary :—

صبح خيزان بين قيامت درجهان انگيخته
نعرها شان نفخ صور از هر دهان انگيخته

صبح پيش از وقت شان عيد از درون بر ساخته
مرغ پيش از صبح شان شور از نهان انگيخته

روزه پا اندر ركاب ايشان باستقبال عيد
دستها را از ركاب مي عنان انگيخته

بر جهان اين نقره گيران عيد كرده پيش ازانک
صبح عيدي نقره خنگي زير ران انگيخته

چشم ساقي ديده چون زنبور سرخ از جوش آب
عشق شان غوغاي زنبور از روان انگيخته

زان مي كاتش زند در خوانچه زرين چرخ
خوانچه كرده آب حيوان درميان انگيخته

خوانچها شان چون خلیل از نار گل بر ساخته

جرعها شان چون مسیح از خاک جان انگیخته

3. Translate into English *one* of the following,
adding explanatory notes:—

A.

نگار اشک من هرشب شکر ریز است پنهانی

که همت را ز ناشوئی است با زانو و پیشانی

چو هم زانو شوم با غم گریبان را کنم دامن

سرم را بر سر زانو کند دامن گریبانی

سرم زان جفت زانو شدکه از تن حلقه می سازم

دران حلقه ترازودار بیاعان روحانی

دلم کعبه است و تن حلقه چگونه حلقه کانرا

ز بس دندانه کش بینی دهان زمزمش خوانی

سر احرامیان عشق بر زانو به است ایرا

صفا و مروهٔ مردان سر زانو است گر دانی

تو زین احرام وزان کعبه چه دیدی کزبرون چشمت

ز کعبه پوششی دید است و از احرام عریانی

شد ست آئینهٔ زانو بنفش از شانه دستم

که دارم چون بنفشه سر بزانو از پریشانی

B

ز خود گردیده بر بندی چگویم کام جان بینی

همان کز اشتیاق دیدنش زادی همان بینی

کسی کز ملک معنی در رسد خود را بوی بنمای

که گر مس وا نمائی کیمیا را ارمغان بینی

زر ناقص عیارت پیش ازان بر کیمیائی زن
که هم زرّ محک را شرمسار از امتحان بینی

تو سلطان غیوری در کمند نفس بد گوهر
بکش زان پیشتر خود راکه جوراز بر آسمان بینی

روان از خشم شهوت در عذاب از بهر تن تاکی
دو گرگ میش پرور را جگر خای شبان بینی

ز نصرت شاد شو هرگه غمی بر گرد دل گردد
ز غفلت داغ شو هرگه که خود را شادمان بینی

4. Explain *any one* of the two following extracts,
elucidating allusions contained therein : —

(a) ساقی بزم چون پری جام بکف چو آئینه
او نرمد ز جام اگر ز آئینه می رمد پری

در کف ساقیان بزم آب زر است , گاو زر
آتش موسوی است آن در بر گاو سامری

از قطرات جرعها ژاله زرد ریخته
یافته چون رخ فلک پشت زمین مجدری

دختر آفتاب ده در تتق سپهر گون
کشته بزهره فلک حامله هم بدختری

کرده به جلوه کردنش باد مسیح مریمی
کرده بنقش بستنش نار خلیل آزری

مطرب سحر پیشه بین در صور هر آلتی
آتش و آب و باد و گل کرده بهم ز ساحری

بربط اعجمی صفت هست زبانش در دهان
از سر زخمه ترجمان کرده بتازی و دری

(b)

بطائر ارنی سنج بی اثر نغمه

بلن ترانی هم ذوق مژده دیدار

بعشوه که زلیخا برید ازو کف دست

بقتله که مسیحا گزید ازو سردار

به برقع مه کنعان که بود حسن آباد

بعجله کاه زلیخا که بود یوسف زار

بحق این همه سوگندهای صدق آمیز

که نزد علم تو حاجت ندآشتم به شمار

که گر شود ره کوی تو جمله نشتر خیز

کنم بمردمک دیده طی نشتر زار

زهی زشوق سراسیمه طی کنم که قدم

بکام تیشه نهم گرسنانم از سر خار

به آب مهر تو شستم گناه نامه خویش

چه غم که کاتب اعمال دارد استحضار

5. Scan *any one* couplet in Question 4, name the metre, and point out what kind of rhyme is employed in the extract from which the couplet is chosen.

THIRD PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. Explain in Persian, adding notes where necessary :—

(a) من همان دم که وضو ساختم از چشمهٔ عشق

چار تکبیر زدم یکسره بر هر چه که هست

می بده تا دهمت آگهی از سر قضا

که بروی که شدم عاشق و بر بوی که مست

کمر کوه کم است از کمر مور این جا

نا امید از در رحمت مشو اي باده پرست

(b) اینچه استغناست یارب و اینچه قادر حکمت است

کاین همه زخم نهان هست و مجال آه نیست

صاحب دیوان ما گوئی نمي داند حساب

کاندرین طغرا نشان حسبة لله نیست

(c) اي هدهد صبا بسبا مي فرستمت

بنگر که از کجا بکجا مي فرستمت

هر صبح و شام قافلۀ از دعاي خیر

در صحبت شمال و صبا مي فرستمت

(d) زلف آشفته و خوي کرده و خندان لب و مست

پیرهن چاک و غزلخوان و صراحي در دست

نرگسش عربده جوي و لبش افسون کنان

نیم شب دوش ببالین من آمد بنشست

سر فرا گوش من آورد و بآواز حزین

گفت کاي عاشق دیوانه من خوابت هست

زانچه او ریخت به پیمانه ما نوشیدیم

اگر از خمر بهشتست ور از باده مست

عارفي را که چنین باده شبگیر دهند

کافر عشق بود گر نه بود باده پرست

2. Explain:—

(a) لفظ جبرم عشق را بي صبر کرد

و انکه عاشق نیست حبس جبر کرد

این معیت با حق است و جبر نیست
این تجلی مه است این ابر نیست
ور بود این جبر جبر عامه نیست
جبر آن اماره خود کامه نیست

(b) گر نباشد فعل خلق اندر میان
پس مگو کس را چرا کردی چنان
خلق حق افعال ما را موجد است
فعل ما آثار خلق ایزد است
لیک هست این فعل ما مختار ما
زو جزا که مار ما که یار ما

Explain جبر مذموم and جبر محمود and repro-
duce in your own words Mawlana Jalaluddin Rumi's
arguments as to man's responsibility for his actions.

3. (a) Explain with reference to the context:—

گفت آری گر توکل بهتر است
این سبب هم سنت پیغمبر است
گفت پیغمبر بآواز بلند
با توکل زانوی اشتر ببند
رمز الکاسب حبیب الله شنو
از توکل در سبب کاهل مشو
در توکل جهد و کسب اولی تراست
تا حبیب حق شوی این بهتر است

(b) Describe briefly the allegorical significance of :—

حکایت مرد بقال و روغن ریختن طوطی

4. Translate in English, adding explanations where
. necessary :—

(a) پیش مشتاق تو ویرانه و آباد یکیست
هر طرف راه فتد کوفه و بغداد یکیست

بعزیم دل شیرین نبود صف نعال
عشق چون بار دهد خسرو وفرهاد یکیست

ما که تسلیم بشمشیر ارادت شده ایم
پیش ما بیمددی کردن و امداد یکیست

(b) ذوقی بکمال است و وصالی بدوام است
امروز بما منزلت عشق تمام است

بر صوفي بي وجد وبال است عبادت
برشیشه کهخالیست زمیسجده حرام است

احیای شب ماه و صبوحی حریفان
مهتاب همه روزن و صبح همه بام است

(c) بشور وادی و فریاد سیل خوش داریم
کز اهل سنت ما هست هرکه مجنون است

ز روی دوست هویدا بود سعادت دوست
نوشته است بعنوانکه خاتمت چون است

اگر کنار بیابان عشق دریابی
ز خون کشته به بینی هزار جیحون است

نشان ذوق حقیقت بنازکان ندهند
چه شد که فاخته خوشگوی وسرو موزون است

5. (a) Scan the first couplets in Questions 1 and 3,
and name the metres in each case.

(b) Explain and illustrate *any four* of the following :—

تلميم - تجنيس تام - مجاز مرسل - ايهام - تشبيه
استعاره - .

6. Estimate the influence of Sufism on Muslim thought and discuss the theory of its Indian origin.

Or.

Compare Sana'i and Mawlana Rumi as Sufi poets with reference to their style and mytsic teachings.

FOURTH PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

خلق ملكه بود نفس را مقتضي سهولت صدور
فعلي ازو بي احتياج تفكري و رويتي و در حكمت
نظري روشن شده است كه از كيفيات نفساني آنچه
سريع الزوال بود آن را حال خوانند و آنچه بطي
الزوال بود آن را ملكه گويند پس ملكه كيفيتي بود
از كيفيات نفساني و اين ماهيت خلق است و از

لميّت او يعني سبب وجود او نفس را دو چيز باشد
يكي طبيعت و ديگري عادت - اما طبيعت چنان بود
كه اصل مزاج شخصي چنان اقتضا كند كه او مستعد
حالي باشد از احوال مانند كسي كه كمتر سببي
تحريك قوت غضبي او كند يا كسي كه از اندك
اوازيكه بگوش او رسد يا از خبر مكروهي ضعيف
بشنود خوف و بد دلي برو غالب شود، يا كسي كه
از اندك حركتي كه موجب تعجب بود خنده بسيار
بي تكلف برو غلبه كند - اما عادت چنان بود كه

در اول برویت و فکر اختیار کاری کرده باشد
بتکلف دران شروع نموده تا بممارست. متواتر
و فرسودگی دران با آن کار الفت گیرد و بعد از
الفت تمام بسهولت بی رویت ازو صادر شود تا
خلقی شود اورا *

Discuss the possibility of ethical transformation,
reproducing the arguments of Nasir Tusi.

2. How does the author of اخلاق ناصري prove the
following propositions? State his argument in simple
Persian prose :—

(۱) نفس جوهر بسیط است *

(۲) نفس نه جسم است نه جسمانی *

(۳) هرکه بوحدت نزدیک تر وجود او شریف تر*

3. (a) در فضائل هیچ فضیلت کامل تر از عدالت
نیست چه وسط حقیقی عدالت است (نصیر طوسی)*

(b) محبت افضل از عدالت باشد چه محبت
وحدتی است شبیه به طبیعی و عدالت شبیه به
صناعی (جلال الدین دوانی)*

What exactly is meant by the above? Contrast
the views of Nasir Tusi and Dawwani as to the highest
virtue, stating the principle by which they determine
the place of a virtue in the scale of virtues.

4. Explain clearly in English :—

(a) چون جواهر بسیط متشاکل باشند و بیک دیگر
مشتاق هر آئنه میان ایشان تالفی روحانی و اتحاد
معنوی حاصل شود و تباین مرتفع گردد چه تباین
از لوازم مادیاتست و در مادیات این نوع تالف
نتواند بود و تلاقی ایشان بذوات و حقائق متصور

نباشد بلکه به نهایت و سطوح تواند بود و این
تلاقی بدرجه آن اتصال نرسد و چون جوهر بسیط
که نفس انسانی است از کدورات جسمانی پاک
گردد و محبت لذات طبیعی ازو محو شود بحکم
مناسبت بعالم قدوس منجذب شود و بنظر بصیرت
مشاهده جمال حقیقی نماید و پروانه صفت هستی
خود را در انوار قاهره تجلیات الهی گرداند
و بمقام وحدت که نهایت مقامات است برسد و این
مرتبه حق الیقین است ٭

(b) اکرموا عمتکم النخل فأنّها خُلقتْ مِن بقيّة
طِین آدم ٭

5. Write a biographical note on نصیر طوسی.

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION.

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. Translate into English :—

نهار را منزل خورده سوار کالسکه بخار شده رفتیم
برای شهر منچستر ـ کالسکه بخار تند حرکت کرد ـ
اغلب پیش خدمتها وغیره در منزل ماندند ـ امروز
هم از بعضی سوراخهای تاریک عبور نمود از
شهرها و جاهائی آباد گذشته اوّل بکارخانه کرو
رفتیم ـ از راه آهن بزرگ پیاده شده سوار کالسکهٔ
بخار بسیار کوچکی شدیم که از توئی کارخانه می
رفت ـ بسیار چیز قشنگ تازه بود ـ امّا زود پیاده
شده به تماشائی کارخانها رفتیم ـ درانجاها
اسباب چرخ و آلات لوکو موتیو و کالسکه بخار
بسیار می سازند و بطوری آسان آهنهای بسیار
بزرگ ضخیم را گرم گرم که سرخ بود اره می نمودند
و زیر مکنه پرده نرم و تخته میکردند که سایهٔ تعجب
بود و همچنین آهنهای که برای زنجیر ساختن
دراز و باریک میکردند مثل مار سرخی بود که
روی زمین راه برود و برای ترکیب آوردن
تختهای آهن و کوبیدن وجمع کردن آنها اسبابی
داشتند مثل دو قوچ که باهم کله بزنند ـ آهنها را
وسط آنها میگذاشتند و آنها می کوبیدند ـ خلاصه
بعد از تماشا بیرون آمده بکارخانهای دیگر که نازک

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کاري اسباب مي کردند رفته تماشا کرديم تابدار
الحکومت رسيديم - تالار بزرگي بود - در روئ
پله صندلي گذاشته بودند - نشستيم - حاکم نطقي
کرد - من هم جواب مفصلي دادم در اظهار دوستي
بدولت انگليس و خوشوقتي و رضايت ازينکه از
اوّل ورود بخاک انگلستان از دولت و ملت کمال
احترام بما شده است ٭

2. (a) Point out and explain words and phrases in
the above passage which have been used in a sense
different from that in Classical Persian.

(b) Note the grammatical points in the above
passage that are peculiar to present day Persian.

3. Explain the following in Persian, giving refer-
ences to the context and pointing out any peculiarities
of style :—

ناظوره سخنوري بسوگواري نشست و گروها گروه
مردم در تنگنائ غم جاي گرفتند ـ پادشاه حقيقت
شناس را دل بهم بر آمد که چنان حکمت پژوه
مدحت سرائ رو در نقاب کشيد و آن صدر نشين
چار بالش بزم اخلاص را ساغر زندگاني لبريز شد ـ
شاهزادگان والا گوهر زبان تاسف کشودند که استاد
دانا دل و مزاج دان دانش آموز از نزهتگاه بزم
حضور دوري گزيد ـ نوئيدان بزرگ و اعيان دولت
را گلدسته شادماني از طراوت افتاد که سر آمد

دمسازان بزم و رزم را پيمانه عشرت پُرگشت ـ
فرو بستگان مقاصد را نقش در دل شکست که گره
گشاي دشواري روزگار رخت هستي بر بست ـ
رهگرايان باديه غربت را آه در جگر و گريه

در گلو گره شد که منزل آرائ آسائش خاطر از
جهانیان بر گرفت - جهان نوردان آگهی طلب
بغمکدهٔ تنگدلی نشسته اندیشه سفر از دل ستردند
که سخن آفرین حقیقت گزار را چشمه زادگانی
انباشته شد - تهیدستان آرزومند را خار ناکامی
بپا شکست که کام بخش بیخواهش بر کارگاه تعلق
آستین بر افشانده - همچنین هر طائفهٔ را شیونی
خاص درگرفت و اندوهی تازه غریو افسوس برکشید -
داستان صاعقه ریز بکالبد گفت در نیاید و بپائ
چوبین قلم در نوشته نگردد - هرگاه جهانیان را
حال چنین اندازه درد ناکی من دوستدار صورت
و معنی که تواند شناخت و تپش دل و افسردگی
خاطر چگونه در حوصله قیاس جائ گیرد -

* رباعی *

تاریک شد از هجر دل افروزم روز
شب نیز شد از آه جگر سوزم روز
شد روشنی روز و سیاهی به شبم
اکنون نه شبم شب است و نه روزم روز

4. Paraphrase in simple Persian, adding notes on
the passages underlined and on rhetorical beauties con-
tained therein :—

دماغ نسیم مشکین نکهت نافه این بشارت است
و لب صبح در خنده خرمی عید این نوید که
صاحبقران کامگار نو بهار پادشاه زمان - فرمانفرائ
روئ زمین ظل الله فی الارضئین قهرمان الماء والطین

که عندلیب صیت معدلتش بر شاخسار گیتی نغمه
سرای اشتهار و نسیم حکایت مکرمتش بر بوستان
ارکان عالم نافه کشای انتشار از فرخ آباد عالم قدس
و اشرف جهان تجرد بطرت این طرفه گلشن که
سواد اعظم قلمرو خرمی و دارالسلطنت شگفتگی است
ظل سعادت گسترده و پی مراجعت افکنده و دیهیم
کیانی غنچه بر سر و قبای خسروی گل در بر بتخت
مرصع گلبن بر آمده امرای نامدار ریاحین و ازهار
در پایهٔ سریر سلطنت صف بصف نشته و پیاده
و سوار سبزه و شاخسار گرداگرد بساط معدلت
چرکه بسته *

5. Translate into English :—

صونا خانم - خدایا به بینی باز چه شد ! که نیامد
شب از نیمه گذشت هنوز پیدا نیست ـ سفیده صبح
میزند - حالا صبح می شود نمیدانم چه بکنم - اگر
نیامد چاره ندارم - باید بر گردم باز بروم آلا چیق -
خیر - نیامد - یقین که دیگر نمی آید - بینی باز
بکدام دیوانه از خدا بی خبر دو چار شد ـ تابیدند -
کشیدند - بردند به دزدی گاۇخر - اگر نه تا حال
می بایست بیاید ـ اگر این دفعه هم بشناسندش
باز باید از نو فراری شود - روز مرا سیاه کند -
باز دو سال دیگر توی خانه پدرم دوستاق بمانم -
بخدا ـ که دیگر پی اه بلند نمی شوم - هرگز سر
راهش نمی نشینم - میروم به یکی دیگر شوهر می
کنم ـ فکرش این است ـ خانهٔ پدرم سر مرا سفید کند -

اییه ۔ چه وسوسها به خیالم می رسد ۔ واۃ ! حالا
پشت بوته گوش بدهد ۔ بشنوذ که من گویم ۔ میروم
به یکی دیگر شوهر می کنم ۔ باور می کند ۔ نه
البته باور نمی کند ۔ آۃ ۔ صدای پا می آید ٭

SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. Comment upon the following verses of Qâânî
and discuss the truth of his statement :—

ای شاه قاآنی منم، خاقانئ ثانی منم،
نی آب خاقانی منم زین نظم غرا ریخته
اکنون منم در شاعری قائم مقام عنصری
از نظم الفاظ درئ بیرنگ معنی ریخته

Or,

How far do you uphold the claim of Qâânî to his
being a استاد سخن ؟ Also discuss his second hemistich in
the following verse, with special reference to his life :—

شاها مرا در انجمن خوانند استاد سخن
و اکنون پریشان طبع من نظم پریشان آورد،

2. Discuss briefly the development of غزل in Persian
poetry. How does 'Andlib compare with the classical
poets ?

3. Translate the following into English :—

(a) ای دل از صومعه و کعبه فتوحی نرسد
بگذر از هر دو بجو خانهٔ خمار کجا ست
ساکن صومعه و کعبه بخواب عدم اند
جز خرابات مغان مردم بیدار کجاست

یار و ساقي و مى و چنگ بكام دل ماست

تا بميرد ز حسد بى هنر اغيار كجاست

(b) چو من بسود افسانه گشتم ملامت خلق دگرچه

حاصل ز طعن مردم نگفته مجنون ز صدق دعوى

بترک ليلى نبودى ار عشق سمر نگشتى چنين

بگيتى جمال جانان ز عشق وامق نبوده شهرت

بدلربائى عذار عذار ز عندليب ار كسى

بپرسد ز گلعذاران وفا چه ديدى همين سرايد

كه در محبت شرنگ جانا بود چو حلوا

(c) از سروش وحدتم بر گوش هوش آمد خطاب

يا فتى لا تبطل الاوقات في عهد شباب

بعد ازين در كنج عزلت پاى در دامن كشم

من كجا و مستى ميخانه و جام شراب

تا توانم نغمهاى ناى وحدت را شنيد

گوش بگمارم چرا بر نالهٔ چنگ و رباب

4. Explain the following in Persian, explaining the allusions and pointing out the figures of speech :—

(a) چراغ دودهٔ خير البشر كه طاعت او

ز لوح دهر فرو شسته نقش عصيان را

كليم وار عيان بين بطور سينهٔ او

چو نور وادئ ايمن فروغ ايمان را

كف كريمش از بس فشانده درّ يتيم

يتيم ساخته پروردگان عمان را

(b) خسرو عشق دگر ملک دلم ويران كرد

تاخت آورد همه بام و درش يكسان كرد

دردها بر دلم از دور زمان بود ولی
عشق عیسیٰ نفس آمد همه را درمان کرد
گر عصا از ید بیضا شده یک مار عظیم
سحر گیسوی تو صد مار بهم پیچان کرد
من نه تنها ز چلیپای تو کافر شده ام
زاهدان را همه در صومعه چون صنعان کرد

(c) امام ثامن ضامن حریمش چون حرم آمن
زمین از حزم او ساکن سپهر از عزم او پویا
نهال باغ علییین بهـار مرغـزار دین
نسیم روضهٔ یاسین شمیم دوحهٔ طـه
ردای قدس پوشیده بهصم نفس کوشیده
به بزم انس نوشیده می وحدت زجام لا
می از مینای لا خورده سبق از ماسوا برده
وزان پس سربرآورده ز جیب جامه اِلّا

5. Differentiate between استعارہ and تشبیہ and
illustrate their use by quoting verses from قاآنی.

Group A.

1. What do you know of the *Avestā, Zand,* and
Pāzand? Give the date about which the *Avestā* was
written and the extent to which the portions of the
book have been preserved up to the present age.

2. What do you know of the Achaemenian inscriptions? How far does the language of those inscriptions differ from that of the *Avestā*?

3. Give a detailed account of Pahlavi works which are extant.

Group B.

4. Give at least two stories told by several of the Persian biographers of poets as regards the origin of poetry in Persia. Are those stories reliable or otherwise? Give your reasons.

5. Write a short note on the *Shāhnāma* of Firdawsī, stating conditions under which he versified it and the attempts made by other poets before Firdawsī.

6. Give the characteristics of the poetry of Jalāluddīn Rūmī and compare them with those of Hakīm Sanā'ī.

7. Sketch briefly the development of Persian prose during the early Saljūq period.

8. Write a note on the literary activities of Nasiruddin Tūsī, noticing his chief works.

9. Write short notes on :—

قابوس نامه ، امامي ، خواجو ، ارتنگ ماني ،
عبيد زاكاني ، احمد شيخ اويس حسن ايلغاني ،
سلطان سنجر ؛ حاجي قوام *

FOURTH PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

Write an essay in elegant Persian on *any one* of the following subjects :—

(1) The rise and development of didactic poetry (پند و نصائم) in Persian literature.

(2) Literary activities of the Persians during the reign of Mahmūd Ghaznavi

(3) Philosophical iterature in Persian.

M.A. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.

URDU.

FIRST PAPER.

Time — Three hours.

N.B.—*Answers must be in Urdu, unless otherwise directed.*

1. Explain, with reference to the context, pointing out all the figures of speech :—

تھی چاندنی کی بساط ھی کیا
ھوتی جو وہ فرش بزم والا

کیا بال ھما کے بالش پر
تکیہ سر پاک کا خدا پر

خضر وہ حق مقیم منزل
سوتی ھوئی آنکھہ جاگتا دل

آداب سے آپ کو اُٹھایا
یا اپنے نصیب کو جگایا

بیدار ھوئی جو چشم حق بین
آھو ھوئی شکل ذواب شیریں

اتھی کہ ھے باب فیض مفتوح
ھے طالب جسم عالم روح

ای محمل شوق منزل ذوق
ای شاھد ذوق محمل شوق

عرش آپ کا منتظر ھے چلیے
خاطر کو سنبھالیے سنبھلیے

پاکر یہ اشارہ کرامت
کی شوق نے شورش قیامت

لی باگ تو اشهب سبک گام

تھا صبح بہار کشور شام

پیش نظر جناب عالی

بیت المقدس کا باب عالی

2. Compare the style of معراج المضامین with that of چراغ کعبہ pointing out the chief characteristics of both.

3. Explain fully with reference to the context :—

(a) ہوئے حضرت یہ مژدہ سن کے تیار

کیا زیب بدن ملبوس دربار

چھپائے عیب امت جو وہ جامہ

بطانہ جس میں رفعت وہ عمامہ

صباحت جس کا استر تھی قبا وہ

لطافت جس کا ابرہ تھی عبا وہ

عمامے کا بطانہ گیسو حور

ردا کا عرض صبح عالم نور

نہ تھا تار کمر قامت سے محرم

رہا پھر منطقہ کس طرح باہم

(b) وہ یوسف کنویں میں ہوا جب کہ بند

ہوا اُس سے پستی کا رتبہ بلند

کھلے اس کنویں کے یکایک نصیب

کہ آیا وہ اُس میں مہ دلفریب

منور وہ گھر اُس کا سارا ہوا

کنویں کی وہ پتلی کا تارا ہوا

وہ اندھا پڑا تھا سو روشن ہوا

جوان اُس میں وہ سانپ کا من ہوا

(c) کسی نے جو کچھ بات کی بات کی

یہ دن کی جو پوچھو کہے رات کی

4. Compare and contrast the following *two* extracts as regards their style, diction, and expressions. Which of the two do you prefer, and why?—

(1) جب نام خدا جوان ہوا وہ

مانند نظر روان ہوا وہ

آتا تھا شکار گاہ سے شاہ

نظارہ کیا پسر کا ناگاہ

صاد آنکھوں کی دیکھ کر پسر کی

بینائی کے چہرے پر نظر کی

مہر لب شہ ہوئی خموشی

کی نور بصر سے چشم پوشی

(2) مکرر سنا جب کہ بیٹے کا نانوں

چلا پھر تو روتا ہوا ننگے پانوں

جوہیں اپنے کعبے کو دیکھا روان

چلا سر کے بل بینظیر جہان

ملے پھر تو آپس میں وہ خوب سے

کہ یوسف ملے جیسے یعقوب سے

وہ آنکھیں جو اندھی تھیں روشن ہوئیں

زمینیں جو تھیں خشک گلشن ہوئیں

5. Enumerate the characteristics of the style of Mir Hasan.

6. Scan *any two* couplets out of the extract contained in the first question.

SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

Answers must be written in Urdu, unless otherwise stated.

1. Examine the plot of باغ و بهار and نو طرز مرصع.
Compare the style and diction of the authors of the two.
Which of these has succeeded in his aim ? Give reasons
for your answer.

2. Trace the development of Afsana in Urdu and
assign the exact position of سرور as Afsana-writer.

3. Urdu Afsana in general teach optimism. Discuss
this statement and give your opinion.

4. Briefly describe the characteristics of دوحةالابصار.

5. Explain the following, adding explanatory notes
on the words underlined :—

آشنایان بحر تقریر و غوّاصان محیط تحریر ۔

شناوران شط الفت و غریق لجّهٔ محبت نے گوهر

آبدار سخن کو سلک گفتار میں منسلک کرکے

زیب گوش سامعین ذی هوش اس طرح کیا هے که

بعد فتح جنگ جادو شهیال اور هاتهه آئے خزانه

مالا مال کے دو مهینے تک عساکر نصرت اثر شب و

روز اس دشت میں جلوہ افروز رها جب پیر مرد

باغ کو تشریف فرما هوا جان عالم نے کوچ کیا چند

مدت کے بعد ایک روز خیمه اب دریاۓ شور هوا

شهزادہ تماشای بحر ذخّار و نظّارہ امواج پیچدار

اور سیر دریای ناپیدا کنار پانی کا زور هوا سے

دریاے شور کا شور ۔ کیفیت لطمه و کرداب دیکھتا
تھا ناکاہ ایک جہاز پر تکلف با نقش و نگار بسیار
صباوار نمودار ہوا ۔

6. Re-write the following passage in modern
Urdu. Point out the archaic expression and words in
the passage :—

آخر جب بہت بیاکل ہوئی تب داسی سے کہا
اور تھیر سا انعام دیا ۔ وہ اُس جوان کو کسو نہ
کسو تہب سے پوشیدہ میری دہراہر میں لے آئی ۔
تب یہ بھی مجھے چاھنے لگا ۔ بہت دن اس عشق
مشک میں کٹے ایک روز چوکیداروں نے آدھی رات
کو ہتیار باندھے اور محل میں آتے دیکھکر اُسے
پکڑا اور راجہ سے کہا ۔ اسے حکم قتل کیا ۔ سب
ارکان دولت نے کہہ سنکر جان بخشی کروائی ۔ تب
فرمایا کہ زندان سلیمان میں ڈالدو اور دوسرا
جوان جو اس کے ہمراہ اسیر ہے اس کا بھگنا ہے
اُس رین کو وہ بھی اس کے ساتھہ تھا ۔ دونوں کو
اُس کُوے میں چھوڑ دیا آج تین برس ہوے کہ وے
پھنسے ہیں ۔ مگر کسو نے نہیں دریافت کیا کہ یہہ
جوان راجہ کے کھر میں کیوں آیا تھا ۔ بھگوان نے
میری پت رکھی ۔ اس کے شکرانے کے بدلے میں نے
اپنے اوپر لازم کیا ہے کہ ان اور جل اس کو پھونچایا
کروں ۔ تب سے اتھوارے میں ایک دن آتی ہون
اور آٹھھ دن کا آذوقہ دے جاتی ہون ۔
75

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—*Answers should be written in Urdu.*

1. What are the distinguishing traits of Akbar's ظرافت How far did his religious and social opinions colour his poetry, and what movements of his age became the particular targets of his satire? How far do you consider his influence in these directions beneficial? Give quotations in support of your answer.

2. Distinguish the two stages, *viz.* (i) patriotic, and (ii) communal, in the poetry of Iqbal. How far does the factor of religion affect his inspiration and influence as a poet? Give illustrations.

3. Compare and contrast the poems of Chakbast and Aziz both as regards (i) ideas, and (ii) style. Whom do you prefer, and why?

4. Explain the sense of each passage in your own words, connecting it with its context, and write explanatory notes on such words and phrases as require them:—

(a) ٹوٹے تھے جو ستارے فارس کے آسمان سے

پھر تاب دیکھی جس نے چمکا کہکشاں سے

وحدت کی لے سنی تھی دنیا نے جس مکان سے

میرِ عرب کو آئي ٹھنڈی ہوا جہان سے

میرا وطن وہي ہے میرا وطن وہي ہے

(b) آرام زندگي کا دکھاتا ہے سبز باغ

لیکن بہار عیش کا مجھہ کو نہیں دماغ

کہتے ہیں جس کو دہرم وہ دنیا کا ہے چراغ

ہٹ جاؤں اس روش سے تو گُل میں لگے کا داغ

بے آبرو یہ بنس نہ ہو یہ ہراس ہے

جس گود میں پلا ہوں مجھے اس کا پاس ہے

(c) نہ پیدا ہوگی خط نسخ سے شان ادب آگیں

نہ نستعلیق حرت اس طور سے زیب رقم ہونگے

عقائد پر قیامت آئے گی ترمیم ملت سے

نیا کعبہ بنے گا مغربی پتلے صنم ہونگے

ہماری اصطلاحوں سے زبان نا آشنا ہونگے

لغات مغربی بازار کی بھاکھا سے ضم ہونگے

(d) کیا بتاوں ابتداے عشق کی مجبوریاں

لاکھھ سمجھایا دل خانہ خراب آھي گیا

حادثات دہر ہیں وابستہ ارباب درد

لی جہان کروٹ کسی نے انقلاب آھي گیا

اعتقاد جذب چشم منتظر دیکھھ اے عزیز

وہ سیہ خانہ میں میرے بے نقاب آھي گیا

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FOURTH PAPER.

Time – Three hours.

Answers should be written in Urdu.

1. " Ghalib is superior to his contemporaries Zauq and Momin in thought, but is inferior to Zauq and superior to Momin in simplicity of style." Criticise this statement.

2. Explain the following extracts and annotate the underlined expressions :—

(a) پھر ہوا مدحت طرازي کا خیال

پھر مہ و خورشید کا <u>دفتر کھلا</u>

خامہ نے پائي طبیعت سے مدد

بادبان کے اُٹھتے ہي لنگر کھلا

مدح سے ممدوح كي ديكھي شكوہ

یاں عرض سے رتبۂ جوہر كھلا

سكه شه كا هوا هے روشناس

اب عيار آبروى زر كھلا

شاه كے آگے دہرا هے آئينه

اب مآل سعي اسكندر كھلا

ملك كے وارث كو ديكھا خلق نے

اب فريب طغرل و سنجر كھلا

(b) ساز يك ذرہ نهيں فيض چمن سے بيكار

سايۂ لالۂ بي داغ سويداى بهار

مستئ باد صبا سے هے بعرض سبزہ

زيرۂ شيشه مي جوهر تيغ كهسار

سبز هے جام زمرد كي طرح داغ پلنگ

تازہ هے ريشۂ نارنج صفت روى شرار

سونپے هے فيض هوا صورت مژگان يتيم

سر نوشت دو جهان ابر بيك سطر غبار

كف پر خاك بگردون شدہ قمرى پرواز

دام هر كاغز آتش زدہ طاوس شكار

3. What position do you assign to Ghalib among Urdu Qasida-writers? How far has he fulfilled the requirements of a Qasida and how much has he enriched Urdu literature as such?

4. Explain :—

(a) جز قيس اور كوئي نه آيا بروے كار

صحرا مگر به تنگئے چشم حسود تھا

آشفتگی ۓ نقش سویدا کیا درست

ظاہر ہوا کہ داغ کا سرمایہ دور تھا

(b) شمار سبحہ مرغوب بت مشکل پسند آیا

تماشاۓ بیک کف بردن صد دل پسند آیا

بہ فیض بیدلی نومیدي جاوید آسان ہے

کشایش کو ہمارا عقدۂ مشکل پسند آیا

ہواۓ سیر گل آئیند ۓ سہوي قاتل

کہ انداز بخون غلطیدن بسمل پسند آیا

(c) پھر مجھے دیدۂ تر یاد آیا

دل جگر نشئۂ فریاد آیا

دم لیا تھا نہ قیامت ۓ ہنوز

پھر ترا وقت سفر یاد آیا

عذر واماندگي اي حسرت دل

نالہ کرتا تھا جگر یاد آیا

(d) ہر یک بات پہ کہتے ہو تم کہ تو کیا ہے

تمہیں کہو کہ یہ انداز گفتگو کیا ہے

(e) سادگي پر اُسکي مرجانۓکي حسرت دل میں ہے

بس نہیں چلتا کہ پھر خنجر کف قاتل میں ہے

دیکھنا تقریر کي لذت کہ جو اُس ۓ کہا

مینۓ یہ جانا کہ گویا یہ بھي سرے دل میں ہے

بس ہجوم نا امیدي خاک میں مل جائیگي

یہ جو یک لذت ہماري سعي بے حاصل میں ہے

5. Write an essay in Urdu on the various phases of Ghalib's Urdu poetry with special reference to the lines given in Q. 4.

6. " Ghalib is as great a prose-writer as a poet. " Discuss.

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION.

URDU.

First Paper.

Time—Three hours.

(*Answers should be in Urdu.*)

1. Write a short note on satire and wit in Urdu language and say what position the "Oudh Punch" holds in that branch of literature.

2. Discuss the style of Muhsinul Mulk as a prose-writer

3. (*a*) Distinguish between :—

تاویل و توجیہ ؛ استعارہ و کنایہ ؛ نقل و عقل ؛
بے مراد و نا مراد ؛ عرض و جوہر ٭

(*b*) Give the meaning and the origin of the following words :—

دیوانی ہانقتی ، پاتراب ، اردہنگ ، نند ، سہاگ ،
کچا ہند ٭

4. Explain the following passages :—

(*a*) اس امرِ خاص میں وہ شریکِ غالب ہیں ،
ہم بہ طریق کسرۂ اضافی و ہم بہ سبیل کسرۂ
توصیفی ٭

(*b*) سنو ، دعویٰ کے واسطے دلیل موضوع ہے ،
اِدّعا کو دلیل ضرور نہیں ٠٠ ہاں اِدّعا بر تاکید
طریقۂ بلاغت ہے ٭

(*c*) قرآن مجید میں آیات متشابہات کا ہونا
خصوصاً ان امور میں جو زمین و آسمان اور ستاروں
اور فرشتوں اور بہشت و دوزخ سے علاقہ رکھتے ہیں ،

نهایت حکمت اور عجیب قدرت کی بات هے ۔ اگر
حقائق واقعی موجودات کی بذریعه آیات محکم قرآنِ
مجید میں بیان کی جاتیں تو تمام دنیا اِس میں
حیران و پریشان هوجاتی اور اس لئے اِن حقائق
کا بیان بذریعه آیات متشابهات کے هوا جن کے الفاظ
مستعمله مخالف علم و ادراک اُس زمانے کے لوگوں
کے نه تھے اور اُن کے معانی محققه حقیقت اشیاے
کماهی علیه پر دلالت کرتے تھے اور یه طرز بیان
ایسا عمده هے که اعجاز قرآن میں شمار هوسکتا هے ٭

5. Explain with illustrations :—

براعة الاستهلال' شتر گربه ' ایهام ' تعقید ٭

6. Explain the following passage and show what
light it throws on the life of the writer :—

سنو! عالم دو هیں ۔ ایک عالم ارواح اور ایک
آب و گل ۔ حاکم ان دونوں عالموں کا وه ایک هے
جو خود فرماتا هے لمن الملک الیوم' اور پھر آپ
جواب دیتا هے 'لله الواحد القهار' هر چند قاعدهٔ
عام یهه هے که عالم آب و گل کے مجرم عالم ارواح
میں سزا پاتے هیں لیکن یوں بھی هوا هے که عالم
ارواح کے گنهگار کو دنیا میں بھیج کر سزا دیتے
هیں چنانچه ۸ رجب سنه ۱۲۱۲ اه کو مجھ کو روبکاری
کے واسطے یهان بھیجا ۔ ۱۳ برس حوالات میں رها۔
۱۷ رجب سنه ۱۲۲۵ اه کو مرے واسطے حکم دوام حبس
صادر هوا ۔ ایک بیزی میرے پاوں میں ڈالدی اور
دلّی شهر کو زندان مقرر کیا ۔ نظم و نثر کو مشقت

قہرایا ۔ برسوں کے بعد میں جیل خانہ سے بھاگا ۔ تین برس شرقیہ میں پھرتا رہا ۔ پایان کار کلکتہ سے پکڑلے اور پھر اسی مجلس میں بٹھادیا *

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—*Answers must be in Urdu unless otherwise directed.*

1. Fully justify or criticise the following statements :—

(*a*) Anis was a dramatic genius of the first order marred by the social and political conditions in which the poet was born and brought up.

(*b*) India has far outstripped Persia in the matter of Marsia writing.

2. What position does Sauda hold among Marsia writers ? Give a detailed critical note on his work.

3. (*a*) Write a brief note on the use of تشبیہ in Anis and of صفت مبالغہ in Dabir. Give illustrations.

(*b*) Is it correct to describe Anis and Dabir as Epic poets ? State your reasons.

4. Critically examine the innovations introduced by Zamir in Marsia.

5. Clear up the allusions in the following verses :—

میں ہوں سردار شباب چمن خلد بریں
میں ہوں خالق کی قسم دوش محمدؐ کا مکیں

جس پاس عصا ہو اسے موسیٰ نہیں کہتے
ہر ہاتھھ کو عاقل ید بیضا نہیں کہتے

نمرود کی آگ اور ہے اور آتش طور اور
زنبور کا غل اور ہے الحان زبور اور

نور خدا سے قالب خیر الامم بنا
سایہ نبی کا ہو کے مجسم علم بنا

حق نے کیا عطا پہ عطا ہل اتنی کسے
حاصل ہوا ہے مرتبہ لافتا کسے

کونین میں ملا شرف انما کسے
کہتی ہے خلق پادشہ قل کفا کسے

دنیا میں کون منتظم کائنات ہے
کسکو کہا خدا نے کہ یہ میرا ہات ہے

6. (a) بیت الشرف خاص سے نکلے شہ ابرار

روتے ہوئے ڈیوڑھی پہ گئے عترت اطہار

فراشوں کو عباس پکارے یہ بہ تکرار

پردے کی قنانوں سے خبردار خبردار

باہر حرم آتے ہیں رسول دوسرا کے

شقہ کوئی جھک جائے نہ جھونکوں سے ہوا کے

لڑکا بھی جو کھوٹھے پہ چڑھا ہو وہ اترجائے

آتا ہو ادھر جو وہ اسی جا پہ ٹھہر جائے

ناقہ پہ بھی کرئی نہ برابر سے گذر جائے

دیتی رہو آواز جہان تک کہ نظر جائے

مریم سے سوا حق نے شرف اُن کو دئے ہیں

افلاک پہ آنکھوں کو ملک بند کئے ہیں

(انیس)

(b) دربان عصا اٹھا کے بڑھے جانب یسار

دہنی طرف نقیب کہے باندہ کر قطار

آ آ کے درپہ اونٹیدیان چلائیں بار بار

آئے ادھر نہ اب نہ کوئی جائے ہوشیار

آواز غیر سنکے وہ اندیشہ کرتی ہے

آہستہ بولو دختر زہرا اترتی ہے

عفت کے جتنے مرتبے خیر النسا نے پائے

وہ مان کے بعد دختر مشکل کشا نے پائے

ہاں ہاں مسافرو نہ کوئی غل مچانے پائے

ناقہ پہ بیٹھکر نہ ادھر کوئی آنے پائے

حسن ادب یہی ہے کہ حق کو پسند ہو

وہ بیٹھے جائے جسکا کہ قامت بلند ہو

(دبیر)

Critically judge the above passages as specimens of realistic art. Which of the two do you prefer, and why? Explain the underlined words and expressions.

(c) بھلا ترددد بیبجا سے اس میں کیا حاصل

اٹھا چکے ہیں زمیندار جن زمینوںکو

Explain the verse. Does it refer to some special incident? If so, what?

THIRD PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

Please answer only five questions. The answers may be in English or Urdu.

1. Discuss the origin of the Urdu language, and show what influence Punjabi had in the growth of the Urdu language.

2. Explain the difference between the Deccan and the Urdu languages, and account for the fact that the Urdu literature first began in the Deccan language.

3. Write a brief account of the development of poetry in the Deccan before Wali.

4. Give a sketch of the life of Mir Taqi Mir. Estimate his influence on Urdu poetry.

5. How far will you regard Dāgh as a poet who reflected the social life and thought of the times in which he flourished ?

6. Trace the effects of the impact of the West on Urdu poetry.

7. Discuss the value of the Ghazl as a form of poetic expression.

8. Give a critical estimate of Hāli both as a prose-writer and a poet.

9. Describe the origin and development of the Drama in Urdu literature.

10. " To feel the virtue of the poet, to disengage it, to set it forth,—these are the three stages of the critic's duty." Explain.

FOURTH PAPER.

(Essay.)

Time—Three hours.

Write an essay in Urdu on *any one* of the following subjects :—

(1) Poets are born not made.

(2) The influence of Arabic and Persian literatures on the development of Urdu.

(3) The conception of عشق حقیقی in Urdu poetry.

M.A. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.

HINDI.

First Paper.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—1. *Questions* 6 *and* 7 *are compulsory; of the others only* **three** *may be attempted.*

2. *Unless otherwise specified, questions may be answered either in English or in Hindi.*

1. "Though we may not possess the actual text of Chand we have certainly in his writings some of the oldest specimens of Gaudian literature abounding in pure Apabhransa Shauraseni Prakrit forms."

Discuss the validity of the above statement and in this connection give the different views about the antiquity of the Prithviraj Raso.

2. Write a short biographical note on Bhushana. What do you know of the controversy about Bhushan's connection with the other 'Tripathi Bandhus' ?

3. Do you observe any common religious principles in the writings of *Sants* **(संत)** ? What view do you hold about their writings from the point of view of literary polish and poetic excellence ?

4. Kabir is said to have been too much rationalistic in his views on religion and society.

Comment on the above and give your own views on the subject on the basis of the writings of Kabir.

5. Discuss the importance of Jayasi as a writer of secular love poetry in Avadhi dialect. What were the causes of the comparative unpopularity of this school of Hindi poetry and what led to its complete disappearance ?

6. Explain in Hindi, with reference to the context, writing notes wherever necessary, *any three* of the sollowing passages:—

(*a*) उतरि बाहि बिन्हाव चाय पुरडीर बुचियपर ।

उप्पारयो बरबंद पंच बंधव बु पट्चधर ॥

दिष्षि दूत बर चरित पास आयो चहुभानं ।
(तो) उप्पर गौरो नरिंद हाम बद्धी सुरतानं ॥

बरमीर धीर माहफ दुरि पंचभनी एकठ जुरो ।
सुर पंचक्रोष लाहौर तें मेच्छ मिलानह सो करी ॥

(b) ज्यौं बारि के बरु बारिवाहक मन्त्र के उतपात ।
ज्यौं सलभ बावर के प्रयोगहिं छिनक में
छड़िजात ।

लखि ऊर्जनाभीवदन तें है तारकौ बिस्तार ।
न्यौं भी जवाहर नै कियौ सब लूटि कौ परिहार ॥

पुनि बैन सज्जिय पटह बज्जिय गज छत्रजि
हयंद ।

यौं सुनत ही मनसूर चढ़िय दैन दिल्ली दंड ॥

दुहुंदल उमंडिय रज घुमंडिय भानुजा के तीर ।
सुत सहित सूरज सरपठ्यो सजि सुभट संग
वजीर ॥

उत षादला सुनजीमखां अरु खान दौरा पूत ।
धरकैं अरावौ धग्ग रण्णिय कोटरा मजबूत ॥

(c)   चहुं ओर तें सूबा चेरै ।
दिषनि मलात चक्रसौ फेरै ॥
जरी विरौंज भेलसा भाग्यो ।
धर उज्जैन धर धरा लाग्यो ॥

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हुाँते धमकि धमौनी मारी ।
गोपाचल मे खलभल पारी ॥

पजरे सहर साहिके बांके ।
धूम धूम में दिनकर ढांके ॥

सब उमाराहन चौथ चुकाई ।
घोड़ै को चंपति की गाई ॥

लिखीं खबर बाकिन ठिठकाई ।
पातसाह कौ बांच सुनाई ॥

चंपत के परताप ते, पानिप गयो सवाइ ।
चौसेरी भरि रहि गयो नौसेरी उमराइ ॥

(d) सो न ढोल देखा गजपती ।
राजा सम दत्त दुहुं सँती ।

अपनेहि कया, आपनेहि कंथा ।
जीउ दीन्ह अगुसन तेहि पंथा ।

निहचै चला भरम जिठ खोई ।
साहस जहाँ विद्धि तहँ होई ।

निहचै चला ढाँठि कै राजू ।
बोंहित दीन्ह, दीन्ह सब साजू ।

चढ़ा बेगि तब बोहित पेले ।
धन सो पुरुष पेम जेइ खेले ।

पेम-पंथ जौं पहुंचै पारा ।
बहुरी न मिलै आइ एहि द्वारा ।

तेइ पावा उत्तिम कैलासू ।

जहाँ न मीचु सदा सुख-बासू ।

एहि जीवन कै आस का ? जस सपना पल आधु ।

मुहमद जियतहि जे मुए तिन्ह पुरुषन्ह कह
साधु ॥

7. Write brief notes on *any five* of the following extracts with particular reference to the words underlined therein:—

(a) अजपा सुमिरन घट विषे, दीन्हा सिरजनहार ।

(b) जो जन खोजी सबद का, धन्य संत है सोय ।

(c) सतगुरु हैं रंगरेज, चुनर मेरी रँगिडारी ।

(d) देहु कलाली एक पियाला ऐसा अवधू है
मतवाला ।

(e) पलटू ऐना संत हैं, सब देखै तेहि माहिं ।

(f) जग तजि हरि भजि, दयागहि, कूर कपट सब
छाड़ि ।

(g) अनहद सबद अपार दूर सूं दूर है ।

Time —Three hours.

[N. B — 1) *Questions* 1 *and* 2 *are compulsory. Of the rest,* any
four *may be answered.*

(2) *Except where otherwise mentioned, answers may be
written either in English or in Hindi.*

1. Translate the following passages into English :—

(a) जल को गए लक्खन हैं लरिका,

परिखौ, प्रिय ! छांह घरीक है ठाढ़े ।

पोंछि पखेउ बगारि करौं अब
     पाय पखारि हौं भूभुरि ठाड़े ॥

तुलसी रघुबीर प्रिया श्रम जानी कै
     बैठि बिलंब लौ कंटक काढ़े ।

जानकी नाह को नेह लख्यौ,
     पुलकी तनुवारि बिलोचन बाढ़े ॥

(b) ललन लोने लेखऋा बलि मैया ।
सुख सोइर नींद-बेरिया भई
     बाल-चरित चार्यौ भैया ।

कहति मल्हाइ लाइ उर छिन
     छिन छगन छबीले छोटे छैया ।

मोद-कंद कुल-कुमुद-चंद्र
     मेरे रामचंद्र रघुरैया ।

रघुबर बाल-केलि संतन की
     सुभग सुभद सुरगैया ।

तुलसी दुहि पौवत सुख
     जीवत पय समेस चनी धैया ॥

2. Explain fully in Hindi *any three* of the following
extracts:—

(a) गहि करतल, मुनि पुलक सहित,
     कौतुकहि उठाइ लियो ।

रूपगन सुरबनि समेत नमित करि,
     सजि सुख सबहि दियो ।

आकरष्यो सिय-मन समेत हरि,

हरष्यो जनक हियो ।

भंज्यो भृगुपति-गर्व-सहित,

तितु लोक विमोह कियो ॥

(b) राघव एक बार फिरि आवौ ।

एवर बाजि विलोकि आपने

बहुरे बनहिं सिधावै ।

जे पय प्याइ पोषि कर-पंकज

बार बार चुचुकारे ।

क्यों जीवहिं मेरे राम लाड़िले !

ते अब निपट बिसारे ।

सुनहि पथिक जो राम मिलहिं

बन कहियो मातु-संदेसो ।

तुलसी मोहिं औौर सबहिन तें

इनको बड़ो अंदेसो ॥

(c) द्वार हौं भोर हो को आज ।

रटत दिरिहा आरि उगेरे न,

कोरे ही तें काज,

हहरि हिय मैं जाइ झूभधो

सदय साधु समाज

मौंतु से कहुं कहतु कोउ ?

तिन्ह कहियो कोसल राज ।

M.A. (PREVIOUS AND FINAL) EXAMINATIONS.

HINDI.

N.B.—*Questions 2 and 5 are compulsory ; of the others only four may be answered.*

N.B.—*Except where otherwise specified, answers may be written in English or in Hindi.*

1. Write a short note on the development of modern Hindi prose.

2. Explain fully in Hindi *any four* of the following passages :—

(*a*) ताही समय श्री महाप्रभून के सन्निधान पद किये सो पद-राग विलावल-"चकई री बलि चरण सरोवर जहां न प्रेम वियोग" । यह पद संपूर्ण करिके सूरदास ने गायो सो यह पद दशम स्कन्ध के मंगलाचरण की कारिका के अनुसार कीयौ सो यामें कह्यौ है जो यहां श्री सहस्र सहित नित कीड़त शोभित ।

(*b*) उसकी कटिकी कृशता देखि केहरी ने बनबास लिया; जांघों कि चिकनाई पेखि केले ने कपूर खाया; देह की गुराई पेखि सोने को सकुच भई और चंपा मुंह चोर छुआ; कर पद के आगे पद्म की पदवी कुछ न रही; ऐसी वह गजगामिनी पिकबयनी शोभायमान भई जिसने इन सब की शोभाधीन श्री ।

(c) भ्रमर तुम मधु के चाखनहार ।

ग्राम की रस भरो मंजरि तासों प्रीति अपार ।

रहसि रहसि नित रस लेबे को धावत है करि नेम ।

क्यों कल आई कमल बसेरे कित भूले प्यारी
को प्रेम ।

(d) सब मिलि गाओ प्रेम बधाई ।

यह संसार रतन इक प्रेमहि और बादि चतुराई ।

हाव भाव रस रंग रीति बहु काव्य केलि कुसलाई ।

बिना लोन खिंजन सो सबही प्रेम बिना बिनसाई ॥

(e) तुम्हरे तुम्हरे सब कोऊ कहैं

तुम्हैं सो कहा प्यारे सुनात नहीं ।

बिरुदावली आपुनी राखौ मिलौ

मोहि सो चिबे की कोउ बात नहीं ।

हरिचन्द कू होनी हुतो सो भई

इन बातन सों कछू हात नहीं ।

अपनावते सोच विचारि अबै

जलपान कै पूछनी जात नहीं ॥

(f) मो पै यह नहिं जात सही ।

तुम संग बिहरि रैन दिन

सुख सहि बहुरि उसास रही ॥

जगत कहत यह होय एक की जीवत निलज वही ।

गोपराज तन त्यागि राखि प्रन मिलिहै तुरत
सही ॥

3. Explain the main points of difference between the language of *Rāni Ketki kī Kahāni* and *Theth Hindī kā Thāth*, supporting your remarks by apt quotations from the two books.

4. Comment on the statement that ' the Hindi drama is a plant of very recent growth ' bearing in mind the fact that India had an indigenous drama in ancient times. Give some account of principal Hindi play-writers.

5 Translate into English *any three*, adding explanatory notes where necessary :—

(*a*) महाराज वेदान्त ने बड़ा ही उपकार किया। सब हिन्दू ब्रह्म हो गये। किसी को इसिकर्त्तव्यता वाकी ही न रही। ज्ञानी बनकर ईश्वर के विमुख हुए, रूख हुये। अभिमानी हुये और दूसरी से स्नेह शून्य हो गये। जब स्नेह ही नहीं तो देशोद्धार का प्रयत्न कहाँ। बस जय शंकर की।

(*b*) कोई एक जोगिन रूप कियें।

भौहैं बंक धकों हैं लोपन चलि चलि कोपन कान छियैं।

शोभा लखि मोहन नारी नर वारि फेरि जल सबहि पियैं।

नागर मन्मथ अलख जगावत गावत काँधे बीन लियैं।

(*c*) रिपुदमन! देखो संसार दुःखरूप है। इस में कोई दुःख नहीं चाहता परन्तु दुःख बारंबार सब के ऊपर आ पड़ता है और दुःख का अभावमात्र सुख समझा

जाता है । होनहार किसी के रोके नहीं रुकता । इस कारण बुद्धिमान दुःख सुख को अनित्य समझकर सदा एक से रहते हैं ।

(d) यह वह इन्द्रजाल जानती है जिसके बल से यह अनेक रूप धारण कर लेती है, कभी वह बासन्तीलता समान हो अपने प्रियतम को आलिंगन कर अपूर्व सुख का अनुभव करती है, कभी भक्ति के नाम से अत्यन्त विनम्रामूर्ति धारण कर गुरुजनों के पदारविन्द में प्रणत होती है, कभी वात्सल्यरस पूर्ण हो अंकलालित शिशुजनों के कोमलांग के स्पर्शसुख का अनुभव करती है ।

(e) क्या हुआ जो अब वह बढ़ गये और ऊंचे पर चढ़ गये । जिसके माथे हम बायें पाँव के अंगूठे से टीका लगावें वह महाराजों का राजा हो जाय ! किसका मुंह जो यह बात हमारे मुंह पर लाये। बाम्हन ते जलभुन कर कहा अगले भी इसी विचार में थे ।

6. The *Chaurási-vaishnavan-ki-vártá* and the *Premságar* are both said to be in Braja Bhasha. Point out the difference between the grammatical forms appearing in each and explain the reason of this difference.

7. To what class of dramatic compositions do the *Níladeví* and *Mádhuri* belong and what are the characteristic features of each ?

8. Compare the characters of the heroine's companions in the *Shakuntalá*, the *Chandráwalí*, and the *Málatí Mádhava.*

9. Describe the influence of Harishchandra on the development of modern Hindi prose. How has it been modified by Pandit Mahabir Prasad Dwivedi ?

M.A. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.

HINDI

N.B.—(1) *Attempt* **five** *questions only.* **Answers** *should be accompanied by copious illustrations mainly from Indo-Aryan languages.*

(2) *At least* **two** *questions from each section should be chosen.*

(3) *All questions are of equal value.*

A.

1. Give ' the three greatest names among the initiators of linguistic science in the beginning of the nineteenth century ' and briefly state what contributions they made to the development of the science.

2. ' In the beginning was the root.' Fully explain the significance of this theory of the origin of language and in this connection examine the 'imitation-theory' and ' interjectional theory ' also.

3. Do women generally possess a different language from that of men ? In this connection explain and fully illustrate *verbal tabu*.

4. Briefly describe the various stages of the development of the language of a child.

5. Examine the internal causes of the instability of language.

6 Carefully examine Brugmann's theory of gender.

B.

7. Write a brief note on the phonology of loan-words taken into Hindi from English and Persian.

8. State the causes which have led to the disappearance of simple tenses of earlier Indo-Aryan from Hindustani.

9. Trace the origin of Hindi adverb.

10. State the place of word-order in Hindi and compare it with that of Sanskrit.

11. Write a note on Hindi Conjunctive and trace its development.

12. What are the main points of linguistic difference between Hindi and Bihārī? In this connection critically examine the grouping of Bhojapuri with other Bihārī languages and not with Hindi.

M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION.
HINDI.

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

[*Answer Questions* 9 *and* 10 and **four** *others*. *Except where otherwise specified answers may be given either in Hindi or in English.*]

1. Discuss the quality of the materials available for determining the age and parentage of Surdâs.

2. What are the teachings of the school to which Surdâs belonged? How do you distinguish them from those of other cognate schools?

3. Compare the poetry of Surdâs with that of Tulsidâs.

4. Discuss the claims of Vidyapati to originality in his lyrical compositions.

5. Discuss the historical value of the Bhaktmâl.

6. Write brief critical and biographical notes on *any three* of the following authors:—

Narsimchta, Pipaji, Bithalnath, Nandadas, Madhukarshab, and Ramanand.

7. In what respect, if any, does Raspanchadhya of Nandadas differ from that of the Bhagwat, pointing out the distinguishing features of the former?

8. Comment on the historical value of the allegation that Mirabai sought the advice of Tulsidâs when she was troubled by her people who had in reply addressed to her the famous lines beginning with—

"जाके प्रिय न राम बैदेही ।

तजिये ताहि कोटि बैरी सम यद्यपि परम सनेही ॥"

9. Explain in Hindi with reference to the context *any two* of the following :

(१) किधौं घन गरजत नहिं उन देसनि ।

को हरि हरिष इन्द्र हठि बरजे,

कैधौं दादुर खाये सेषनि ।

किधौं उन देसनि गवन गम ठाड़े,
धरनि न बूंद प्रवेसनि ।
चातक मोर कोकिला उहि बन,
बधिकन बधे विसेषनि ।

किधौं उहि देश बाल नहिं भूलति,
गावति सखि न सुदेर्शनि ।
सूरदास प्रभु पथिक न चालहि,
काशौं कहौं संदेसनि ॥

(b)   अद्भुत एक अनूपम बाग ।
युगल कमल पर गज क्रीड़त है,
तापर सिंह करत अनुराग ।
हरि पर सरवर सर पर,
गिरिवर फूले कंज पराग ।
रुचिर कपोल बसे ता ऊपर,
ता ऊपर अमृत फल लाग ।
फल पर पुहुप पुहुप पर पल्लव,
तापर सुक पिक मृग मद काग ।
खंजन धनुष चंद्रमा ऊपर,
ता ऊपर द्रुक मनिधर नाग ।
अंग अंग प्रति और और छबि,
उपमा ताको करत न त्याग ।
सूरदास प्रभु पियहु सुधारस,
मानौं अधरनि के बड़ भाग ॥

(c)   अपुन पौ आपुन ही में पायो ।

शब्दहिं शब्द भयो उजियारो
सतगुरु भेद बतायो ।

ज्यों कुरंग नाभी कस्तूरी
ढूंढत फिरत भुलायो ।
फिरि चेत्यो जब चेतन है करि
आपुन हेरे तनु छायो ।

राजकुमार कंठ मनि भूषन,
भ्रम भो कहूं गंवायो ।
दियो बताइ और सतजन तब
मन को पाप नसायो ।

सपने मांहिं नारि को भ्रम भो.
बालक कहूं हिरायो ।
जागि लख्यौ ज्यों को त्यौंही है,
ना कहुं गयो न आयो ।

सूरदास समुझे की यह गति,
मन हीं मन मुसकायो ।
कहि न जाइ या सुख की महिमा,
ज्यों गूंगो गुर खायो ॥

(d) आगे मारूं एहन उमत बर लैल
हिमिगिरि देखि देखि लगइछ रंग ।

एहन उमत बर घोड़वो न चढ़हक
                  जो घोड़ रंग रंग जंग ।

बाधक ढाल जे बखहा पखानल
                  सांपक भीरल तंग ।

डिमिक डिमिक जे डमरू बजाहन
                  खटर खटर करू श्रंग ।

भकर भकर जे भांग भकोसयि
                  ढटर पटर करु गाल ।

द्याननखों अनुराग न यिकहन
                  भसम चढ़ावयि भाल ।

भूत पिशाच अनेक दल-साजल,
                  सिरसों बहि गेल गंग ।

भनइ विद्यापति खुन ए मनाहनि
                  यिकाह दिगम्बर श्रंग ॥

10. Translate into English *any two* of the following passages, adding explanatory notes where necessary :—

(a)   अब मैं नाच्यो बहुत गुपाल ।
काम क्रोध को पहिरि चोलना,
                  कंठ विषय की माल ।
महामोह के नूपुर बाजत
                  निंदा सब्द रसाल ।
भरम भर्यौ मन भयो पखावज,
                  चलत कुषंगति चाल ।

तृष्णा नाद करत घट भीतर,

नाना बिधि दै ताल ।

माया को कटि फेंटा बांध्यो,

लोभ तिलक दै भाल ।

कोटिक कला कांछि देखराई,

जल थल सुधि नहिं काल ।

सूरदास की सबै अविद्या

दूरि करौ नंदलाल ॥

(b) सांवरे पियके संग नृत्तत्यौं ब्रज की बाला ।

जनु घन मंडल मझुल खेलति दामिनि माला ।

द्विलि तियन के पांछे आंछे बिज्जुलित बेनी ।

चञ्चलरूप लसत संग डोलत जनु अलसेनी ।

मोहन पिय को मुसकनि ढलकनि मोर
मुकुट की ।

सदा बसौ मन मेरे फरकनि पियरे पट की ।

बदन कमल पर अलक लुटी कछु भ्रम की
झलकनि ।

सदा रहौ मन मेरे मोर मुकुट की ढलकान ॥

(c) राणा जी तैं जहर दियो मैं जाणी ।

जैसे कंचन दहत आगिन में,

निकसत बारा बाणी ॥ १ ॥

लोक लाज कुल काण जगत की,

दह बहाय जस पाणी ॥ २ ॥

अपने घर का वरदा करले,

  मैं अबला बौराणी ॥ ३ ॥

तरकस तीर लग्यो मेरे हियरे,

  गरक गयो सनकाणी ॥ ४ ॥

सब संतन पर तन मन वारौं,

  चरणकमल लपटाणी ॥ ५ ॥

मीरा को प्रभु एख लई है,

  दासी अपणी जाणी ॥ ६ ॥

(d) हरिवंश गुसाईं भजन की, रीति सकृत कोउ
       जानि है ।

राधा चरण प्रधान हृदै अति सुदृढ़ उपासी ।

कुञ्ज केलि दंपती तहां की करत खवासी ।

सर्वसु महाप्रसाद प्रसिधता के अधिकारी ।

विधि निषेध नहिं दास अनन्य उत्कट व्रतधारी ।

व्यास भुवन पथ अनुसरै, सोई भले पहिचानि है ।

हरिवंश गुसाईं भजन की, रीति सकृत कोउ
       जानि है ॥

(e) भल हर भल हरि भल तुम्र कला ।

खन पित बसन खनहि बघ छला ।

खन पंचानन खन भुज चारि ।

खन संकर खन देव मुरारि ।

खन गोकुल भये चराहृग गाब ।

खन भिखि मांगिर डमरू बजाय ।

खन गोबिन्द भए लिग्र महादान ।

खनहि भसम भठ काख बोकान ।

एक सरीर लेल दुइ बास ।

खन बैकुंठ खनहि कैलास ।

भनइ विद्यापति विपरित बानि ।

ग्रो नारायन ग्रो सूलपानि ॥

THIRD PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—*Only* **five** *questions to be attempted ; all questions are of equal value.*

1. Point out the OIA forms of *any ten* of the following words and fully discuss the sound changes observed in them :—

कख, कबरा, गहिरा, केवट, भतीजा, पीहर, सौत, सेँधा, साँवला, केहरी, भास, कोख, पत्थर, बाहर, पनही ।

2. What is the difference between a positional and an organic sound change? Has any regularity been observed with regard to positional sound changes in Hindi? If so, discuss its scope, and give examples to illustrate your answer.

3. (*a*) Trace from the OIA stage the development of the Hindi numeral forms from eleven to twenty.

(*b*) Write brief philological notes on the following fractional numerals :—

पाव, पौन, सवा, अढ़ाई, and साढ़े ।

4. Write a note on gender in the Indo-Aryan speeches. How do you account for the presence of gender in Hindi verb?

5. What do you know about the origin of oblique and plural forms in Hindi nouns?

6. Write a note on the origin of case-affixes in Hindi. Discuss the different views in this connection.

7. Trace the connection of the Hindustani Personal Pronoun forms in the First Person with the earlier Indo-Aryan forms. Also compare them with the forms as found in your own dialect, if you have any.

8. How do you account for the origin of the following Hindi verbal forms?—

करना, करता, करा, कर ।

Which Hindi tenses are directly connected with the OIA tenses?

9. Discuss the different groupings of the New Indo-Aryan languages and in this connection fully examine Grierson's theory of the Internal and External groups of the NIA languages.

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Fourth Paper.

Time—Three hours.

Write an essay in Hindi on *any one* of the following subjects :—

(1) " कहउँ कहाँ लगि नाम बड़ाई ।

राम न सकहिँ नाम गुन गाई ॥ "

(2) "Good old days."

(3) Mutual influence of Hindu and Muslim culture.

(4) The Bhakti Marga and the Gyan Marga.

M.A. AND M.Sc. (PREVIOUS) EXA-MINATIONS.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

(Calculus and Differential Equations.)

Time --Three hours.

N.B.—**Six** *questions carry full marks.*

1. State and prove Taylor's theorem, specifying the restrictions under which the theorem is true. Discuss the possibility of expanding $\sin^{-1} x$ in powers of x.

2. (a) If a radius vector OPQ be drawn through a point of inflexion O of a cubic, cutting the curve again in P and Q, shew that the locus of the extremities of the harmonic means between OP and OQ is a straight line.

(b) Hence or otherwise prove that the polar conic of a point of inflexion on a cubic breaks up into two straight lines, one of which is the tangent and the other the locus found in (a).

3. If $x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi$, $y = r \sin \theta$, $\sin \phi$, $z = r \cos \theta$,

prove that (a) $\dfrac{\partial x}{\partial \phi} \cdot \dfrac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \dfrac{\partial y}{\partial \phi} \cdot \dfrac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = 1$,

(b) $\left(\dfrac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\dfrac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\dfrac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2 = \left(\dfrac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^2$

$$+ \left(\dfrac{1}{r} \dfrac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 + \left(\dfrac{1}{r \sin \theta} \dfrac{\partial u}{\partial \phi}\right)^2.$$

4. (a) If $u = 0$, $v = 0$, $w = 0, \ldots$ be a set of homogeneous equations satisfied by a common system of variables $x, y, z, \ldots$, show that

$$\dfrac{\partial (u, v, w, \ldots)}{\partial (x, y, z, \ldots)} = 0$$

is also satisfied by the same system.

(b) Shew that

$$\frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)} = 0$$

passes through all the multiple points on any of the curves of the families $u=a$, $v=b$, $w=c$.

5. Prove that $B(m, n) = B(n, m)$, where the functions have their usual meanings.

Evaluate *any two* of the following :—

(i) $\displaystyle\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin bx}{x} dx.$

(ii) $\displaystyle\int_0^1 \frac{x^{m-1}}{(1-x^n)^{\frac{m}{n}}} dx, \; m > 0.$

(iii)   From the value of

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x} dx.$$

deduce that of

$$\int_0^\infty \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 dx.$$

6. (a) If x and y are given as functions of r and θ, transform the integral $\displaystyle\int\int\int dx \; dy \; dz$ into another where r, θ, and z are the variables.

(b) If $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$, find the volume included by the four surfaces whose equations are $r = a$, $z = 0$, $\theta = 0$, and $z = mr \cos \theta$.

7   O is a point on the surface of a right circular cylinder of radius a; with O as centre and radius a, a circle is described in the tangent plane at O. Express as a definite integral the area on the cylinder, of which this circle is the orthogonal projection and evaluate that integral.

8. Find the Fourier's series for the function of x which is equal to kx when x lies between 0 and $\frac{l}{2}$ and is $k(l-x)$ when x lies between $\frac{l}{2}$ and l.

9. What is a singular solution of a differential equation?

Solve and find the singular solutions of the following, where p has its usual meaning :—

(a) $(px-y)\ (x-py)=2p$.

(b) $(1+p)^3 = \frac{27}{8a}\ (x+y)\ (1-p)^3$.

10. Solve the following :—

(a) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} +a^2y =\sec ax$.

(b) $(x^2 D^2+3xD+1)y=\frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$.

(c) $x^2y\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \left(x\ \frac{dy}{dx} - y \right)^2 -3y^2 =0$.

11. Give the general method of removing the first derivative from the equation.

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + P \cdot\frac{dy}{dx} + Qy = X.$$

Solve *any two* of the following :—

(a) $x^2\ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2(x^2+x)\ \frac{dy}{dx} +(x^2+2x+2)y =0$.

(b) $x\ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} -(2x+1)\ \frac{dy}{dx} +(x-1)y =0$,

of which $y=e^x$ is a solution.

(c) $(1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x\ \frac{dy}{dx} - a^2y =0$,

of which $y=ce^{a\sin^{-1}x}$ is an integral.

Group A.

1. (*a*) P is a given point, and PM, PN are the perpendiculars from P to the planes ZOX, XOY. OP maket angles $\theta, \alpha, \beta, \gamma$ with the planes OMN and the (rectangular) co-ordinate planes. Prove that

$$\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \alpha + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \beta + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \gamma.$$

(*b*) A square $ABCD$, of diagonal $2a$, is folded along the diagonal AC, so that the planes DAC, BAC are at right angles. Show that the shortest distance between DC and AB is then

$$\frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

2. (*a*) A plane passes through a fixed point (a, b, c) and cuts the axes in A, B, C. Show that the locus of the centre of the sphere $OABC$ is

$$\frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{y} + \frac{c}{z} = 2.$$

(*b*) Prove that the straight lines joining the origin to the points of contact of a common tangent plane to the conicoids

$$ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1, \quad (a - \lambda)x^2 + (b - \lambda)y^2 + (c - \lambda)z^2 = 1,$$

are at right angles.

3. (*a*) Show that an ellipsoid has two sets of circular sections and that any two circular sections of opposite systems lie on a sphere.

(*b*) Two generators of the paraboloid

$$\frac{x^2}{a} - \frac{y^2}{b} = 4z$$

are drawn through the point $(\alpha, 0, \gamma)$; prove that the angle between them is

$$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{a - b + \gamma}{a + b + \gamma}\right).$$

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4. (*a*) Define conjugate diameters of an ellipsoid and find the condition that $(x_1, y_1, z_1.)$, (x_2, y_2, z_2) should be the ends of two conjugate diameters.

(*b*) Show that the locus of the centres of the sections of a system of confocals by a given plane is a straight line.

5. Investigate the condition that the general equation of the second degree should be an elliptic paraboloid and determine the latera recta of the principal parabolic sections.

Illustrate the process for the surface

$$2x^2 + 20y^2 + 18z^2 - 12yz + 12xy + 22x + 6y - 2z - 2 = 0.$$

Group B.

6. (*a*) If the sum of two of the roots of

$$x^4 - p_1 x^3 + p_2 x^2 - p_3 x + p_4 = 0,$$

be equal to the sum of the other two, prove that

$$8p_3 - 4p_1 p_2 + p_1{}^3 = 0.$$

(*b*) If α, β, γ be the roots of the cubic

$$a_0 x^3 + 3a_1 x^2 + 3a_2 x + a_3 = 0,$$

form the equation whose roots are

$$(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha - \gamma), \; (\beta - \gamma)(\beta - \alpha), \; (\gamma - \alpha)(\gamma - \beta).$$

7. (*a*) Explain any method of solving the general biquadratic equation.

(*b*) Show that the equation $x^4 - 2x^3 + m(2x - 1) = 0$ has two real and two imaginary roots for all real finite values of m, except $m = 1$.

8. (*a*) Show that the maximum and minimum values of the cubic $ax^3 + 3bx^2 + 3cx + d$ are the roots of the equation

$$a^2 \rho^2 - 2G\rho + \Delta = 0.$$

where Δ is the discriminant.

(*b*) Find the root of the equation

$$x^4 - 12x + 7 = 0.$$

which lies between 0 and 1 correct to two decimal places.

9. (a) Prove that

$$\begin{vmatrix} a^3 & 3a^2 & 3a & 1 \\ a^2 & a^2+2a & 2a+1 & 1 \\ a & 2a+1 & a+2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (a-1)^6.$$

(b) Calculate the value of the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ a & a+b & a+b+c & a+b+c+d \\ a & 2a+b & 3a+2b+c & 4a+3b+2c+d \\ a & 3a+b & 6a+3b+c & 10a+6b+3c+d \end{vmatrix}$$

10. (a) Prove that the circumscribing circle of any triangle self-polar with respect to a conic cuts the director circle orthogonally.

(b) If λ, μ be the parameters of the confocals which pass through two points P, Q on a given ellipse show that the tangents at P and Q are at right angles if $\frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\mu}$ is constant.

11. (a) Find the centre and the equations to the asymptotes of

$$x^2 - 2xy + 6y - 10 = 0.$$

(b) Find the eccentricity of the conic given by the general equation of the second degree.

THIRD PAPER.

(Statics and Dynamics of a Particle and of Rigid bodies.)

Time—Three hours.

[N.B.—*Full marks for* **any six** *questions.*]

1. Find the equations of Poinsot's central axis for a system of forces acting on a rigid body.

A force P acts along the axis of x and another force nP along a generator of the cylinder $x^2+y^2=a^2$; shew that the central axis lies on the cylinder

$$n^2(nx-z)^2 + (1+n^2)^2 y^2 = n^4 a^2.$$

2. Obtain the formulæ for the centre of gravity of any volume in (i) cartesian co-ordinates, and (ii) polar co-ordinates.

Find the centre of gravity of a hemisphere whose density varies as the distance from a point on its plane edge.

3. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of a heavy string on a rough curve in a vertical plane.

A uniform heavy string rests on the upper surface of a rough vertical circle of radius a. and partly hangs vertically. Prove that, if one end be at the highest point of the circle, the greatest length that can hang freely is

$$\frac{2\mu a + (\mu^2 - 1)ae^{\frac{\mu\pi}{2}}}{\mu^2 \times 1}.$$

(μ = coefficient of friction).

4. Distinguish between *stable equilibrium* and *unstable equilibrium*

A smooth solid circular cone, of height h and vertical angle 2α, is at rest with its axis vertical in a horizontal circular hole of radius b. Find the conditions of stable and unstable equilibrium.

5. Discuss the motion of a particle which moves on a rough curve under gravity.

A particle slides in a vertical plane down a rough cycloidal arc whose axis is vertical and vertex downwards, starting from a point where the tangent makes an angle ψ with the horizon and coming to rest at the vertex. Show that the coefficient of friction μ is given by

$$\mu e^{\mu\psi} = \sin\psi - \mu\cos\psi.$$

6. Deduce Kepler's laws of planetary motion from Newton's law of gravitation.

Show how to determine approximately the ratio of the mass of a planet to that of the sun, by means of a small satellite whose periodic time and mean distance from the planet are known.

7. A heavy particle is projected vertically upwards with a given velocity in a medium whose resistance varies as the square of the velocity. Find the height to which it will rise, and show that it returns to the point of projection with a diminished velocity.

8. Find the moment of inertia of any triangular area ABC about a perpendicular to its plane through A.

At the vertex C of a triangle, which is right-angled at C, the principle axes are a perpendicular to the plane and two others inclined to the sides at an angle.

$$\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{ab}{a^2 - b^2}.$$

9. Show that the motion of a body about its centre of inertia is the same as it would be if the centre of inertia were fixed and the same forces acted on the body.

A uniform rod OA, of length $2a$, free to turn about its end O, revolves with uniform angular velocity w about the vertical OZ through O, and is inclined at a constant angle $\propto$ to OZ; find the value of $\propto$

10. A solid homogeneous sphere, resting on the top of a perfectly rough fixed sphere, is slightly displaced and begins to roll down. Show that it will leave the lower sphere where the line of centres makes an angle $\cos^{-1} \frac{10}{17}$ with the vertical.

(Spherical Trigonometry and Spherical Astronomy.)

FOURTH PAPER (a).

Time — Three hours.

[N. B.—*Not more than* **six** *questions should be attempted*]

1. In a spherical triangle, show that
   $$\cot a \sin b = \cot A \sin C + \cos b \cos C,$$
where a, b, A, and C have their usual meanings.

If a ship be proceeding uniformly along a great circle and the observed latitudes be l_1, l_2, l_3 at equal intervals of time, in each of which the distance traversed is s, show that

$$s = r \cos^{-1} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(l_1 + l_3) \cos \frac{1}{2}(l_1 - l_3)}{\sin l_2},$$

r denoting the Earth's radius; and show that the change of longitude may also be found in terms of the three latitudes.

2. (a) ABC is a great circle of a sphere; AA', BB', CC' are arcs of great circles drawn at right angles to

ABC and reckoned positive when they lie on the same side of it; show that the condition that A', B', C' should lie in a great circle is

tan AA' sin $BC+$ tan BB' sin $CA +$ tan CC' sin $AB=0$.

(b) If c_1, c_2 be the two values of the third side when A, a, b are given and the triangle is ambiguous, show that

$$\tan \frac{c_1}{2} \tan \frac{c_2}{2} = \tan \frac{b-a}{2} \tan \frac{b+a}{2}.$$

3. (a) Prove that the arc joining the mid points of the sides of a triangle intersects the base produced in points which are equidistant from the mid points of the base

(b) The side AB of a spherical triangle ABC is bisected at D. If E_1 and E_2 be the spherical excesses of the triangles ACD and BCD respectively, show that

$$\frac{E_1}{2} \cos \frac{b}{2} = \sin \frac{E_2}{2} \cos \frac{a}{2}.$$

4. Investigate a formula for the time of sunrise at a place on the Earth's surface whose latitude is known.

If two stars rise simultaneously in azimuths which are supplementary, show that one is as long above the horizon as the other is below it; and if $2z$ be the difference of their azimuths, and $2t$ hours the difference between their times of setting, show that the latitude ϕ of the place is given by

$$\sin \phi = \cot z \tan (7\frac{1}{2}t \ ).$$

5. (a) Describe Sumner's method of finding the position of a ship.

(b) If the middle wire in the reticle of a transit instrument is to the west of its proper position, what error in the observed time of transit will result? Will this error be the same for stars of all declinations? What will be the effect of reversing the instrument?

6. Write a brief essay on the determination of the latitude by observation.

7. Describe some method by which the solar parallax can be determined.

Assuming the distance of a body from the earth to be so great that the sine and circular measure of the parallax may be considered equal, show that the locus of all bodies which, at a given instant and place, have their parallax in right ascension equal will be in a circular right cylinder touching the plane of the meridian along the axis of the earth.

8. (a) Give a physical explanation of luni-solar precession and nutation.

(b) When the sun's longitude is l, if x be the equation of time (expressed in angle) due to the obliquity of the ecliptic (w) alone, show that

$$\cot x = -\cot 2l - \cot^2 \frac{w}{2} \operatorname{cosec} 2l.$$

9. Determine the Time, Duration, and Magnitude of a Lunar Eclipse.

If the inferior ecliptic limits are $\pm\epsilon$, and if the satellite revolves n times as fast as the sun, and its node regredes θ every revolution it makes round its primary, prove that there cannot be fewer consecutive solar eclipses at one node than the integer next less than

$$\frac{2(n-1)\epsilon}{n\theta + 2\pi}.$$

10. Prove that Venus appears brightest when in elongation E, where

$$a(4 - 3\cos^2 E) = 4c \cos E,$$

a, c being the distances of the Earth and of Venus from the Sun, the orbits being supposed circular.

Show that the number of times an inferior planet appears to change from direct motion to retrograde in the course of one revolution of the superior planet round the sun is the integral part of

$$\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \text{ or of } \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1,$$

where a and b are the radii of the orbits ($b > a$).

N.B.—*You are permitted to attempt six questions only.*

1. (a) If there are two equal point changes at A and B and if C be the middle point, shew that the asymptotes to the lines of force pass through C. Shew also that

$$\sin \tfrac{1}{2}\theta = \sqrt{2} \sin \tfrac{1}{2}\phi,$$

where θ is the angle which the tangent at A to a line of force from A makes with BA produced, and ϕ is the angle which the asymptote to this line of force makes with BA.

(b) Shew that the equations of the lines of force from collinear charges may be expressed in the from

$$\Sigma e_1 \cos \theta_1 = \text{const.},$$

where $e_1, e_2, \theta_1, \theta_2$. etc, have their usual meanings.

2. A and C are spherical conductors with charges $e + e'$ and $-e$ respectively. Shew that there is either a point or a line of equilibrium, depending on the relative size and positions of the spheres and on $\dfrac{e'}{e}$. Draw a diagram for each case, giving the lines of force and the sections of the equipotentials by a plane through the centres.

3. A soap-bubble of radius a is formed by a film of tension T, the external atmospheric pressure being II. The bubble is touched by a wire from a large conductor at potential V, and the film is an electrical conductor. Prove that its radius increases to r, given by

$$II(r^3 - a^3) + 2T(r^2 - a^2) = \frac{V^2 r}{8\pi}.$$

4. A point charge is placed in front of an infinite slab of dielectric, bounded by a plane face. Find its image (i) corresponding to the field in air, and (ii) corresponding to the field in the dielectric.

The angle between a line of force in the dielectric and the normal to the face of the slab is α; the angle

between the same two lines in the immediate neighbourhood of the charge is β. Prove that α, β are connected by the relation

$$\sin\frac{\beta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{2K}{1+K}}\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}.$$

5. An underground cable of length a is badly insulated so that it has faults throughout its length indefinitely near to one another and uniformly distributed. Find the expression for the potential at a distance x along the cable, if the conductivity of the faults is $\dfrac{1}{\rho'}$ per unit length, and the resistance of the cable is ρ per unit length. If one pole of the battery is connected to one end of a cable and the other pole is earthed, prove that the current at the farther end is the same as if the cable were free from faults and of total resistance

$$\sqrt{\rho\rho'}\,\sinh\left(a\sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\rho'}}\right).$$

6. Enunciate Kirchhoff's two laws for steady currents in linear conductors.

If n points are joined two and two by wires of equal resistance r, and two of them are connected to the electrodes of a battery of electromotive force E and resistance R, shew that the current in the wire joining the two points is

$$\frac{2E}{2r+nR}.$$

7. Define the intensity and direction of magnetisation at any point of a magnetised body.

If Ω_q be the potential at any external point Q due to a uniformly magnetised body, and if V_q be the potential of a uniform distribution of electricity of volume density unity throughout the region occupied by the magnet at the same point Q, shew then

$$\Omega_q = -I\frac{\partial V_q}{\partial s}$$

where $\dfrac{\partial}{\partial s}$ denotes differentiation with respect to the co-

ordinates of Q in a direction parallel to the magnetisation of the body, and I is the intensity of magnetisation.

Shew also that the potential at any external point is the same as that of a surface distribution of magnetic poles of density $I \cos \theta$ per unit area spread over the surface of a magnet.

8. Explain thoroughly how it arises that the magnetic action of an electric current traversing a wire may be calculated by means of the magnetic action of an open magnetic shell.

A wire coil is wound in the form of a helix on a right circular cylinder, these being n turns per unit length of the axis of the cylinder, and a current traverses the coil. The *equivalent shell* is constructed, and a closed path is drawn traversing the axis of the coil and returning to the starting point via the space outside the coil. Contrast the magnetic force and the magnetic potential of the coil and of the shell at all points of the path, taking care to specify all the discontinuities.

9. A tangent galvanometer had two concentric and coplanar coils of radii r_1 and r_2 respectively, and the coils are wound with equal lengths of the same wire. If a given potential difference is applied, first to coil (one) giving a deflection α_1, and then to coil (two) giving a deflection α_2, shew that

$$\frac{\tan \alpha_1}{\tan \alpha_2} = \frac{r_2^2}{r_1^2}.$$

The coils are now connected in parallel and the same potential difference is applied. When the connections are such that the currents in the coils circulate in the same direction the deflection is β_1, and when the currents circulate in opposite directions the deflection is β_2; shew that

$$\frac{\tan \beta_1}{\tan \beta_2} = \frac{r_2^2 + r_1^2}{r_2^2 - r_1^2}.$$

10. Two rigid and equal semi-circular arcs of matter with uniform section and density are hinged together at both extremities. The matter attracts according to the law of gravitation. If equal and opposite forces applied along the line joining the middle points of the semicircles keep them apart with their planes at right

angles, prove that the magnitude of each force will be $4m^2 \log (1 + \sqrt{2})$, where m is the mass of unit length of arc.

11. Shew that the attraction of any homogeneous shell bounded by similar and similarly situated concentric ellipsoid at any internal point is zero. Shew also that the resultant attraction of a thin ellipsoidal shell bounded by similar ellipsoids at an external point close to the surface is equal to $\dfrac{Mp}{abc}$ and its direction is normal to the surface; where M is the mass, a, b, c are the semi-axes of the ellipsoid, and p is the perpendicular from the centre to the tangent plane at the near point where the normal to the surface passes through the external point. Deduce the resultant attraction, at any point just outside, of a cylindrical elliptic shell.

M.A. AND M.Sc. (FINAL) EXAMINATIONS.

MATHEMATICS.

(Analysis.)

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

[N.B.—**Any six** *questions fully and carefully answered will secure full marks.*]

1. Develop Dedekind's theory of real numbers. In accordance with this theory when are two real numbers said to be equal or unequal to, greater or less than each other ?

2. Define continuity and discontinuity of a function at a point and give examples to illustrate them. If $f(a)$ and $f(b)$ are of different signs and $f(x)$ is continuous in the interval (a, b), as x passes from a to b, show that for at least one value of x between a and b, $f(x)=0$.

Find the points of continuity and discontinuity of the function $f(x)$ defined for the interval $(0, 1)$ as follows :—

$f(x)=0$; when x is irrational ;

$f(x) = \dfrac{1}{q}$, when $x = \dfrac{p}{q}$, where $\dfrac{p}{q}$ is in its lowest

terms ;

$f(0)=0=f(1)$.

3. *a)* Taking Riemann's notion of the definite integral, state (without proof) two forms in which the condition of integrability, both *necessary* and *sufficient*, can be put.

If the value of the integrable function $f(x)$ is altered at a finite number of points of (a, b), prove that the function $\phi(x)$ thus obtained is integrable in (a, b), and its integral is the same as that of $f(x)$.

(b) A function $f(x)$ is defined as follows :—

$$(x)=(x-w_1)(x-w_2)^2(x-w_3)^3 \sin \frac{1}{(x-w_1)} \sin \frac{1}{(x-w_2)} \sin$$

$\dfrac{1}{(x = w_3)}$ for all values of x, excepting w_1, w_2, w_3 in a domain (a, b), and $f(x) = 0$, when $x = w_1$ or w_2 or w_3. Show that

(i) $\dfrac{df}{dx}$ does not exist at the point $x = w_1$.

(ii) $\dfrac{df}{dx}$ exists, but has a discontinuity of the 2nd kind at $x = w_2$.

(iii) $\dfrac{df}{dx}$ exists and is continuous at $x = w_3$.

4. (*a*) Define the convergence of an infinite integral and discuss the convergence or divergence of the integral

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{n-1} \, dx.$$

(*b*) Find all the values of x for which the series

$$e^x \sin x + e^{2x} \sin 2x + \ldots\ldots$$

converges. Does it converge uniformly for these values? For what values of x can the series be differentiated term by term?

5. If $\qquad S = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \ldots\ldots + a_n + \ldots,$

be an absolutely convergent series, and

$$S' = b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + \ldots\ldots + b_n + \ldots,$$

be a semi-convergent series, then prove that the series

$$a_1 b_1 + (a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1) + \ldots\ldots + (a_1 b_n + a_2 b_{n-1} + \ldots + a_n b_1) + \ldots$$

is convergent and its limiting sum is SS'.

Show that by suitably rearranging the terms of the series

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \ldots\ldots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n} + \ldots\ldots\ldots,$$

a series can be obtained which will converge to $\frac{3}{2}$ log$_e$ 2.

6. Define the generalised logarithm of a number to a given base.

Find *all* the values of $(\sqrt{-2})^{\sqrt{-2}}$.

Prove that

$$(1+ \sqrt{-1})^{\left(\log_e \sqrt{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{-1}\right)}$$

is a real number.

7. State (without proof) that necessary and sufficient condition for the convergence of an infinite product. If z be a complex variable, prove rigorously that

$$\cos z = \left(1 - \frac{4z^2}{1^2\pi^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{4z^2}{3^2\pi^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{4z^2}{5^2\pi^2}\right)\ldots\ldots \text{to}$$

infinity.

Show from its product formula that $\cos z$ is periodic.

8. Find the condition that two given surfaces may be conformally representible on one another and hence show that to every conformal representation of a plane on a plane there corresponds an analytic function.

Show that the rhumb-lines (loxodromes) on a sphere become equiangular spirals in a stereographic projection.

9. (a) Prove carefully that an algebraic equation of the nth degree has n roots.

(b) Find the different developments of the function

$$\frac{1}{(z^3+1)(z-2)}$$

in positive or negative powers of z, according to the position of the point z in the plane.

10. Apply the calculus of residues to evaluate

$$\text{(i)} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{1 - e^x} dx,$$

where the real parts of a and b are positive and less than unity.

$$\text{(ii)} \quad \int_0^\infty \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2-a^2)^2+b^2x^2},$$

b being positive.

1. In trilinear co-ordinates obtain the equation of the nine-point circle of a triangle, and shew that this circle touches the inscribed circle and each of the escribed circles of the triangle.

2. Making use of areal co-ordinates find the equation of the circumcircle of the triangle of reference.

Shew that the condition that the circle

$$Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Fyz + 2Gzx + 2Hxy = 0$$

should cut orthogonally the circumcircle of the triangle of reference is

$$Aa \cos \alpha + Bb \cos \beta + Cc \cos \gamma - \lambda\, abc = 0,$$

where α, β, γ ore the angles, and a, b, c, the sides of the triangle, and

$$\lambda = \frac{B + C - 2F}{a^2} = \text{etc.}$$

3. Co-ordinates being homogeneous, find the condition that a line should touch a conic given by the general equation of the second degree.

In any system of homogeneous co-ordinates if (x_1, y_1, z_1), (x_2, y_2, z_2), (x_3, y_3, z_3) be the vertices of a triangle inscribed in the conic

$$\frac{l}{x} + \frac{m}{y} + \frac{n}{z} = 0,$$

shew that the sides of the triangle will touch the conic

$$l\sqrt{\frac{x}{x_1 x_2 x_3}} + m\sqrt{\frac{y}{y_1 y_2 y_3}} + n\sqrt{\frac{z}{z_1 z_2 z_3}} = 0.$$

Shew also that the triangle will be self-polar for the conic

$$\frac{lx^2}{x_1 x_2 x_3} + \frac{my^2}{y_1 y_2 y_3} + \frac{nz^2}{z_1 z_2 z_3} = 0.$$

4. Obtain the tangential equation of the circular points at infinity in rectangular cartesian co-ordinates.

Find the equation of the system of conics confocal with

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0.$$

the axes being rectangular cartesian.

Tangents are drawn at the feet of the normals from a point (f, g) to the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 ;$$

shew that the equation of the parabola which touches the four tangents is

$$\sqrt{fx +} \sqrt{-gy +} \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} = 0.$$

5. Investigate the necessary and sufficient condition that the two conics

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0, \quad a'x^2 + 2h'xy$$
$$+ b'y^2 + 2g'x + 2f'y + c' = 0$$

should touch one another.

Prove that the locus of the centre of the circle which has a second order contact with the parabola

$$y^2 = 4ax \text{ is } 27y^2a = 4(x - 2a)^3.$$

6. Define *a skew surface* and *a line of striction* on a surface. Shew that a conicoid can be drawn which will touch any skew surface along a generating line. Also shew that the lines of striction of the hyperboloid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

are given by the intersection of this surface and the quartic

$$\frac{a^2}{x^2}\left(\frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}\right)^2 + \frac{b^2}{y^2}\left(\frac{1}{c^2} + \frac{1}{a^2}\right)^2 = \frac{c^2}{z^2}\left(\frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{b^2}\right)^2.$$

7. Obtain Frenets' formulæ for a curve in space.

If the tangent and the normal to the osculating plane at any point of a curve make angles α, β with any fixed line in space, shew that

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta}, \quad \frac{d\alpha}{d\beta} = \frac{\sigma}{\rho},$$

where ρ and σ are the radii of curvature and torsion respectively.

8. Define *a developable surface*. Shew that the envelope of a plane whose equation involves only one parameter is a developable surface. Shew that the developable surface which passes through the curves $z=0$, $y^2=4ax$; $x=0$, $y^2=4bz$ is the cylinder $y^2=4ax+4bz$.

9. Define *a line of curvature* on a surface. If O and P are adjacent and ultimately coincident points of a line of curvature, prove that the normals to the surface at O and P intersect, and conversely. Prove that if two surfaces cut at a constant angle and their curve of intersection is a line of curvature of one, then it is a line of curvature of the other.

10. (*a*) Define an *asymptotic line* on a surface. Prove that the radius of torsion σ of an asymptotic line at a point P on a surface is given by

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{-1}{\rho_1 \rho_2}},$$

where ρ_1 and ρ_2 are the principal radii of curvature of the surface at P.

(*b*) If ρ and σ be the radii of curvature and torsion respectively at a point of a geodesic drawn on a surface and ρ_1 and ρ_2 be the principal radii of curvature of the surface at the point, then shew that

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} + \left(\frac{1}{\rho_1} - \frac{1}{\rho}\right)\left(\frac{1}{\rho_2} - \frac{1}{\rho}\right) = 0.$$

Third Paper.

Time—Three hours.

[*Attempt* six *questions only*, three *from Group A and* three *from Group B.*]

Group A.

1. Explain a method for solving in series a given differential equation.

Solve

$$x^3(1+x)\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - (2+4x)x^2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (4+10x)x\frac{dy}{dx} - (4+12x)y = 0.$$

2. Obtain the condition that the equation

$$Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = 0$$

my be integrable.

Verify that the condition is satisfied for

$$(2y^2 + 4az^2x^2)xdx + \left\{ 3y + 2x^2 + (y+z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right\} ydy$$

$$+ \left\{ 4z^2 + 2ax^4 + (y^2+z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right\} zdz = 0$$

and obtain its primitive.

3 Show that Riccati's equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + by^2 = cx^m$$

is integrable in finite series, if

$$m = \frac{-4k}{2k \pm 1}.$$

k being zero or a positive integer.

Solve the equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - (x^3 + 1)y + y^3.$$

4. Establish Lagrange's method for the solution of the partial differential equation

$$P\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + Q\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = R.$$

Solve the equations

(1) $(mz - ny) \dfrac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (nx - lz) \dfrac{\partial z}{\partial y} = ly - mx.$

(2) $(y^3x - 2x^4) \dfrac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (2y^4 - x^3y) \dfrac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 9z (x^3 - y^3).$

5. Solve the following partial differential equations:—

   (1) $z^2(p^2 + q^2 + 1) = c^2.$

   (2) $p(1 + q^2) = q(z - a).$

   (3) $\sqrt{p} + \sqrt{q} = 2x.$

6. Explain Monge's method of integrating

$$Rr + Ss + Tt = V,$$

where the symbols have the usual meaning.

Solve $r - a^2 t = 0.$

Group B.

7. A particle describes a nearly circular orbit about a centre of force which varies as the nth power of the distance. Shew that for stability, n must not be less than -3.

The time in which a particle P describes a central orbit about the centre of force O from the point at which $OP = a$ to the point at which $OP = b$ is proportional to $(a^4 - b^4)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ for all values of b. Find the orbit.

8. A wire, in the form of a plane curve, spins about a vertical axis in its own plane with constant angular velocity ω: find the position of relative rest of a particle under gravity, and examine the stability of the position.

9. Two circular rings, each of radius a, are firmly jointed together at one point so that their planes make an angle 2α with one another and are placed on a perfectly rough horizontal plane. Shew that the length of the simple equivalent pendulum is

$$\tfrac{1}{2}\, a\,(1 + 3\cos^2\alpha)\cos\alpha\,\operatorname{cosec}^2\alpha\, .$$

10. Obtain Lagrangian equations in generalised co-ordinates for impulsive forces acting on a system of rigid bodies.

A rectangle $ABCD$ consists of four rods of length $2a$ and $2b$ respectively. It is set spinning in a horizontal plane with constant angular velocity n about O, the point of intersection of the diagonals Suddenly a point P at distance c from the middle point of the longer rod is held fast. Find the subsequent motion of the rods.

11. A body is turning in any manner about a fixed point. Its moments and products of inertia about moving rectangular axes passing through the point are A, B, C, D, E, F, its angular velocities about the axes are ω_1, ω_2, ω_3, and the angular velocities of the axes about themselves are θ_1, θ_2, θ_3. Shew that the moment of the effective forces about the axis of x is equal to

$$\frac{d}{dt}(A\omega_1 - F\omega_2 - E\omega_3) - (B\omega_2 - D\omega_3 - F\omega_1)\theta_3$$

$$+ (C\omega_3 - E\omega_1 - D\omega_2)\theta_2.$$

A uniform hemisphere, free to turn about the centre of its base, is set in motion so that it moves under the action of gravity only with its axis of figure inclined at a

constant angle ∝ to the vertical, and the vertical plane through the axis of figure turns with constant angular velocity w. Find the angular velocity of the hemisphere about its axis of figure.

12. Discuss the motion of a sleeping top or top spinning with its axis vertical. Examine its stability.

Fourth Paper.

Time—Three hours.

[N.B.—*You are required to attempt the* **first** *and* **eighth** *guest'ons: full marks may be obtained by answering these and* **any four** *of the remaining questions.*]

1. (*a*) Prove that a mass of homogeneous fluid cannot be in equilibrium unless the forces acting on it are drivable from a potential. Is any further condition necessary? Examine the case of forces derived from a potential equal to $A \tan^{-1} \dfrac{y}{z}$.

(*b*) If fluid be in equilibrium under the action of forces whose rectangular components are given by

$$X = \mu \left\{ (y + z - x)^2 - 2v^2 - 2yz \right\},$$
$$Y = \mu \left\{ (z + x - y)^2 - 2y^2 - 2zx \right\},$$
$$Z = \mu \left\{ (x + y - z)^2 - 2z^2 - 2xy \right\},$$

and if the density vary inversely as the fourth power of the distance from the origin of co-ordinates, show that the lines of equal pressure are circles.

2. (*a*) A prism whose cross-section is a parabola bounded by a double ordinate floats in a homogeneous liquid. Shew that there are three positions of equilibrium and discuss their stability.

(*b*) With reference to a floating body, define the " surface of floatation " and " the surface of buoyancy," showing that the former need not be, while the latter must be, a synclastic surface. Investigate the conditions for the existence of a metacentre.

3. Shew how to find the resultant veriticle and horizontal thrusts on a curved surface in contact with a homogeneous liquid.

A portion of a sphere cut off by two planes through its centre inclined to each other at an angle $\frac{\pi}{4}$ is just immersed in a liquid with one face in the surface. Find the resultant pressure on the curved surface, and shew that it makes an angle

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-1\right)$$

with the horizon.

4. If a mass of homogeneous fluid revolving round an axis through its centre of inertia assume under its own attraction for the law (dist.)-2 the form of an ellipsoid differing little from a sphere, prove that

(i) the ellipsoid must be an oblate spheroid round the axis of revolution;

(ii) the ellipticity of its meridian varies as $\frac{\omega^3}{\rho}$, where ω is the angular velocity of the fluid and ρ its density.

5. State the adiabatic relations connecting any two of the quantities: presure, volume, and temperature of a given mass of a given gas.

If in the atmosphere we assume the thermal state to be permanently adiabatic, and gravity constant, shew that the temperature at a height z above the Earth's surface will be

$$t_0\left(1-\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}\frac{z}{H}\right),$$

where t_0 is the temperature at the Earth's surface. If, however, the variations of gravity be taken into account then the corresponding temperature is

$$t_0\left(1-\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}\cdot\frac{az}{H(a+z)}\right),$$

where a is the radius of the Earth.

6. State the kinematic conditions that hold good in continuous fluid motion (i) in the interior of a fluid, (ii) at a fixed rigid boundary, and (iii) at a free surface of the liquid.

In the case given by

$$u=y,\ v=x,$$

shew that particles of fluid on the curve

$$f(x, y) = 0$$

at time $t = 0$, will be on the curve

$$f(x \cosh t - y \sinh t, y \cosh t - x \sinh t) = 0$$

at a time t.

7. A sphere of radius a is in a fluid of density ρ; at distance c from its centre there is a source which emits an amount $4\pi\rho m$ of fluid per unit time. Shew that the sphere is attracted to the source by a force.

$$3Mm^2 / \left\{ c(c^2 - a^2)^2 \right\},$$

when M is the mass of fluid displaced.

8. An elliptic cylinder whose semi-axes are a, b is moved in an infinite mass of fluid with a velocity V parallel to the major axis a, shew that the stream function is

$$Vb\sqrt{\frac{a+b}{a-b}} e^{-\pi} \cos \xi,$$

where

$$x + iy = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \sin (\xi + i\eta).$$

If the cylinder is fixed in the fluid and the fluid streams past the cylinder, the velocity at infinity being V and its direction making an angle β with the major axis, shew that the stream function is

$$V(a + b) \sin (\xi - \beta) \sinh (\eta - \kappa),$$

where

$$\frac{a}{b} = \coth \kappa.$$

Shew that the stream divides along the hyperbola $\xi = \beta$.

9. Prove that in a fluid of depth h the velocity of propagation of straight-crested irrotational waves of small height h and of wavelength λ is given by

$$V^2 = \frac{g\lambda}{2\pi} \tanh \frac{2\pi h}{\lambda}.$$

If the fluid is limited by two vertical barriers, distant l apart, at right angles to the direction of propagation of the waves, prove that the periods of the waves are found by giving r positive integral values in the formula

$$2\left(\frac{\pi l}{rg} \coth \frac{r\pi h}{l}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

10.   Write an essay on the application of the " principle of images " to hydrodynamical problems.

11.   (a) Investigate *carefully* the differential equation of the propagation of plane waves of sound in a gas.

(b) A cylindrical pipe of length l is fitted up at one end with a disc which vibrates with a velocity $A \cos nt$, where A is small ; the other end of the tube is open, prove that the velocity potential of the motion set up is

$$\phi = - A \; \frac{\sin \dfrac{n}{a}(l-x)}{\dfrac{n}{a}\cos\dfrac{nl}{a}} \cos nt,$$

where x is measured parallel to the generators of the tube from the disc and a is the velocity of air.

(Theory of Aggregates and Theory of Functions of a Real Variable.)

Time —Three hours.

N.B. — *Attempt* six *questions   The questions are all of equal value.*

1.   Define a cardinal number and the   arithmetic continuum. Shew that every perfect set has the cardinal number c of the arithmetic continuum.

2.   Define a set of the first category and prove that a set which is complementary to a set of the first category is not of the first category   Prove by giving an example that a set of the first category may be non-dense. Prove that a set of the second category has the cardinal number c of the continuum.

3.   Prove the following theorems :—

(a) Every set of intervals which is such that no two of the intervals overlap, is an enumerable aggregate.

(b) Every set of intervals contained in a finite segment can be replaced by a set of non-overlapping intervals of which the interior points are the same as those of the given set.

Illustrate the aforesaid theorems by examples.

4. Define a continuous function according to Cauchy and prove that if a continuous function has values $f(a)$ and $f(b)$ at two points a, b, then it passes through every value intermediate between $f(a)$ and $f(b)$ as x changes from a to b. Illustrate, by an example, the fact that functions satisfying the above condition, are not always continuous according to Cauchy.

Define a uniformly continuous function and shew that a continuous function defined in a closed interval is uniformly continuous, but a continuous function defined for an open interval, is not necessarily uniformly continuous.

5. Define the total fluctuation and the total variation of a function in an interval and shew that for a function with bounded total fluctuation and without points at which there is an external saltus, the total fluctuation and the total variation are identical and independent of any particular convergent system of sub-divisions.

Shew that the function defined by

$$f(x) = x^2 \sin\left(x^{-\frac{4}{3}}\right), \quad f(0) = 0$$

is of bounded total fluctuation in the interval $\left(0, \dfrac{1}{\pi^{\frac{3}{4}}}\right)$.

6. (a) If a, b be an interval taken in the domain of definition of a continuous function $f(x)$, and if one of the four derivatives of the function say $D^{+}f(x)$ be continuous at any point in (a, b), then the other derivatives are also continuous at that point and equal to $D^{+}f(x)$.

6. Shew that a differential coefficient may be continuous or may have a discontinuity of the second kind, but that it cannot have a discontinuity of the first kind.

7. Define a definite integral according to Riemann and deduce carefully the necessary and sufficient condition of integrability. Prove the following theorem :—

If $f(x)$ be monotone in (a, b) and if $\phi(x)$ be limited and integrable in the same interval, then

$$\int_a^b f(x)\phi(x)dx = f(a)\int_a^\xi \phi(x)dx + f(b)\int_\xi^b \phi(x)dx.$$

8. State carefully the fundamental theorem of the Integral Calculus.

Taking Riemann's notion of an integral and denoting

$$\int_0^x f(t)dt$$

by $F(x)$, prove that $F'(0)$ exists and equals 0 when
$$f(t) = \cos\psi(t),$$

where $\psi(t)$ is a monotone function which tends to ∞ with t tending to 0 and $\psi(t) / (\log t)^2$ also tends to ∞ with t tending to 0.

If $\qquad f(t) = \dfrac{1}{t} \cos \dfrac{1}{t}$, does $F'(0)$ exist ?

9. If a series $\Sigma u_n(x)$ converges to $s(x)$ in a domain E, of one or more dimensions, establish the necessary and sufficient condition that $s(x)$ should be continuous at a point ξ, of E, at which the functions $u_n(x)$ are all continuous.

10. (a) Describe any method of condensation of singularities. Construct a continuous function of x which will possess a differential coefficient at an everywhere dense set of points in the interval (a, b) and no differential coefficient at another everywhere dense set in the same interval.

(b) State and prove a sufficient condition for the term-by-term integrability of a series, whose terms are continuous functions of x in a given interval.

FIFTH PAPER (4).

(Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable)

Time—Three hours.

Not more than six questions to be attempted.

1. State carefully Morera's theorem in as general a form as many be known to you.

Give a rigorous proof of the theorem, stating carefully the conditions which you assume for its validity.

2. Shew that

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{-p}\, dx}{1 + 2x \cos \lambda + x^2} = \frac{\pi}{\sin p\pi} \cdot \frac{\sin p\lambda}{\sin \lambda}. \quad (-1 < p < 1;\ -\pi < \lambda < \pi)$$

and

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x \sin ax}{x^2 + k^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-ka} \quad (k > 0,\ a > 0).$$

3. $f(z) \equiv a_0 + a_1 z + a_2 z^2 + \ldots + a_m z^m.$
If at all points of a contour C, the inequality

$$|\, a_k z^k \,| > |\, f(z) - a_k z^k \,|$$

is satisfied, then the contour contains k roots of the equation $f(z) = 0$.

Prove Macdonald's result that if $f(z)$ be a function of z analytic throughout the interior of a single closed contour C, defined by the equation $|\, f(z) \,| = M$, where M is a constant, then the number of zeros of $f(z)$ in this region exceeds the number of zeros of the derived function $f'(z)$ in the same region by unity.

4. State and prove Mittag-Leffler's theorem. Hence deduce the series for (i) cosec z, (ii) cot z, and (iii) $\dfrac{\cos z}{\sin^2 z}$.

Give any generalization of Mittag-Leffler's theorem as stated by you.

5. State what is meant by Borel's function of regular growth. Prove that the necessary and sufficient condition that an integral function should be of finite order ρ is that

$$\lim_{n = \infty} \frac{-\log c_n}{n \log n}$$

should be equal to $\dfrac{1}{\rho}$, and obtain the necessary and sufficient condition that a function of order ρ should be of regular growth

6. What is a Dirichlet's series? Determine its abscissa of convergence and prove that a Dirichlet's series possesses, besides its abscissa, line, and half-plane of convergence, an abscissa, line and half-plane of

absolute convergence. If σ_0 and $\bar{\sigma}$ be the abscissa of convergence and abscissa of absolute convergence respectively, prove that

$$\bar{\sigma}-\sigma_0 \angle \lim \frac{\log n.}{\lambda_n}$$

7. Define the Gamma function, $\Gamma(z)$, as an infinite product and express this as an infinite integral, when $R(z)$ is positive. Also establish Saalschütz's analogous result for negative values of $R\, z)$.

If $R(z) > 0$ and $R(s) > 1$, prove that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(z+k)} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-xz}x^{s-1}}{e^x-1} dx.$$

8. (*a*) Give an expression as an infinite integral for the generalized zeta function of Riemann $\zeta(s, a)$.

(*b*) Shew that all the zeros of $\zeta(s)$ except those at $-2, -4, \ldots \ldots$, lie in that strip of the domain of the complex variable s, which is defined by $0 \angle R(s)$ 1. State Hardy s result about these zeros.

9. Show that in the immediate vicinity of an isolated essential singularity of a uniform function, there are positions at which the function differs from an assigned value by a quantity not greater than a non-vanishing magnitude that can be made as small as we please.

State Picard's modification of the above theorem, and give an *outline* of a rigorous proof of that modification.

10. Write an essay on the singularities of functions defined by Taylor's series.

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FIFTH PAPER (12.)

(Hydrodynamics.)

Time—Three hours.

Only six questions to be attempted; the last question (Question No. 9) would be taken at equivalent to two questions.

1. Find the velocity at any point due to a number of straight parallel vortex filaments in an indefinitely extended mass of homogeneous liquid.

If n rectilinear vortices of the same strength k are symmetrically arranged as generators of a circular cylinder of radius a in an infinite liquid, prove that the vortices will move round the cylinder uniformly in time $8\pi^2 a^2/(n-1)k$, and find the velocity at any point of the liquid.

2. In an incompressible homogeneous fluid there is a single re-entrant vortex filament of given strength. Find the velocity potential.

Show that a surface in a liquid over which the normal component of velocity is continuous, but the tangential component is discontinuous, may be regarded as a surface covered with vortex filaments, the discontinuity in the tangential velocity being due to this vortex sheet.

3. Discuss the motion of an ellipsoid in an infinite mass of liquid.

Prove that, when an oblate spheroid of eccentricity $\sin \alpha$ moves parallel to its axis of figure with velocity V in infinite fluid, the kinetic energy of the fluid is

$$\tfrac{1}{2} M V^2 \frac{\tan \alpha - \alpha}{\alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}.$$

where M denotes the mass of the displaced fluid.

4. Explain the utility of conformal representation in deducing the motion of a liquid with a complicated boundary from that with a simpler one.

Fluid motion is taking place in the part of the plane bounded by the real axis and the lines $x = +a$ and $x = -a$, which is due to a source at one corner and a sink at the other corner of the strip, each of strength m; show that the motion is given by

$$\tanh \frac{w}{4m} = \tan \frac{\pi z}{4a}.$$

and that the equation of the stream line which leaves the source at the angle $\pi/4$ to the sides is

$$\cos \frac{\pi x}{2a} = \sinh \frac{\pi y}{2a}.$$

Explain the origin of the lift force experienced by an aerofoil and in this connection give an account of Joukowski's hypothesis.

6. A viscous liquid is flowing steadily through a straight pipe of uniform circular section of radius a. Prove that the flow across any section is

$$\frac{\pi a^4}{8\mu} \cdot \frac{p_1 - p_2}{l}.$$

where l is the length of the pipe, p_1 and p_2 are the values of the mean pressure at the two ends and μ is the coefficient of viscosity.

How has this formula been applied to show that there is no slipping of the fluid in contact with the wall of the pipe ?

7. A viscous liquid is flowing steadily, under pressure, between two fixed parallel planes. Determine the velocity at any point, assuming that it depends only upon the distance of the point from one of the planes.

A long rectangular block, of breadth b, slides with velocity U over a fixed plane in the direction of its breadth. If a lubricant, whose coefficient of viscosity is μ, be applied between the block and the plane, prove that the total pressure sustained by the film of lubricant per unit length is approximately

$$\frac{6\mu U b^2}{(k-1)^2 h^2} \left\{ \log k - \frac{2(k-1)}{k+1} \right\},$$

where kh is the thickness of the film at the leading edge of the block and h is its thickness at the following edge.

8 Write a short essay on Prandtl's "boundary layer" theory and establish the equations given by him for flow in the boundary layer.

9. Give an account of Oseen's criticism of the formula of Stokes for the resistance experienced by a slowly moving sphere in a viscous liquid, and of his own solution of the problem.

(Electricity and Magnetism.)

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—**Six** *questions carry full marks.*

1. Show that a system of stresses consisting of

(i) a tension $\dfrac{R^2}{8\pi}$ per unit area in the direction of

the lines of force, and

(ii) a pressure $\dfrac{R^2}{8\pi}$ per unit area perpendicular to

the lines of force,
is one which can be transmitted by the medium, in that
it does not tend to set up motions in the ether, and is
one which will explain the observed forces in the elec-
trostatic field.

2. If two charged concentric shells be connected by
a wire, the inner one is wholly discharged. But if the

law of force were $\dfrac{1}{r^2 + p}$, prove that there will be a

charge B on the inner shell such that if A were the
charge on the outer shell, and f, g the sum and differ-
ence of the radii.

$$2gB = -Ap\left\{(f-g)\ \log\ (f+g) - f\ \log\ f + g\ \log\ g\right\}$$

approximately. p and B being small.

3. If the distribution induced on a conductor at zero
potential by a unit electric charge at a point O be
known, then show how to obtain by inversion about O
the distribution on the inverse conductor when raised to

potential $\dfrac{1}{k}$ where k is the radius of inversion,

A conductor is formed by the outer surfaces of
two equal spheres, the angle between their radii at a

point of intersection being $\dfrac{2\pi}{3}$. Show that the capacity

of the conductor so formed is

$$\frac{5\sqrt{3} - 4}{2\sqrt{3}}\ a$$

where a is the radius of either sphere.

4. A spherical conductor of radius a is surrounded by a uniform dielectric K, which is bounded by a sphere of radius b having its centre at a small distance r from the centre of the conductor. Prove that if the potential of the conductor is V. and there are no other conductors in the field, the surface density at a point where the radius makes an angle θ with the line of centres is

$$\frac{KVb}{4\pi a\{(K-1)a+b\}}\left\{1+\frac{6(K-1)ra^2\cos\theta}{2(K-1)a^3+(K+2)b^3}\right\}.$$

5. State the conditions satisfied at the boundary between two different homogeneous dielectric media.

A point charge e is within a sphere of homogeneous dielectric (K) of radius a and is at a short distance c from the centre. Shew that the force on the point charge is approximately

$$\frac{2(K-1)e^2c.}{K(K+2)a^3}$$

6. Explain briefly the use of conformal transformation in solving electro-static problems.

An infinitely long elliptic cylinder of inductive capacity K, given by $\xi=\infty$ where $x+iy=c\cosh(\xi+i\eta)$ is in a uniform field P parallel to the major axis of any section. Show that the potential at any point inside the cylinder is

$$-Px\frac{1+\coth\infty}{K+\coth\infty}.$$

7. Explain how distributions of current flow of electricity in thin uniform conducting sheets may be specified by means of conjugate functions. Show that a conformal transformation applied to such a distribution yields another distribution in which the total flow of current from each electrode is the same as that from the corresponding electrode in the original configuration.

Current enters and leaves a uniform circular disc through two circular wires of small radius c whose central lines pass through the edge of the disc at the extremities of a chord of length d. Show that the total resistance of the sheet is

$$\frac{2\sigma}{\pi}\log\frac{d}{e}.$$

8. Define carefully the magnetic force and manegtic induction at points inside a magnet; and state the conditions of continuity which they satisfy at the surface of the magnet.

A sphere of radius a is rigidly magnetised, so that the intensity of magnetisation is uniform and equal to C; the sphere is enclosed in a closely fitting concentric shell of iron; of radii a, b. Show that the magnetic force at points inside the sphere is

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi C \left\{ 1 - \frac{2v}{3\mu}(\mu - 1) \right\} \Big/ \left\{ 1 + \frac{2v}{9\mu}(\mu - 1\ ^2) \right\}$$

Is this magnetic force in the same direction as the direction of C, or in the opposite direction?

9. A linear conductor carrying a current, is situated in a magnetic field. Find expressions for the statical resultant and moment of the mechanical forces exerted on the conductor.

Two currents i, i' flow round two squares each side a, placed with their edges parallel to one another and at right angles to the distance c between their centres. Shew that they attract with a force

$$8ii'\left\{ \frac{c\ \sqrt{2a^2 + c^2}}{a^2 + c^2} + 1 - \frac{a^2 + 2c^2}{c\ \sqrt{a^2 + c^2}} \right\}.$$

10. Find an expression for the potential energy of a magnetic molecule in any magnetic field; and prove that the mutual potential energy of two molecules is equal to

$$\frac{M_1 M_2}{r^3}(\cos \gamma - 3 \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2),$$

where M_1, M_2 are the magnetic moments of the molecules, r is the distance between their centres, γ is the angle between their axes, and θ_1, θ_2 are the angles between their axes and the distance r.

Prove that whatever be the position of the two molecules, the force between them varies as the inverse fourth power of the distance, and the couple tending to rotate each of them varies inversely as the cube of the distance.

11. Two conductors ABD, ACD are arranged in multiple arc. Their resistances are R, S and their coefficients of self and mutual-induction are L, N, and M. Prove that when placed in series with leads conveying a current of frequency p, the two circuits produce the same effect as a single circuit whose coefficient of self-induction is

$$\frac{NR^2 + LS^2 + 2\,MRS + p^2(LN - M^2)\,(L + N - 2M)}{(L + N - 2M)^2 p^2 + (R + S)^2}$$

and whose resistance is

$$\frac{RS(S + R) + p^2\left\{ R(N - M)^2 + S(L - M)^2 \right\}}{(L + N - 2M)^2 p^2 + (R + S)^2}$$

<center>FIFTH PAPER (15).</center>

(General Astronomy and Combination of Observations.)

<center>*Time— Three hours.*</center>

<center>**Six** *questions carry full marks.*</center>

1 Find the effect of annual aberration on R.A. and declination of a star.

Prove that all stars whose aberration in R.A. is a maximum at the same time that the aberration in declination vanishes, lie either on a cone of the second order, or on the solstial colure

2. Describe Sumner's method of finding the position of a ship at sea.

The sun's declination being 15° N. and the chronometer indicating 2^h 0^m Greenwich time, and the sun's observed zenith distance being 45°, prove that the equation of the corresponding Sumner line on the map formed by stereographic projection from the south pole on to a plane parallel to the equator is (in polar coordinates referred to the north pole as pole and the meridian of Greenwich as initial line)

$$r^2 - 2cr\cos(\theta + 30°) + c^2(2\sqrt{3} - 3) = 0,$$

c being a constant depending upon the scale of the map.

3. Find the Besselian elements for a partial eclipses of the sun. Proceed to calculate the local mean time

of the commencement and ending of the eclipse at any place.

4. Show that observations of the altitudes of two known stars at a known Greenwich time are sufficient to determine the latitude and longitude of the observer. Show how from these observations the position of the observer may be found graphically on a terrestrial globe.

Find the effects of a small error ϵ in the observed altitude of each star on the latitude and longitude thus determined, and deduce conditions for highest accuracy.

5. Assuming the atmosphere to consist of spherical layers of gradually varying density round the Earth, show that the differential formula for refraction is

$$dR = \frac{a\mu_0 \sin z \, d\mu}{\mu \sqrt{r^2\mu^2 - a^2\mu_0^2 \sin^2 z}},$$

where $a =$ radius of the Earth, $\mu =$ refractive index at a distance r from Earth's centre, and $z =$ apparent zenith distance of the body, μ_0 being the value of μ on Earth's surface.

Shew that an approximate solution is of the type

$$R = A \tan z + B \tan^3 z,$$

A and B being constants.

6 Investigate stationary points in a planet's orbit supposed to be circular but not in the plane of the ecliptic.

Shew that, if the earth and a planet be supposed to describe circles in the same plane about the sun, and the difference of longitudes of the sun and planet be θ, the rate of change of θ is

$$\frac{2\pi}{S} \left(1 - \frac{a}{c}\cos \theta \right),$$

where S is a synodic period, a the radius of the Earth's orbit, and c the distance of the planet from the Earth at the moment.

7. Describe briefly a transit instrument and its three principal errors and obtain a general formula connecting the error in the time of transit of a star with these errors.

Prove that the error in the time of transit of a star is a minimum for a star whose declination is

$$\sin^{-1}\left\{\frac{k\cos\phi - b\sin\phi}{c}\right\},$$

where k, b, c are the errors of azimuth, of level, and of collimation respectively.

8. Show that in a place of latitude ϕ the sun-rise at the equinoxes will be visible at the top of a mountain h ft. high, about

$$4\sqrt{h}\ \sec\phi\ \text{seconds}$$

before being seen at the foot of the mountain.

9. Explain why the arithmetic mean of a series of measurements of a quantity is taken to be the most probable value of the quantity.

Prove that the probability that the error shall be between x and $x + dx$ is given by

$$\frac{h\ dx}{\sqrt{\pi}}e^{-h\ x^2},$$

where h is a constant. Explain clearly the significance of h.

10. Write a short essay on *any one* of the following subjects : (i) Spiral nebulæ, (ii) The origin and development of the Solar System, (iii) Precession and Nutation.

B. Sc. (HONOURS) EXAMINATION.

PHYSICS.

FIRST PAPER.

(Sound and General Physics.)

Time—Three hours.

[**Any six** *questions may be attempted.*]

1. Define Gravitation constant.

Given the distance of the Sun from the Earth—1.5×10 kilometres, diameter of the Sun—1.4×10^6 kilometres, period of revolution of earth round the Sun—365 days. Find the value of gravity on the Sun.

2 Explain how the coefficient of rigidity of a wire may be determined by winding it into a flat spiral spring and observing the oscillations of a body suspended from the end.

To what extent does the mass of the spring itself affect the time of oscillation ?

3. Define " Surface Tension " and give its dimensions. Describe some good method of determining the surface tension of mercury and give the theory of the method.

4. Define coefficient of viscosity and show that an approximate value of the coefficient of viscosity of a gas is given by the expression $\frac{1}{3}\rho \bar{c}\lambda$, where $\bar{c}$, λ are the mean velocity and the mean free path of the molecules respectively and ρ is the density of the gas. Indicate the assumptions made in the calculation.

5. Explain why the sound of a large explosion has only a limited range of audibility in the immediate neighbourhood of the explosion and why also there is a second zone of audibility at a great distance from the source with a silent zone inside.

What evidence can be obtained about the upper atmosphere from observations of sound in these regions ?

6 Discuss the vibrations of a plucked string, using **Fourier's theorem.**

7. Find an expression for the velocity of sound in air. A plane wave of length 65 cm. is passing through a point where the intensity is 10_{-5} watts. Calculate the amplitude of vibration of air particles at that point (velocity of sound $= 332$ metres per sec., density of air $1·293 \times 10^{-3}$ gms. per c.c.).

8. A flask of capacity 1,000 c.c. is fitted with a cork and a long smooth glass tube of diameter 4 c.m. A steel sphere of mass 263·6 gms. and 4 cm. diameter is suddenly dropped inside the tube. Describe and explain mathematically what happens subsequently.

SECOND PAPER.

(Heat.)

Time—Three hours.

Answer any six questions.

1. Write an essay on *one* of the following subject :—

(*a*) Determination of the diameter of molecules.

(*b*) Artificial production of cold.

(*c*) Thermal properties of ice and glacier motion.

2. Describe experimental methods of determining the vapour pressure curve of a liquid. Explain the formation of cloud (*a*) when cold moist air is mixed with warm moist air, and (*b*) when moist air rises up a mountain side.

3. Deduce and compare the radiation formulæ obtainable by the application (of classical (Newtonian) dynamics and of quantum theory.

4. Discuss the principles underlying the measurement of temperatures by means of optical pyrometers, and show how the value of the temperature is estimated. Describe fully and clearly a practical form of apparatus of this type.

5. According to kinetic theory, how many degrees of freedom may monatomic, diatomic, and polyatomic gases possess ? Deduce theoretically values of Cv and γ for such gases and state how far these theoretical values agree with experimental results. How do you account for the decrease in the specific heat of H_2 with decreasing temperature ?

6. Derive an expression for the entropy of a mixture of a number of perfect gases. Two perfect gases, each at temperature T and pressure P occupy initially the different volumes V_1 and V_2. They are then allowed to diffuse into one another, the final volume being $(V_1 + V_2)$. What is the resulting change in entropy?

7. Prove (a) that the ratio of the adiabatic and isothermal elasticities of any substance equals the ratio, γ, of its two specific heats, and (b) that the ratio of the adiabatic to the ordinary coefficient of thermal expansion is equal to $1/(1-\gamma)$.

8. Define conductivity and diffusivity of heat. When steam is passed through a circular tube of length l and having the internal and external diameters a and b respectively, prove that the radial flow of heat outwards is given by

$$2\pi k(\theta_1 - \theta_2)/\log\frac{b}{a},$$

when k is conductivity and θ_1 and θ_2 the temperatures inside and outside the tube.

How will you determine conductivity of India rubber.

Third Paper.

(Light.)

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—*Only* **six** *questions to be attempted.*

All questions carry equal marks.

1. Explain fully the construction of a Huyghen's eyepiece. In what respects does it differ from a Ramsden's eyepiece?

2. Discuss the nature of the diffraction pattern observed in the focal plane of a telescope, when n narrow slits of width a and separated from one another by opaque spaces of width b, are illuminated normally by a plane monochromatic beam of light. What happens when the number of slits is greatly increased?

3. Describe the optical arrangement of a Nutting spectrophotometer. Explain the principle on which it is based.

4. Calculate the resolving power of a plane grating, and compare it with that of an echelon grating.

5. Deduce an expression for the pressure exerted on a surface by a normally incident beam of monochromatic light. Describe briefly an experimental arrangement to demonstrate the existence of this pressure.

6. Describe the series spectra of hydrogen. How have these been accounted for ?

7. Explain, with some details, the method of determining the length of the standard metre in terms of the wavelength of a monochromatic beam of light.

8. Write short notes on *any three* of the following :—

(*a*) Raman effect, (*b*) Littrow quartz spectroscope, (*c*) Colour photography, (*d*) Modern polarimeter, (*e*) Anomalous dispersion.

9. How may elliptically polarised light be produced and how may its constants be determined ?

FOURTH PAPER.

(Electricity.)

Time—Three hours.

(*Not more than* six *questions to be attempted.*)

1. Show that the couple exerted by one magnet on another placed at right angles to the first is not the same as that exerted by the second on the first, and that mechanical principles are not violated by this difference.

2. (*a*) Explain the term displacement current.

(*b*) If the energy in the electrostatic field is regarded as distributed throughout the field, show that the amount of energy per unit volume at any point in the field is $\dfrac{KE^2}{8\pi}$ where K is the dielectric constant and E the electric intensity at that point.

3. What are the requirements for making a moving coil galvanometer ballistic ? Give the theory of such a galvanometer. In what respects does the Grassot Fluxmeter differ from it and what are its advantages ?

4. Find an expression for the current flowing in the galvanometer in the Wheatstone's bridge arrangement, and thence determine the most sensitive position in which the battery and the galvanometer should be placed when the galvanometer has a much greater resistence than the battery and the arms of the bridge have very unequal resistances.

5. Describe carefully how you would use a potentiometer for measuring currents. How would you adapt it for use with large and small currents ?

6. Describe an accurate instrument with which high-frequency currents can be measured. Why are the usual ammeters unsuitable for such measurements?

7. Describe some form of wave-meter and explain the method of using it.

8. Explain fully the effect of having a condenser in the primary circuit of an induction coil in parallel with the interruptor.

Describe and explain the working of the various kinds of interruptors which are used with an induction coil.

9. Explain the use of a choke.

A choke having a resistence of 5 ohms and inductance 2 henry is connected in parallel with a condenser of 10 microfarad capacity ; calculate the current in the mains, the choke and the condenser, when they are run at 1000 volts and 60 cycles.

M.Sc. (PREVIOUS) AND B.Sc. (HONOURS) EXAMINATIONS.

PHYSICS.

FIFTH PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

N. B.—*Only six questions to be attempted.*

1. Deduce Richardson's equation for thermionic emission $i = A T^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{b}{T}}$ and describe how it has been experimentally verified.

2. Explain Zeeman effect on the classical theory of electro-magnetism.

3. An electron of mass m and charge e is projected from the origin of co-ordinates $x, y, z,$ along the axis of x with velocity v. A magnetic field of intensity H and an electric field of intensity E are applied at right angles to each other and to its direction of motion, prove that the deflections are given by $\dfrac{eHA}{mv}$ and $\dfrac{eEB}{mv^2}$ respectively, where A and B are constants.

4. Find the value of Rydberg constant according to Bohr's theory of Spectra.

5. How will you measure the wavelength of characteristic X-radiation of any substance in absolute units?

6. Describe an experiment which led to the view that electrons are waves.

7. What do you mean by the term Atomic number? How has the Atomic number of silver been determined from the large angle scattering of ∞-rays?

8. Describe how it has been proved that magnetism is due to the motion of charged particles.

M.Sc. (FINAL) EXAMINATION.

PHYSICS.

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—**Six** *questions to be attempted*, **three** *from each group.*

Group A.

1. Describe with mathematical details the principles of a moving coil galvanometer, and explain how the following differ in constructional details amongst themselves : (1) a sensitive current detector, (2) a sensitive voltage detector, (3) a sensitive quantity detector.

2. Explain the principle of resonance in oscillating electric circuits. How is the principle utilized in the measurement of A.C. currents ?

3. Discribe briefly the following phenomena, and explain with the aid of diagrams how they can be demonstrated :—

(1) Hall effect, (2) Von Ettinghausen effect, (3) Contract e.m.f., (4) Thomson effect.

4. Prove that the energy of a system of circuits through which current is flowing is given by the expression

$$E = \frac{1}{2}\Sigma_r L_r \, i_r{}^2 + \Sigma\Sigma_{r\,s} M_{rs} \, i_r i_s \, ,$$

where L is the self-inductance, $M =$ mutual inductance, $i =$ current, (r, s) refer to coils.

5. How would you measure the dielectric constant of organic substances ?

Discuss how, from the value of the dielectric constant, it is possible to calculate the electrical moments of atoms.

Group B.

6. State how De Broglie has reconciled Hamilton's principle of Least Action with Fermat's principle of Least Path. Prove that if p's are the components of the

momentum four-vector, and a's are the components of the potential four-vector,

$$\sum_{r=1,2,3,4} \left(p_r + \frac{ea_r}{c} \right)^2 = - m_0{}^2 c^2$$

for an electron.

7. Prove the relation $E = mc^2$, $E =$ energy, $m =$ mass. How has this relation been utilized in interpreting deviation of atomic weights from the whole number rule recently obtained by Astom by his Mass-spectrograph.

8. Give a sketch of Drude's theory of metallic conduction, and prove that

$$\frac{k}{\sigma} = 3 \left(\frac{R}{e} \right)^2 \frac{T}{J},$$

where $\sigma =$ electrical conductivity, $k =$ heat conductivity, $e =$ charge on the electron.

Give a critical discussion of the theory, and state how the difficulties have been got over by recent work of Sommerfeld.

9. How can you calculate from quantum mechanical principles the magnetic moment of an atomic magnet, and how far have the results been experimentally verified ? Give a brief outline of the experiment.

10. Give an account of recent experiments which throw light on the dimensions and structure of atomic nucleii.

SECOND PAPER.

(Wireless.)

Time—Three hours.

(NOTE.—*Attempt* **five** *questions only.*)

1. Give a short account of the theory underlying the transmission of electromagnetic wave energy for wireless telegraphy purposes, and offer some explanation of the phenomena attending the flow of these waves round the curved surface of the Earth.

2. Describe a small thermionic-valve transmitter suitable for wireless telephony over short distances; preferably one you have experimented upon. Explain clearly how "modulation" is obtained and how you adjust the "grid-bias" voltage.

3. (a) What is meant by the logarithmic decrement of a circuit? Derive an expression for the decrement in terms of constants of a circuit. How would you determine the decrement experimentally?

(b) If the decrement of a circuit is known to be 0·0040, how long would it take for an oscillatory current, having a frequency of 16,650 cycles per second, to fall to one per cent. of its initial amplitude?

4 In order to measure the field strength of a certain signal, a veritical aerial, having an effective height of thirty metres, is provided with a tuning inductance at its base connected to earth.

If the aerial resistance has been measured as 15 ohms and its decrement is 0·100, what is the field strength of the signal when a thermionic voltmeter connected across the tuning coil indicates 1·30 volts?

5. What is the Heaviside layer? What arguments can you adduce in favour of its existence? How has the height been determined.

6. Give a short résumé of the experiments performed to study the propagation of short waves round the earth. How has the "skip-distance" been explained?

7. Derive an expression for the variation of resistance of a wire subjected to high frequency radiation. How would you study the phenomenon experimentally?

8. Write short explanatory notes on *any three* of the following:—

(a) Piezoelectric oscillator.

(b) Counterpoise.

(c) Rejecter circuit.

(d) Fading and its cause.

(e) Superheterodyne method of reception

PHYSICS SPECTROSCOPY.

SECOND PAPER.

Time —Three hours.

N.B.—**Five** *questions only to be attempted.*

1. Give a short account of the different methods by which the absorption spectra of elements are studied. Describe in detail the experimental method of studying the absorption spectrum of an element like Platinum.

2. What is meant by a "Hot Spark"? How has this been developed and used by Millikan and Bowen to produce, spectra of atoms stripped of all valence electrons except one or two? What law has been discovered by them regarding spectra of successive elements having isoelectronic structure? Give theoretical explanation of the law.

3. Describe the theory and practice of any interference method of studying the fine structure of spectral lines.

4. Indicate briefly the several causes that effect the broadening of spectral lines. Describe the method employed by Fabry and Perot to investigate the broadening due to Doppler effect.

5. What are the "Selection Principles" in atomic spectra? How have they been successfully applied in spectroscopy? Under what circumstances are they violated? What attempts have been made to explain them?

6. What is meant by the "Inverse Zeeman effect"? Give a brief theoretical explanation of the phenomenon.

7. Write an essay on "Ionisation potentials of elements."

8. Account for the following:—

(1) Formation of continuous spectrum at the series limit of an atomic spectrum.

(2) Origin of negative terms in the arc spectrum of calcium.

(X-Rays.)

Time—Three hours.

Answer **any five** *questions.*

1. Give an account of the experimental investigations of magnetic spectra of β-rays excited by X-rays. Discuss the importance of such determinations in atomic physics.

2. Find the relations between the spacings of the crystal planes parallel to the faces (100), (110) and (111) n the case of a face centred cubic lattice and a simple cubic lattice.

How can you account for the difference in the reflecting powers shown by certain corresponding planes in Sylvine and Rocksalt, both of which are known to possess the same crystal structure?

3. Describe a complete outfit for measuring the relative intensity of K_a and K_β lines. What is the importance of such measurements.

4. Give an account of the present state of our knowledge of the structure of liquids, specially of those belonging to a homologous series

5. Discuss any method by which the refractive index of X-rays has been determined accurately. How could you determine the number of electrons in the K-shell by this method?

6. Give an account of the spatial distribution of electrons ejected by X-rays.

7. Write notes on *any two* of the following :—

(*a*) Methods for studying the spectrum of very Soft X-rays.

(*b*) Importance of Regular and Irregular doublets in X-rays.

(*c*) Spark lines in X-ray spectrum.

(*d*) Double X-ray spectrometer.

M.Sc. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY (INORGANIC).

First Paper.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—*Try* six *questions.* *Questions* 1 *and* 2 *are compulsory.*

1. Give some account of current views on the classification of the elements, with special reference to the significance of the atomic numbers.

2. Give an account of the more important researches of *any two* of the following :—

(*a*) Ramsay, (*b*) Davy, (*c*) Bunsen, (*d*) Roscoe.

3. Write an essay on *either* cobaltammines *or* complex syanides.

4. (i) Explain the use that is made and the mode of action of each of the following reagents in qualitative analysis : (*a*) borax, (*b*) microcosmic salt, (*c*) cobalt nitrate, (*d*) yellow ammonium sulphide, (*e*) ammonium chloride.

(ii) How would you analyse a mixture of nitrate, nitrite, and chlorate qualitatively ?

5. Give a short account of the preparation and the constitution of the polythionic acids. Describe in detail methods for the preparation of barium dithionate and sodium tetrathionate.

6. Discuss the views held about the reactions which occur in the blast furnace Describe how the properties of steel are modified by admixture of elements other than carbon.

7 Write short notes on : —

(*a*) Active hydrogen or active nitrogen.

(*b*) Isotopes or Isobares.

(*c*) Floatation process.

8. Give an account of the metallurgy of tungsten. Compare the properties of the metal and its salts with those of the other members of the group.

CHEMISTRY (ORGANIC).

Second Paper.

Time— Three hours.

Answer **six** *questions only.*]

1. Write an essay on tautomerism with special reference to acetoacetic ester and explain the methods which have been used in separating its ketonic and enolic forms.

2. Give a brief account of the discoveries associated with the names of Pasteur and Adolf Baeyer.

3. Establish the constitution of glucose and explain the methods by which it can be converted into fructose, a pentose, and a heptose.

4. Write down the constitutional formula of menthane and describe the system of notation which has been adopted for indicating the position of substituents and double linkages. Discuss also the chemical properties of menthol.

5. Describe the preparation of phenolphthalein and discuss its structure. Explain its use as an indicator.

6. How would you prepare nicotine from tobacco ? Describe its synthesis.

7. Compare and contrast the properties and chemical behaviour of ethyl alcohol, phenol, and *a*-naphthol. How would you separate each from a mixture containing the three substances ?

CHEMISTRY (PHYSICAL).

Third Paper.

Time— Three hours.

Only **six** *questions are to be attempted.*

1 Define the law of mass action and deduce it from thermodynamic considerations.

2. *Either,*

(a) Describe the porus plug experiment of Joule and Thompson and explain how the results are utilised in the liquefaction of gases.

Or,

(*b*) What is Gibbs-Helmholtz equation? The E.M.F. of the cadmium normal cell is ι 0184 volt at 18°C., and the temperature coefficient is—0·000035 volt per degree. Calculate the heat in calories of the total reaction for each gram atom of cadmium dissolved.

3. Give the various methods for determining the ionisation constant for water.

Specific conductivity of pure water is $0·04 \times 10_{-6}$ reciprocal ohms at 18°. Given that the ionic conductivities for H and OH at 18° are 318 and 174 respectively, find the ionisation constant for water.

4. "The properties of aqueous solutions of electrolytes are the additive functions of the ions" Discuss this statement

5. Write short notes on *any four* of the following :—

(*a*) Avogadro's number, (*b* Eutetic point, (*c*) Transition temperature, (*d*) Peptisation, (*c*) Emulsion, and (*f*) Coagulation.

6. What are the contributions of Langmuir and Harkins on the surface tension of liquids ?

7. Describe the important physical properties of colloids.

8.   *Either,*

(*a*) Write a note on photo-synthesis.

Or,

(*b*) Give an account of the researches of Nernst in the domain of Physical Chemistry.

M.Sc. (FINAL) EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY (INORGANIC).

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

Only **five** *questions are to be attempted.*

1   Classify the complex-salts. Discuss the methods—chemical and physical—you would use for their study according to their degree of stability. Illustrate your answer with examples.

2.   Write an essay on Isomorphism.

3.   Write what you know about the discovery and isolation of Rhenium—the homologue of manganese. How has its atomic weight been determined ?

4.   Discuss the *indirect* method of Chemical analysis. How would you proceed to analyse a mixture of H_2, CH_4, CO, and N_2 ? Give equations.

5.   Describe the chemistry of Cerium and its compounds. Discuss its position in the periodic table.

6.   What are the important contributions of Henri Moissan in the domain of inorganic Chemistry ?

7.   The analysis of a mineral gives the following figures :—

$Cl = 2·7\%$.
$P = 6·8\%$.
$Pb = 68·7\%$.

Identify the mineral.

SECOND PAPER.

Time — Three hours.

Only **five** *questions are to be attempted.*

1.   Write an historical essay on the development of inorganic chemistry during the last twenty-five years.

Or,

What are the important contributions of Nilson and Saint Claire Deville in the domain of inorganic chemistry ?

2. Describe the chief physical properties and general chemical character of the Rare earth elements.

How are the Rare earths purified ?

3. Give an account of the methods of preparation of typical peroxides and peracids and discuss the properties and structure of the peroxide group,—O_2—, in such compounds.

4. Give an account of the recent determinations of the atomic weight of lead and explain the probable reason for the divergent values obtained with lead from different sources.

5. Describe briefly the preparation and properties of the tetrachlorides of the elements of group fourth.

6. How would you prepare in the laboratory, specimens of *any two* of the following : (1) nitrogen pentoxide, (2) iodine pentoxide, (3) phosphorus trioxide ? Give an account of the important properties of those substances.

Or,

Discuss the combination of hydrogen and chlorine, referring specially to (*a*) the influence of light in promoting the interaction of the two gases, (*b*) their combining ratio.

7. In the course of an analysis a precipitate is obtained which is suspected to consist of iron, aluminium, and titanium. Describe in detail how you would proceed to determine the constituents gravimetrically.

Or,

Give an account of the quantitative determination of iron, aluminium, chromium, and manganese in chrome iron ore.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

First Paper.

Time—Three hours.

Attempt **five** *questions only.*

1. What do you understand by a " fast " dye ? Several theories of dyeing have been advanced; indicate them briefly and give your own views on the subject

2. How can a five-carbon sugar be converted to a four-carbon sugar and to a six-carbon sugar? To what chemists do we owe these changes? How do these changes assist in the elucidation of the constitution of the five-carbon sugar?

3. Organometallic compounds are assuming great importance in pharmacy. How are compounds containing arsenic, antimony, and mercury obtained? Briefly indicate how you would estimate the percentage of the metal in each of these cases.

4. A compound having the percentage composition C, 68·7 ; H, 5·2 ; N, 8 0 forms salts with acids and with strong (but not with weak) bases and appears to be a saturated body. Zeisel's determination indicates one methyl group. Suggest the nature of the substance and plan a scheme for its further elucidation.

5. Show your acquaintance with the chemistry of cellulose.

6. Organic chemistry has placed a number of new reagents at the disposal of the inorganic chemist. Give a list of these and describe the preparation (in outline) of any two.

7. Name the chemists who have made the most notable contributions to our knowledge of the terpenes, mentioning the contribution of each

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CHEMISTRY ORGANIC.

Second Paper.

Time—Three hours.

(Only **five** questions should be attempted.)

1. What are the proteins and how would you classify them according to their degredation products? Discuss how far the synthesis of proteins has been successful.

2. An organic compound (C=39·13 ; H=8·69%) gave on treatment with nitric acid—a dibasic acid, with strong sulphuric acid—an unsaturated aldehyde, with hydrochloric acid gas in acetic acid—a secondary alcohol and with phosphorus pentachloride—a chlorinated hydrocarbon. What was the original compound?

3. What are the synthetic tannins and in what ways do they differ from natural ones ? How are they prepared on a manufacturing scale ?

4. Describe briefly the various processes of manufacturing artificial silk with merits and demerits of each. How would you differentiate between real and artificial silk in plain and mixed yarns ?

5. How would you prepare the following, starting in each case from the same mother substance : Vanillin, phenyl hydrazine, piperidine imidazole, glutaric acid, p-amino-phenol, cyclohexanone, and naphthalene ?

6. What are the olefinic terpenes and why are they so important from theoretical and technical points of view ? How would you proceed to synthesise one of them ?

7. Write an historical account of the development of Organic Chemistry during the last thirty years.

CHEMISTRY PHYSICAL.

First Paper.

Time—Three hours.

Only **five** *questions are to be attempted.*

1. Discuss critically the Radiation Theory of Chemical Reactions.

2. What are Protective Colloids ? Discuss in a few words the experimental technique for determining protective power as advocated by Zsigmondy. Which of the many theories of " Protective Action " do you favour, and why ?

3. Write an essay on the conductivity of electrolytes in Organic Solvents.

4. Show that the Thomsen-Berthelot Principle of Maximum Work is not a necessary consequence of the First Law of Thermodynamics. Give examples of the many failures of this principle, particularly from data on Heats of Solution.

5 What is the Law of Mass Action ? How would you determine the order of a chemical reaction ?

6. Write an essay on the Lewis-Langmuir Theory of Atomic Structure. Show why this theory appeals to the Chemists more than to the Physicists.

7. Give an account of the contributions of *any one* of the following to Physical Chemistry :—

(a) Wilhelm Ostwald, (b) Donnan, (c) J. Loeb.

SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

Only **five** *questions are to be answered.*

All questions are of equal value.

1. Discuss critically the recent attempts of physicists and chemists in the transmutation of elements. In what respects do these attempts differ from those of alchemists ?

2. Describe the exact position of the theory of strong electrolytes. In what way is the theory of Deby and Hückel superior to those of previous workers ?

3. Write an essay on the coagulation of colloids

4. Discuss the importance of infra-red radiation in chemical processes.

5. Write a clear account of the recent work on the quantum yield in photochemical reactions and the generation of light in chemical changes.

6. What are the important electrometric methods used in analytical chemistry ? What are Buffer solutions ? What are their uses in analytical and physiological chemistry ?

7. Describe the important contributions of *either* Walden *or* Bodenstein to chemistry.

B.Sc. (HONOURS) EXAMINATION.
ZOOLOGY.

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

[*Not more than* **four** *questions are to be attempted.*]

1. Give a detailed account of the structure, life history, and affinities of *Pedicellina*.

2. Discuss the systematic position of the Rotifera in the animal kingdom.

3. Give a comparative account of skleetal stuctures in the Protozoa.

4. What light does a study of the development of Echinoderms throw on the origin of animal symmetries ?

5. Discuss the importance of the phylum Cœlenterata from the point of view of organic evolution.

6. Comment on the features of zoological importance in the anatomy of the Turbellaria and the Nematoda.

7. Discuss the zoological position of the Porifera in the animal kingdom.

SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

NOTE.—*Attempt* any four *questions, and give sketches wherever necessary.*

1. Give an account of the structure and life history of either *Siphunculus* or *Myzostoma* and discuss its affinities.

2. Describe the typical respiratory organs of the Mollusca and the modifications of the type met with in the phylum.

3. What are the diagnostic features in the anatomy of *Peripatus* ? Discuss the zoological position of the animal and mention where it is found.

4. Provide an outline classification of Crustacea, giving the principal characteristics of each group.

5. Write full notes on *any four* of the following :—

Polygordius ; *Trilobites* ; *Belemnites* ; Lingutulida ; Molluscan ancestoly ; and Parthenogenisis in Insects.

6. Write a short essay on *either* (1) "metamorphosis of Insecta " *or* (2) " economic importance of Mollusca."

Third Paper.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—*Attempt* four *questions only. All questions carry equal marks. Answers should be illustrated* with diagrams as *far as possible.*

1. Describe the development of the *Tornaria* larva. What light does it throw on the phylogeny of the Chordates ?

2. Give an outline classification of the *Urochorda*, and describe the structure and life-history of *Appendicularia.*

3. Give an account of the Excretory System of *Amphioxus* and discuss the affinities of the Cephalochorda.

4. Give a brief account of the structure of the accessory air-breathing organs in *any three* Indian fishes known to you.

5. Compare the general plan of the vascular system of *Protopterus* with that of *Salamander*.

6. Write what you know of the *Gymnophiona*. How are they related to other Amphibians ?

7. Write notes on *any six* of the following :—

Endostyle ; *Grove of Hatschek* ; " *Nucleus* " *of the Thaliace* ; *Dorsal tubercle* ; *Retrogressive metamorphosis* ; *Rhabdopleura* ; *Phygochord, Metapleural folds* ; *Ammocœtes* ; and *Palæospondylus.*

Fourth Paper.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—*Attempt* any four *questions.*

1. Compare the mode of nutrition in the embryo of a fowl with that of an embryo of rabbit, indicating their relative advantages and disadvantages. Can you

suggest any reasons for this difference in the mode of their embryonic nutrition.

Or,

Describe the development of the Placenta in a typical Mammal. What varieties of Placenta are met with in the different orders of Mammals?

2. Write an account of the principal anatomical peculiarities of *Sphenodon* and discuss the affinities of the Rhynchocephalia.

3. Give an account of Dinosauria and discuss their affinities with other groups of animals.

4. Justify the statement that " Birds are glorified reptiles "

5. The Cetacea have descended from land living mammals. Discuss the changes that have taken place in their structure in order to fit them for an aquatic life.

Or,

Classify the Primates and point out to which group Man is most closely allied.

6. Discuss the geographical distribution of *any four* of the following :—

Humming birds ; Penguins ; Marsupialia ; Camelidæ ; Anthropoid apes ; and Crocodilia.

B.Sc. (HONOURS) AND M.Sc. (FINAL) EXAMINATIONS.

ZOOLOGY (GENERAL BIOLOGY).

FIFTH PAPER.

Time— Three hours.

N. B.—Candidates are required to attempt only **four** *questions.*

1. What is meant by a sex-chromosome ? What different types of sex chromosomes are known ? Give evidence to show that the sex of an animal cannot always be explained on the basis of its chromosomes.

2. Give a brief account of the recent developments in the theories of evolution.

3. Write a short essay on " Mimicry." Make out clearly the difference between Mullerian and Batesian mimicry.

4. Write what you know about the practical applications of the principle of Mendelism.

5. Define Parthenogenesis. Give an account of the various theories which explain the significance of the phenomenon.

6. Explain clearly what you understand by the expression. " Adaptation to environment." Describe, giving examples, how far the parasitic and fixed forms are adopted to their respective environments.

7. Write brief notes on Physiological isolation ; Amphimixis ; Linkage of factors ; Galton's law of regression ; and Gynandromorphism.

M.Sc. (FINAL) EXAMINATION.
ZOOLOGY.

First Paper.

(Cytology.)

Time—Three hours.

Note.—*Answer only four questions.*

1. Give an account of the Post-nuclear body during Spermatogensis in *Helix* and *Caira*.

2. Describe the behaviour of the Golgi Apparatus during nuclear division with special reference to Amitosis in any animal you have studied.

3. Summarize the evidence in support of the view that " the Golgi Apparatus in gland-cells appears to move about in a remarkable and orderly manner."

4. Trace the cytological history of the Oogonium in *Gallus bankiva* up to the stage of " ripe " ovum.

5. Give an account of the following processes and discuss their significance : (*a*) Yolk formation, (*b*) Chromation elimination.

6 Describe the behaviour of cytoplasmic inclusions during Oogenesis in *Patella*.

Second Paper.

(Cytology.)

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—*Attempt* four *questions only.   All questions carry equal marks.*

1. Give a brief account of the recent work on fertilisation and discuss the theories put forward to explain this phenomenon.

2. Discuss Parat's Vacuome Theory, starting briefly the arguments advanced in favour of and against the theory.

3. What methods would you employ to demonstrate the presence of, and to distinguish between, the mitochondria and Golgi bodies in animal tissues ?

4. Write what you know of the history, structure, and function of the nucleolar extrusions in animal cells.

5. Give a critical review of the work of Gatenby and Bowen on the structure and function of the Nebenkern in the Insect Spermatid.

6. Give a brief account of Bridge's work on the Nondisjunction of chromosomes in *Drosophila*.

7. Write short notes on :—

(i) Yolk-nucleus of Balbiani.

(ii) Infiltration of Golgi bodies from the follicular epithelium to the egg.

(iii) Acrosome.

(iv) Trophospongium.

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Third Paper.

(Helminthology)

Time—Three hours.

Not more than **four** *questions to be attempted. Diagrams should be employed where necessary.*

1. Describe the life cycle of a member of the Genus *Strongyloides*.

2. Define the following structures which are found in Nematodes :—

(*a*) Telamon, (*b*) Overjector, (*c*) Dentigerous ridge, (*d*) Genital cone, (*e*) Bursa copulatrix.

3. How do the Amphistomata differ from the Distomata.

4. Describe the anatomy of the typical cercaria of any schistosome which infects mammals, and enumerate the points by which cercariæ of this group may be distinguished from other cercariæ.

5. Give the anatomy of Fasciolopsis Buski.

6. Enumerate the different forms of larval cestodes the adults of which are found in mammals, and give a brief description of each form.

Fourth Paper.

(Helminthology.)

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—*Attempt* **any four** *questions.*

1. Give an account of the organs of adhesion in the Cestoda and mention their importance in the system of classification.

2. Discuss the view that the Caryophyllæidæ are not closely related to the Gyrocotylidæ and Amphilinidæ and, therefore, should not be included in the Cestodaria.

3. Discuss whether the excretory system of the Distomes forms the basis of a natural system of classification into families.

4. Give an outline of the two principle types of life-history met with among the Nematode worms and mention their peculiar interest.

5. Describe those features of the Nematodes which show parasitic specialisation

6. Discuss the views about the segmentation of body in the Cestoda.

B.Sc. (HONOURS) EXAMINATION.

BOTANY.

First Paper.

Time — Three hours.

Note.—*Answer only* **five** *questions.*

1. Give a general illustrated account of the structure and reproduction of the Aspergillaceæ and explain their economic importance, if any.

2. Give briefly the life histories of the fungi responsible for wheat rust in India, and discuss recent work and views connected with the Indian wheat rust problem.

3. Describe the structure and life history of any Indian smut you are acquainted with. Describe the different kinds of seed treatment used against the Ustilaginaceæ.

4. Write an essay on "Reactions to stimuli in the fungi."

5. Give some account of the structure, reproduction and Indian habitats of the Cyanophyceæ.

6. Give an illustrated account of the structure and reproduction of the Siphonales.

7. Discuss the progress of the alternation of generations through the Phæophyceæ.

8. Discuss Fritch's idea of parallel evolution among green algæ.

Second Paper.

Time—Three hours.

Credit will be given for neatness of writing, accuracy of spelling, and conciseness of language.

Answer **any** **five** *questions.*

1. Describe the structure of the spike and the modes of perennation in the *Selaginella* with special reference to the Indian species.

2. Describe the conducting tissue in the Bryophytes.

Or,

Discuss the main lines of evolution in the Marchantiales.

3. Describe the structure of the peristome in *Funaria, Tetraphis,* and *Polytrichum*

Or,

Describe the structure of the Capsule and its mode of dehiscence in *Sphagnum* and point out the affinities of the genus.

4. Describe the chief methods of perennation and vegetative reproduction in the *Bryophytes.*

5. Describe the chief characters and distribution of the *Ophioglossaceæ* and discuss the position of the family.

6. Give a brief description of the structure of the stem and the fructification in the fossil *Equisetales* and compare these structures with those of the living *Equisetum.*

7. Discuss the position of the family *Isoetaceæ.*

8. Describe the main types of the structure of stem occuring in the *filicales.*

9. Write short notes on the following :—

Botryopleris, Psilotum, Frullania, Hymenophyllum, Andræa.

M.Sc. (PREVIOUS) AND B.Sc. (HONOURS) EXAMINATIONS.
BOTANY.

THIRD PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

Not more than **five** *questions to be attempted, of which No.* **8** *must be one.*

1 Discuss the energetic efficiency of Photosynthesis.

2. How is a stimulus conducted in plants?

Sum up evidence for and against the view you propound.

3. What are turgor movements?

Explain their mechanism and the part they play in the vegetable kingdom.

4. Explain clearly the chemical processes involved in alcoholic fermentation.

5. How would you explain the similarity of flora (fossil and living) in regions of the globe widely separated by oceans?

6. How is water conserved in plants living in habitats where such a step is necessary?

7. Write an essay on invasion and colonisation by plants.

8. " The fitness of the environment is one part of a reciprocal relationship of which the fitness of the organism is the other." (*E. J. Allen.*)

Criticise the statement.

B.Sc. (HONOURS) EXAMINATION.
BOTANY.

Fourth Paper.

Time—Three hours.

Question No. 1 *is compulsory.* Answer only **five** *questions in all.*

1. Write a short essay on important Palæozoic Gymnospermous seeds.

2. Explain the significance of the pollen chamber in the ovules of Gymnosperms. Describe any other features of the reproductive organs which may be related to the pollen chamber.

3. Define " transfusion tissue," and describe its structure and position in the leaves of the Cycads and the Conifers.

4. Describe the flower of the *Cycadeoidea* and discuss the relationships of the genus.

5. Give a full account of the spore-producing members of the Cordaitales.

6. Describe the structure of the gametophytes of *Ginkgo* and give its distribution.

Discuss the systematic position of the genus.

7. Discuss the morphology of the " epimatium " in the Podocarpineæ, and compare it with similar organs in other Gymnosperms

8. Describe the vascular anatomy of the stem in the Gnetales.

M.Sc. (FINAL) AND B.Sc. (HONOURS) EXAMINATIONS.

BOTANY.

Fifth Paper.

Time—Three hours.

Attempt any five questions.

1. Describe secondary growth and the products of secondary growth in a Dicotyledon vascular bundle.

2. Discuss the transition from the Dicotyledon to the Monocotyledon type of vascular bundle and vascular organisation.

3. Discuss the contribution of morphology and anatomy to phylogeny.

4. Give an account of the development of the stamen, microsporogenesis, and the development of the male gametophyte.

5. Give an outline of mitosis. Show where and why our knowledge of the details of mitosis is incomplete. How are these details explained ?

6. Discuss variation in plants, and show what importance has been attached to variation.

7. Outline briefly the most important theories of evolution, and indicate the kind of evidence on which each is based.

8. Discuss the physical basis of heredity.

M.Sc. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.

BOTANY.

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

[Answer **fiv**ᵊ *questions only. Not more than* **two** *questions should be attempted from any part.]*

Part A.

1. Write a comparative account of the life-history of *Coleochæte* and a red alga.

Discuss in the light of recent work the position of the heploid and diploid generations in each.

2. Discuss the relationships of the green algæ with the Flagellata.

State what you know of the methods by which freshwater algæ tide over the " critical periods."

3. Write an outline classification of the algæ, giving fuller details in the case of the Chlorophyceæ.

Part B.

4. Write a systematic account of the Phycomycetes, with full details of the life-history of any aquatic genus that you have studied.

5. State what you know of the more deadly " mildews " and " smuts" which you have seen growing on crops in the United Provinces.

6. Write a critical account of " sexuality in the fungi," with special reference to Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes.

Part C.

7. The Bryophyta are a relatively unspecialized group of plants. Critically discuss the above statement.

8. State what you know of the habit, morphology, and reproduction of the leafy liverworts.

9. Classify the Bryophyta, writing concise notes on the characterstic features of the more important families.

Section A.

1. Give a comparative description of the gametophytes of *Lycopodium*, *Equisetum*, and *Tmesipteris*. Comment upon the phyletic value, if any, of the characteristic structures.

2. Describe the structure of the sporocarp of *Salvinia* and discuss the affinities of the group to which the genus belongs.

3. Describe the characteristic features of the important tree-ferns, the so-called Marattiaceæ of the coal-measures, and discuss their systematic position.

4. "On account of some of the recently discovered fossils, the Bryophytes and the Pteridophytes have become more closely linked together than ever before." Comment upon this statement and give a concise account of the important external and internal structures of these fossils.

Section B.

5. Describe fully the development and structure of the female gametophyte of any one of the Cycadales, and give the geographical distribution of the group.

6. Give an account of spore-producing members of *Ginkgo*. Why was this plant originally placed among the conifers, and why was it removed later to a distinct phylum ?

7. Write a short essay on the origin and relationships of the Pinaceæ.

8. Why are the three genera of the Gnetales included in a single group ?

Describe fully the ovulate and staminate strobili of *Welwitschia*.

LL.B. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.
ROMAN LAW.

Fir st Paper.

Time— Three hours.

N.B.—*Only* seven *questions and no more need be attempted.*

1. Give a short account of Justinian's legislative activity.

2. Discuss briefly the Roman law of marriage and the legal relationship between husband and wife in the time of Justinian.

3. Explain the different ways of classifying *res* in Roman law. What was the difference between *res mancipi* and *res nec mancipi?*

4. Describe and classify the *obligationes* known to Roman law. What were correal obligations?

5. Give a short history of Roman wills.

6. Write a short note on *fidei commissa.*

7. Give a short account of the ordinary formulary procedure in Roman law.

8. Give an account of *Jura in re aliena.*

9. Explain: *Capitis deminutio, manus, bonorum possessio, manus injectio, edictum perpetuum.*

10. "The Praetor was the central figure in Republican Rome." Discuss.

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Second Paper.

Time—Three hours.

1. Illustrate with reference to *Henthorn* v. *Fraser* the rules concerning contracts made through the post

2. Distinguish between *fraud* and *misrepresentation,* both as to their character and effect.

3. State the provisions of the Indian Contract Act on the subject of devolution of joint rights and

liabilities. In what respects does the Indian law differ from the English law ?

4. " It is competent for both parties to an executory contract by mutual agreement without any satisfaction, to discharge the obligation of that contract. But an executed contract cannot be discharged except by release under seal, or by performance of the obligation, as by payment where the obligation is to be discharged by payment." (*Foster* v. *Dawber*).

(*a*) Distinguish between an *executory* contract and an *executed* contract.

(*b*) State the Indian rule on the subject of *release*.

5. Explain what is meant by *a Contract of Indemnity*. State the difference between a *contract of indemnity* and a *contract of guarantee*. Give an example of each.

6. The directors of a Company borrowed money on its behalf, although the Company had no power to borrow under its memorandum of association, and consequently the lender was unable to recover his money from the Company. Has he any other remedy ? Refer to any case on the point.

7. Summarize the rules concerning the rights of the bailor when goods belonging to him have been mixed with goods belonging to the bailee.

8. *A* agreed to sell certain Bank shares to *B* at Rs. 105 a share by 15th October, 1923. The price fell to 103 on that day, and *B* refused to purchase. Subsequently prices rose, and *A* was able to recover Rs. 104 per share. *A* sued to recover from *B* damages at the rate of Rs. 2 per share. Is *A* entitled to recover at that rate ? Give reasons and refer to any case on the point.

LAW OF EASEMENTS AND TORTS.

THIRD PAPER,

Time—Three hours.

Section I.

N.B --*Only* **five** *questions need be answered from this section.*

1. Define malice and illustrate its importance in the law of Torts.

2. When is a master liable for wrongs committed by his servants ?

A, while driving his master to a railway station, lights a cigarette and throws the match into a field adjoining the road, whereby a hut catches fire and is burnt down. Is the matter liable ? Give reasons for your answer.

·3. How far is an occupier of premises, which are in a dangerous condition, liable to a person who enters such premises and is injured on account of the premises being dangerous? Does it make any difference if the person injured is *a)* a thief breaking into the premises, (*b*) a customer entering a shop, or (*c*) a guest invited to dinner ?

4. In what cases can an action for slander be maintained ? What is meant by " fair comment " ?

5. Define negligence.

A is driving *B*'s bull. It is frightened by *M*'s motor car, and bolts into the University Co-operative Stores, where it does great damage and terrifies into fits a lady student who is shopping there. Advise *B* as to his liabilities.

6. State the facts of *Rylands* v. *Fletcher* and the rule laid down in that case. What exceptions have been engrafted on that rule ?

7. Comment upon the statement that *injuria sine damno* is actionable but not *damnum sine injuria*. Give illustrations.

8. Explain fully what is meant by false imprisonment.

A falls into a ditch on *B*'s land whereon he has trespassed, and cries aloud to be taken out. *B* declines to take him out. What wrong, if any, has *B* committed ?

Section II.

N.B.—*Only three questions need be answered from this section.*

9. What is an easement ? Explain the terms *continuous discontinuous*, *apparent*, and *non-apparent* easements.

10. Discuss fully whether there is any right of privacy amounting to a legal easement.

11. What is a customary easement, and an easement of necessity ? Give illustrations. Distinguish these easements from those acquired by prescription.

12. What constitutes an actionable obstruction of an easement ? What remedies are available to the dominant owner in case of such obstruction ? Is it permissible for him to remove the obstruction himself ?

13. How is an easement of light and of air acquired, and how extinguished ?

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

Fourth Paper.

Time—Three hours.

N. B.—*Answer Question No. 3 and* **any five** *of the rest.*

1.   *Either,*

(*a*) In what way may the handwriting and signature of a document be proved ?

Or,

(*b*) How may a document, which is required by law to be attested, be proved ? State the corresponding rule of English law.

2.   *Either,*

(*a*) Compare the English and the Indian law regarding the relevancy of statements made by a deceased person (i) as to the cause of his death, (ii) in the ordinary course of business, (iii) as to the existence of relationship between deceased persons.

Or,

(*b*) What is the basis and what are the limitations of the exception that hearsay is evidence in *matters of public or general interest.*

3. (i) *A* is charged with the forging of a sale-deed. It is sought to be proved that on searching his house a number of old unused stamp papers was found in his box. Is the evidence admissible ? Give reasons.

(ii) *A* and *B* were charged with murder and jointly tried. In the course of the trial, *A* pleaded guilty and confessed that he and *B* both jointly committed the murder: *B*'s trial was proceeded with and the confessional statement of *A* was put in evidence against *B* and objected to. Is the objection well founded? Give reasons.

(iii) In a suit between *A* and *B*, it is proved that *B* is in possession of a " document of which a certified copy is permitted by the Indian Evidence Act to be given in evidence." *A* wants to prove the contents of this document against *B* ; *B*, notwithstanding notice to produce it, does not produce the document. *A* adduces oral evidence to prove the contents. Is the evidence admissible? State reasons.

(iv) *A* executes a promissory note in favour of *B* for a certain amount. There is no provision as to interest in the note : *B* adduces evidence to prove that there was a subsequent agreement to pay interest. Is *B* entitled to recover interest ? Give reasons.

(v) A surveyor, whose clerk has jotted down from dictation the results of his observation in a waste book, afterwards submitted to his employer a report compiled substantially from the notes. He (the surveyor is called as a witness and uses the *report* to refresh his memory. Can he do so ? Give reasons

(vi) *A* is indicted on a charge for obtaining money by false pretences. He was previously charged on four previous occassions with the same offence but acquitted. The prosecution attempts to adduce evidence as to previous charges. Discuss its admissibility under the Evidence Act.

4. (i) Under what circumstances, and how may a party producing a witness *impeach his credit* ?

(ii) Upon the cross-examination of a witness, a letter in his own handwriting is put into his hands and the question is asked : " *Did you write that letter in answer to a letter charging you with forgery* : " Is the question allowable under the Evidence Act ? Give reasons.

5. (i) In what cases and for what purposes is a judgment admissible in evidence against a person who

was not party or privy thereto? On what grounds is such a judgment admissible in those cases?

(ii) *A* sues *B* on a pro-note alleged to be executed by *B* in favour of *X*, and endorsed by *X* to *A*. At the trial of the suit, *B* produces a judgment passed before the date of the indorsement to *A* in a criminal case pro-secuted by *B* as complainant, convicting *X* of forgery of *B*'s signature to the pro-note sued on. Is the judgment admissible? Give reasons.

(iii) In the above case, *B* also tenders in evidence the depositions of certain persons examined in the criminal trial as experts regarding the handwriting of the pro-note—those persons having since died Is the evidence admissible?

6. (i) Can a witness be compelled to answer questions the answer to which will incriminate him or expose him to a civil action? Contrast the English law with the Indian law on the point.

(ii) A revenue official was charged with the offence of attempting to receive a bribe from certain *raiyats* who gave evidence for the prosecution, and he was convicted. He subsequently charged the *raiyats* with having conspired to bribe him, and in their trial their depositions in the previous case were tendered in evidence for the prosecution. Discuss the question of their admissibility.

7. Distinguish between 'competency' and 'compellability' to give evidence. Illustrate the above with reference to (1) the position of an accused person and the wife or husband of such person in English law; and (2) the position of a legal adviser with regard to communications from his client under the Evidence Act.

8. What special rules of evidence are applicable in the following cases?—

(1) Conspiracy.

(2) Fraudulently delivering false coin.

(3) To prove an alleged right or custom.

Give instances and point out the peculiarity in each case.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.

FIFTH PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

Not more than four questions from each group should be attempted.

Group A.

1. Distinguish between " riot " and " affray."

A and *B* fight with each other on the chabutara of a house belonging to *A*. The chabutara abuts on a public road. What offence has *A* or *B* committed ? Give briefly the reasons for your answer.

2 Define " culpable homicide " When does culpable homicide become murder ?

A, who is carrying a loaded gun in broad daylight, sees a movement under a bush. He fires his gun thinking it is a bird. It is subsequently found that he has killed a man who was sleeping under the bush. What offence, if any, has *A* committed ? Give briefly the reasons for your answer.

3. Discuss the principles of penal liability where (*a*) unsoundness of mind or (*b*) drunkenness, at the time when the offence was committed, is proved, and refer to any leading case on the subject.

4. State in outline the rules relating to the right of private defence of person and property.

5. Explain with illustrations the difference between " cheating " and " extortion."

Group B.

1. *A* makes certain excavations on his own land adjoining a public road It is proved that rain water will stagnate in these excavations and spread malaria. What remedies have the authorities under the Criminal Procedure Code ? Give reasons for your answer.

2 Could a witness, examined by a police officer during an investigation into an offence, be prosecuted for refusing to sign the statement made by him ? How, and by whom, and for what purpose, can the statement be used in a Court of law ?

3. State briefly the procedure to be adopted by the Court of Sessions in a trial before itself.

4. What do you understand by the expression " Directions of the nature of a Habeas Corpus " ? What Courts can issue such directions and in what circumstances ?

5. What do you understand by the term " *Autrefois Acquit* " ?

One, *K*, is committed to the Court of Sessions on a charge of murder, under Section 302 Indian Penal Code. He is convicted by the Sessions Judge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, under Sec. 304 Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment The local Government files a revision in the High Court against the acquittal.

Discuss the powers of the High Court and state with reasons the orders it could pass in the revision ?

6. Discuss the provisions of the code of criminal procedure with regard to first offenders, specifying the law on the subject.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Sixth Paper.

Time— Three hours.

1. What are the conventions of the English Constitution and by what sanction are they enforced ?

2. " The supremacy or rule of law is a characteristic of the English Constitution," says Professsor Dicey. Is this statement equally true of the Constitution of British India ? Explain the former and answer the latter statement in detail.

3. On what principles is the right of self-defence based ? State exactly within what limits you would allow it to be exercised by an individual, and why.

4. " That the English Constitution is built up upon individual rights is well illustrated by the rules as to public assemblies " Explain the statement and state how far, if at all, the Law of British India is different from or the same as that of England.

5. State what you know about the constitution, business, and procedure of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

6. What are the powers of the Governor when a Governor's Legislative Council refuses leave to introduce, or has failed to pass in a form recommended by the Governor, a bill relating to a reserved subject ?

7. What do you understand by :—

    (*a*) Ordinance.

    (*b*) Conflict Court.

    (*c*) Habeas Corpus.

    (*d*) Federalism.

    (*e*) Prerogative of the Crown.

LL.B. (PREVIOUS AND FINAL) EXAMINATIONS.
HINDU LAW.
SEVENTH PAPER.
Time—Three hours.

1. Differentiate between the rules of the principal schools of Hindu Law as to (i) the cardinal rules of succession, and (ii) the ownership of property.

2. Discuss, as succinctly as you can, how far the rules of personal law of a Hindu are affected (i) by his migration to a part of British India where different rules prevail, and (ii) by his conversion to another religion.

3. Discuss, with reference to decided cases, so far as you can, the rules applicable to persons who may adopt a son, and to persons who may be adopted as sons.

4. (*a*) How far does an adoption affect the legal status of the adopted son as regards his natural relations and family ?

(*b*) Discuss briefly the rule of *factum valet* as applicable to adoptions.

5. Discuss the meaning of *sapratibandha (obstructed)* property and how such property comes into existence.

6. How far are gains of science of a member of a joint Hindu family deemed to be his self-acquired and exclusive property ?

N.B.—Candidates are expected to cite well-known decided cases in support of the rules or propositions laid down.

7.   *Either,*

(*a*) Enunciate the rules laid down by the Privy Council in the case of *Brij Narain* v. *Mangla Prasad*, I.L.R. 46 All. 95.

How far have those rules modified or affirmed some previous decisions of the same tribunal ?

Or,

(*b*) Discuss the facts and the decision in *Appoovier* v *Rama Subba*, 11 Moo. Ind. App 75.

How far has the decision been modified or extended by some recent decisions of the Privy Council ?

8. State the legal propositions enunciated in—

(i) *Isri Dutt* v. *Hansbutti*, I.L.R. 10 Cal. 324, and
(ii) *Ranga Sami* v. *Nachiappa*, I.S.R. 42 Mad. 523.

LL.B. (FINAL) EXAMINATION.

CIVIL PROCEDURE INCLUDING PLEADINGS AND LIMITATION.

First Paper.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—*Question Nos.* 8, 9, *and* 10 *should be answered, and* only five *out of the rest should be attempted.*

1. Explain what you understand by *Mesne profits, Discovery Multifariousness, Substituted service.* Give an instance of each.

2. (*a*) How is immovable property attached?

(*b*) What is the effect of an execution sale of immovable property without an attachment?

(*c*) What is the effect of a private alienation by a judgment-debtor of his property while under attachment?

3 (*a*) What are the necessary conditions for the application of the rule of *res judicata*?

(*b*) A sues for redemption of a mortgage and obtains a decree directing him to pay the mortgage money within a certain time, and ordering that if the same is not paid the suit should stand dismissed. A does not pay the money, as directed, but three years later brings a fresh suit for redemption. Is the second suit maintainable?

4. State the rules concerning (*a*) suits by paupers, and (*b*) pauper appeals.

5. (*a*) A Hindu widow transfers two houses by separate sale-deeds to the same person. Her husband's reversioner brings a suit for a declaration of the invalidity of the sale of one house. Can he bring a separate suit to challenge the invalidity of the sale of the other house?

(*b*) A borrows Rs. 500 from *B* in 1925. When, in 1928, *B* demands repayment of the loan, *A* beats him. When *B* goes to the police station to lodge a report, *A* takes possession of his field and ploughs it. *B* wants to claim (i) repayment of the loan, (ii) damages for assault

(iii) possession of the field, and (iv) mesne profits. Can he bring a joint suit for all ?   If not, how many suits must he bring ?   Give reasons.

6. On what grounds can a Court review its own judgment ?   Is an order refusing or granting review appealable, and on what grounds ?

7.   *Either,*

(*a*) " An averment of the performance or occurrence of all conditions precedent, necessary for the case of the plaintiff or defendant, shall be implied in his pleading."

Explain and illustrate this rule.   Is a party in any case bound to plead a condition precedent ?

Or,

(*b*) How will you plead the following in a written statement : *easement of way implied* ; *contract* ; *fraud* ; and *malice* ?   Give one illustration of each

8. Draft a proper plaint in *one* of the following suits :—

(*a*) Suit against Government for specific performance of a contract of sale, with an alternative claim for compensation.

(*b*) Suit to set aside a decree on the ground of fraud.

(*c*) Suit for redemption of a mortgage on the allegation that the mortgage has been paid off out of the usufruct of the mortgaged property, but with an offer to pay anything found due.

(*d*) Suit against a Railway owned by Government for damages for injuries sustained in a collision

[*N.B.*—Only *one* of these plaints should be drafted. Invent your own facts, figures, and other necessary particulars, but make the plaint full in all respects, including the heading.]

9. In what cases is time occupied in proceedings in another Court excluded from the period of limitation ?

10. Explain the rule : " Where once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to sue stops it."   Are there any exceptions to this general rule ?

RENT AND REVENUE (U. P.).

1. Give a short account of such tenancy rights as are created, under the Agra Tenancy Act, by operation of law, apart from agreement between parties. Also mention any provisions of the Act which are intended to prevent the law being circumvented in this respect by act of parties.

2. Mention the several modes of ejectment of tenants provided by the Agra Tenancy Act, together with the classes of tenants and the grounds for ejectment to which each mode is applicable.

In case of an illegal ejectment what remedies may be adopted by the tenant ?

3. Define " Surrender " and " Abandonment," under the Agra Tenancy Act. and distinguish between the two, with special reference to the effect which either has on any existing mortgage or sub-lease created by the tenant

Or,

In what circumstances, according to the Agra Tenancy Act, shall land held rent-free be deemed to be held in proprietary right ? Where land held rent-free is liable to have rent fixed on it, from what date does the liability arise ?

4. (a) What is a " question of proprietary right " ? Explain and illustrate the scope of the expression, as used in the Agra Tenancy Act.

(*b*) In a suit relating to an agricultural holding instituted in a Civil Court, the defendant pleads that he is the plaintiff's tenant ; what is the procedure prescribed by the Agra Tenancy Act for that Court as well as for the Appellate Court ?

5. State the grounds on which tenants in Oudh may be ejected.

Or,

Give a short account of the right of tenants in Oudh to make improvements and recover compensation for improvements made by them.

6. (*a*) What are the " Annual Registers"? State how they are prepared, briefly describing the procedure for mutation of names.

(*b*) What is the value to be attached to entries in the annual registers ?

7. Who are the persons with whom settlement is to be made, and what happens to them if they refuse to accept the assessment ?

Or,

When and by whom is the *Wajib-ul-arz* prepared and what are its contents ?

8. Give a short outline of the procedure by which a partition of a mahal is effected.

Or,

RENT AND REVENUE (C. P.),

Any seven *questions may be answered.*

1. Define. Lambardor. Has he any duties to perform ? Are they honorary ? Has he any powers conferred upon him ?

2. State the important distinguishing characteristics of *sir*-land, malik-makhuza, mahal, estate, and survey-number.

3. Can a permanent settlement of a village be made under the C. P. Land-Revenue Act ? Are you in favour of a permanent settlement or against it ? State reasons for your answer from the point of view of the State, the landlord, and the tenant.

4. What is the difference between a thekadar and a protected thekadar ? Compare the important incidents of the tenure of a protected thekadar with those of the tenure of an occupancy tenant.

5. State the various cases when a co-sharer in a village gets occupancy rights in his *sir*-land. Is there any occasion when a co-sharer can get occupancy rights in his *khudpost* land also ? Can the land, in which the ex-proprietor obtains occupancy rights, again become *sir*-land at any time or are the *sir*-rights lost forever ?

6. A retired Government servant wants to settle down in the Chhindwara District and devote his time to Agricultural research. He intends to invest Rs. 25,000 and desires to purchase a malguzari village, or malik makbuza plots, or absolute occupancy holdings worth that amount. State what property you would advise him to purchase. Give reasons.

7. Why does a Bhumak desire to be recorded as a village-servant and not as a servant of the landlord ? In a case, the landlord dispossessed forcibly the person in possession of a field, though the latter was recorded as village servant. Thereupon the village servant, claiming to be a tenant of the holding, brought a suit against the landlord in the Civil Court for possession of the holding. What defences would you suggest to the landlord in the case ?

8. A person who owned two occupancy holdings, transferred one holding by gift to his pre-deceased daughter's son in May 1925, and, after delivering possession to him, died in next June. Thereupon the daughter took possession of the other holding and filed an application in the Court of the Revenue Officer for setting aside the gift and the consequent delivery of possession of the holding to her. What advise would you give to the donee—the pre-deceased daughter's son— for resisting the application ?

9. State the circumstances in which the rent of an absolute occupancy can be increased notwithstanding the fact that the tenant does not agree to it. A landlord has filed a suit for the recovery of rent against his tenant. State two different defences which can be raised by the tenant and which would justify the Court in dismissing the suit.

10. A landlord obtains a decree against a person who is a tenant of one absolute occupancy holding and of two occupancy holdings. In the month of December, he applies for the execution of the decree, and prays for ejectment of the tenant from the three holdings, in which the sugar-cane crop is standing. State the respective rights of the landlord and tenant in such a case.

MOHAMMEDAN LAW.

THIRD PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. How far has the Mohammedan Law been affected in this country by legislation? Cite three instances of statutory enactments to illustrate your answer.

2. Explain the incidents of a valid acknowledgment of paternity under the Mohammedan Law. Is the presumption arising from such acknowledgment conclusive.

3. A Sunni Mohammedan, being then in debt, dies leaving a bequest of his entire property to a stranger, and leaving as heirs his mother, his widow, a daughter, and a brother.

In what order and proportion should the assets of the deceased be allocated?

4. State the rule of lapse and accrual of legacies in the following cases :—

(1) When the bequest is to two named persons jointly, one of whom was dead at the time (of the bequest) or had never come into existence at all.

(2) When the bequest is to two named persons jointly, one of whom, though alive at the time it was made, was dead when the testator died.

(3) When the bequest is to a single individual who does not survive the testator. Is there any difference in this last case between the Sunni and the Shia laws?

5. To what extent, if any, did the Musalman Waqf Validating Act VI, of 1913, affect the pre-existing law of Mohammedan Waqfs?

6. Under what circumstances is a gift irrevocable? Is there any divergence on this point between the Sunni and the Shia laws?

7. (a) One of the three Shia brothers sells his ⅓rd share in a house to a stranger. Can both or either of the others pre-empt the sale?

(b) How does the position of a Shia widow differ from that of a Sunni widow, both being childless in the matter of inheritance of their husband's property?

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.

1. (*a*) Distinguish between a condition precedent and a condition subsequent.

(*b*) " A condition subsequent must be strictly fulfilled." Explain and illustrate your answer.

2. State the rule of law applicable to transfers by ostensible owners.

If a minor is the real owner of some immovable property, is he ever bound by a transfer thereof made by an ostensible owner ?

3. Distinguish clearly between a charge and a mortgage.

Describe the various statutory charges or equitable lien enforced by the Courts in British India.

4 What is :—

(*a*) a mortgage by conditional sale, and

(*b*) a sale out and out with a condition to reconvey ?

What are the chief incidents of the two transfers mentioned above ? Refer to any leading case on the subject.

5. (*a*) State concisely rules governing accessions received by the mortgaged property while it is in possession of the mortgagee during the continuance of the mortgage.

(b) Is a bona fide transferee from a mortgagee in possession entitled to any compensation for the improvements made by him to the mortgaged property under the belief that he was the absolute owner of the property ? Give reasons for your answer.

6. Can a usufructuary mortgagee ever sue for sale of the mortgaged property ? If so, under what circumstances ?

7. Explain the rule—

(*a*) against tacking of mortgages, and

(*b*) about postponement of priorities between successive mortgagees.

Is there any difference between the English and the Indian law on the point ?

8. (*a*) When does a lease of immovable property determine ?

(*b*) Can a Court ever relieve against a forfeiture of a lessee's interest ?   If so, when, and how ?

EQUITY.

FIFTH PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. State with illustrations the effect of the Judicature Act 1873 in cases (not specially provided for) where previously there was a conflict between the rules of equity and those of common law.

2. Explain fully with illustrations the following maxims :—

(*a*) Equality is Equity.

(*b*) Equity imputes an intention to fulfil an obligation.

3. A solicitor agreed to hold a legacy for the benefit of a person whose name was to be disclosed to him subsequently. The testator did not communicate the name in his lifetime but, after his death, a note in his handwriting was discovered mentioning the name of the intended beneficiary. Does the trust fail or is it enforceable for the intended beneficiary ?   If the former, would the solicitor take for his own benefit or for the person entitled to the residue under the will ?

4. Bring out the *ratio decidendi* in *Cooper* v. *Phibbs*, L.R., 2 H.L., 149.

5. A defendant, falsely representing himself of age, borrowed money during his infancy by means of active fraud and spent it. Is he under an equitable liability to repay on the suit of the creditor who had no knowledge

of the truth about the borrower's age, either personally or through any agent ?

6. In what circumstances can the author of a trust revoke a trust once created by him ?

7. *A*'s property is put up to auction. *B* requests *C*, *A*'s attorney, to bid for him. *C* does this inadvertently and in good faith. The persons present, seeing the vendor's attorney bidding, think that he is a mere puffer and cease to compete. The lot is knocked down to *B* at a low price. Should specific performance of the contract be granted or refused to *B* ?

8. *A* sells land to a railway company who contract to execute certain works for his convenience. The company take the land and use it for their railway. Should specific performance of the contract to execute the works be decreed in favour of *A* or not ?

9. *A*, a trustee for *B*, is about to make an imprudent sale of a small part of the trust property ? Compensation in money would have afforded *B* adequate relief, but he sues for a perpetual injunction to restrain the sale. May the Court grant his prayer ?

JURISPRUDENCE.

Sixth Paper.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—*Only* **seven** *questions are to be attempted.*

1. Discuss the statement :—

"Positive Laws are general commands set by a political superior to a political inferior."

2. State the requisites of a legal custom. What is the difference between Law and Custom ? How does Custom become Law ?

Explain the statement: "Custom is law not because it has been recognised by the Courts, but because it will be so recognised, in accordance with fixed rules of law, if the occasion arises." (*Salmond*)

8. Distinguish between the Formal and Material sources of law. What are the legal sources?

4. Analyse the juristic conception of possession and explain the terms *Animus Domini* and *Corpus*. Distinguish between possession in fact and in law.

5. Explain the statement :—

" Natural persons are persons in fact as well as in law ; legal persons are persons in law but not in fact." (*Salmond.*)

What is the legal status of (*a*) unborn person (*b*) dead persons?

6. State the essential elements of a legal right.

Distinguish between legal rights, liberties, and powers. Can the Sovereign have legal rights and duties?

7. Discuss the statement : —

" The chief agencies by which the progress of law is effected are in their historical order legal fictions equity, and legislation."

8. What are the essential and secondary functions of the State? Distinguish between a Nation and a State.

9. Discuss the theory : that the punishment should be directed with a view to reform the criminal.

Or,

" That the administration of justice is a substitute for private vengeance and self-help."

LL B. (PRÉVIOUS AND FINAL) EXAMINATION.

HINDU LAW.

SEVENTH PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. Differentiate between the rules of the principal schools of Hindu Law as to (i) the cardinal rules of succession, and (ii) the ownership of property.

2. Discuss, as succinctly as you can, how far the rules of personal law of a Hindu are affected (i) by his migration to a part of British India where different rules prevail, and (ii) by his conversion to another religion.

3. Discuss, with reference to decided cases, so far as you can, the rules applicable to persons who may adopt a son, and to persons who may be adopted as sons.

4. (*a*) How far does an adoption affect the legal status of the adopted son as regards his natural relations and family?

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N.B.—Candidates are expected to cite well-known decided cases in support of the rules or propositions laid down.

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(*a*) Enunciate the rules laid down by the Privy Council in the case of *Brij Narain* v. *Mangla Prasad*, I.L.R. 46 All. 95.

How far have those rules modified or affirmed some previous decisions of the same tribunal?

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(*b*) Discuss the facts and the decision in *Appoovier* v. *Rama Subba*, 11 Moo. Ind. App. 75.

How far has the decision been modified or extended by some recent decisions of the Privy Council?

8 State the legal propositions enunciated in—

(i) *Isri Dutt* v. *Hansbutti*, I.L.R. 10 Cal. 324, and

(ii) *Ranga Sami* v. *Nachitappa*, I.S.R. 42 Mad. 523.

XI

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1930.

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE M.A. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION HELD IN MARCH, 1930.

In Order of Merit.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Passed in Class.
	ENGLISH.	
15	Prakash Chandra Gupta	II
16	Rabindranath Deb	II
6	Ganesh Shankar Chunekar	II
12	Muhammad Niaz Husain	II
22	Shrish Chandra Datta	II
11	Mohammad Majeed Uddin Khan... ...	II
23	Triloki Nath	III
1	Amrit Lal K. Mathur	III
3	Bilai Bahadur	III
2	Asha Ram Shrangal	III
14	Nares Chandra Ray	III
21	Shiv Kumar Gupta	III
10	Marian Sharma (Mrs.)	III
20	Ram Dayal Singh	III
4	Birjadish Prasad	III
7	Harbans Rai	III
19	Ramchandra Shukla	III
9	John Wyman Wright	III
17	Raj Narain	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.			Passed in Class.

SANSKRIT.

25	Bhaskar Ramchandra Abhyankar		...	II
26	Devi Charan Nigam ...	...	...	III
29	Sarju Prasad Misra ...	...	...	III

ARABIC.

32	Mohammad Noman Khan	...	...	II

PERSIAN.

34	Ihsanul Haq ...	...	...	II
33	Baleshwar Prasad ...	...	...	III
35	Krishna Kant ...	...	...	III

URDU.

37	Hashim Husain Naqvi	...	...	II
38	Mohammad Majeed Siddiqi	...	...	III
36	Aizmul Karim Abbasi	...	...	III

HINDI.

40	Guru Prasad Tandon	...	...	I
41	Ram Krishna ...	...	...	III
39	Bishambhar Nath ...	...	...	III

PHILOSOPHY.

44	Oudh Behari Lal Kapoor	...	...	II
45	Syed Ameer Raza ...	...	...	II
43	Gyan Swaroop Bedi ...	...	...	III

HISTORY.

46	Amalananda Ghosh ...	...	...	I
68	Vidya Shankar ...	...	...	II
49	Daljit Singh Rathor ...	..	...	II
52	Jagdish Sahai ...	...	...	II
59	Oudh Behari Lal ...	...	...	II
66	Shiva Kumar Singh ...	...	...	II
54	Lal Bahadur Singh ...	...	...	III
65	Shiva Nath Katju ...	...	...	III
60	Oukar Prasad Bhatnagar	...	...	III
47	Brahma Swarup ...	...	...	III
51	Govind Purushottam Patankar...	...	III
55	Madan Mohan Gaur ...	...	...	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.			Passed in Class.
48	Brij Behari Lal Srivastava	...	...	III
56	Magan Behari Lal	...	...	III
61	Rajendra Nath Ojha	...	...	III
62	Ram Raj Singh	...	...	III
50	Gagan Chandra Mukerji	...	...	III

POLITICS.

75	Damodar Das Agrawal	...	...	II
84	Rudra Datt Bharadwaj	...	...	II
92	Sumati Prasad Jain ...	...	...	II
76	Hari Kishna Jaitly	...	..	II
89	Shankar Dayal Srivastava	...	...	II
82	Madan Mohan Sharma	...	...	II
73	Bir Sen Yadava	...	...	III
85	Ram Gopal Sand	...	...	III
90	Shri Mohan Srivastava	...	...	III
88	Sadiq Ali	...	...	III
69	Anand Prakash Agrawal	...	...	III
83	Mahabir Prasad Jain	...	...	III
77	Jagan Nath Prasad Srivastava	...	...	III
72	Bhola Nath Varma	...	...	III
70	Baij Nath Kapur	...	...	III
91	Shesh Narayan Shukul	...	...	III
80	Lokpal Singh	...	...	III
71	Balwant Ram Mehta...	...	...	III
78	Jagmohan Varma	...	...	III
87	Rai Mangteshwari Prasad	...	...	III
81	Mahesh Charan	...	...	III

MATHEMATICS.

93	Avadh Behari Lal	...	...	I
96	Khwaja Abdul Majeed	...	...	I
94	Gur Sharan Lal Srivastava	...	...	II
99	Satyendranath Ghoshal	...	...	II
95	Jai Ram Verma	...	...	II
98	Shaikh Jaggu	...	...	III

FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

ECONOMICS.

117	Rameshwar Dass Agarwala	...	...	I
103	Kailash Chandra Mital	...	...	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.			Passed in Class.
114	Nawal Kishore Chaddha	...	...	II
105	Govind Saran Srivastava	...	...	II
120	Shyam Narain Nigam	...	...	II
106	Irene Dorothy Bonifacius (Miss)		...	II
103	B. Mangesh Rao ...	...	...	II
115	Prem Narain Darbari	...	...	II
113	Nardeo Verma ...	...	...	III
104	Edwin Solomon Buck	...	...	III
119	Siva Shankar Lal Rohatgi	...	...	III
112	Muhammad Azfar ..	...	...	III
110	Keshva Ram Bansal ...	.	...	III
100	Anant Prasad ...	...	...	III
102	Buddhi Parkash Jain...	...	...	III
116	Radha Krishna ..	...	...	III
118	Sabitri Bala Mukorjee (Miss)	...	...	III
111	Kirti Ballabh Tiwari	...	...	III
109	Kanta Nath Gupta ...	..	...	III
101	Bihari Lal Khanna ...	...	...	III

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION HELD IN MARCH, 1930
In Order of Merit.
FACULTY OF ARTS.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.			Passed in Class.
	ENGLISH.			
7	Raghuvansha Kishore Kapur	...	...	II
3	Galap Pattige Aryaratna	...	...	II
6	Mahesh Prasad Shukla	...	...	II
5	Lalita Devi Pathak (Miss)	...	...	II
8	Shuhashini W. Shaw (Miss)	...	...	III
1	Bhola Nath Pande	...	...	III
	SANSKRIT.			
9	Babu Ram Gupta	...	...	I
10	Sadashiva Lakshmidhar Katre	...	...	I
12	Vishnu Datta Kapoor	...	...	II
11	Vibhutinatha Jha	...	...	II
	ARABIC.			
13	Yahyabhai	..	...	I
	PERSIAN.			
14	Mahmud Yar Khan	...	...	II
15	Syed Mohammad Murtaza	...	...	III
	URDU.			
16	Mohammad Husain Paliwala	...	...	II
17	Syed Nawab Husain	...	...	II
	HINDI.			
19	Somnath Gupta	...	...	I
18	Balbhadra Prasad Misra	...	...	II
	PHILOSOPHY.			
21	Krishna Nand	...	...	III
20	Kashi Nath Moreshwar Ranade	...	...	III
	HISTORY.			
32	Rajeshwar Dayal	...	...	I
28	Nand Kishore Singh	...	...	II
26	Kanhaiya Lal Varma	...	...	II
24	Jai Krishna Khanna	...	...	II
35	Surya Prakash Gupta	...	...	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.			Passed in Class.
{ 23	Basheshwar Dayal Dalela	...	...	III
{ 37	Ram Chandra Tandon	...	...	III
31	Raja Ram Sharma ...	...	...	III
33	Rama Naresh Tewari ..	...	...	III
30	Radha Krishna Bhatnagar	...	...	III
{ 25	Jitendra Nath Banerji	...	...	III
{ 27	Khadim Ali Khan ...	...	...	III
34	Shiva Nath Prasad ...	...	...	III

POLITICS.

44	Mahadeo Prasad ...	..	...	I
45	Newal Kishore ...	...	...	II
47	Siddha Raj Dhadda ...	...	...	II
39	Gursaran Das Sahgal	...	...	II
46	Prabhu Dayal Mehrotra	...	...	II
42	Jumna Prasad Varma	...	...	III
40	Hari Nandan Samant	...	...	III

MATHEMATICS.

49	Jhamman Lal Sharma	...	...	I
52	Rustam Kai Khusroo Mehta	...	...	II
50	Kamta Prasad Jain ...	...	...	III

FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

ECONOMICS.

70	Reoti Raman Mathur	...	...	I
58	Bhookan Saran Gupta	...	...	II
63	Man Mohan Swarup Bhatnagar ..		...	II
69	Rama Sankar Vidyarthi	...	...	II
61	Jagmohan Swarup Gargya	...	...	II
75	Jwala Prasad Dube ...	...	...	II
73	Shyam Dat Pant ...	...	...	II
71	Shiam Bahadur ...	...	...	II
76	Rup Narayan Shivpuri	...	...	II
60	Fardunji Jehangirji Gandhy ...		...	III
59	Diptendu Bhusan Bhattacharya		...	III
56	Avadhpat Rai Srivastava	...	...	III
68	Ram Naresh Lal	...	...	III
74	Syed Manzoor Husain	..	...	III
62	Khetra Mohan Chaudhri	...	...	III
66	Rajesheri Prasad Varma	...	...	III
64	Om Prakash Kushchal	...	...	III
57	Bhawani Dat Uprety	...	...	III
65	Om Prakash Saksena	...	...	III

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE M·Sc· (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION HELD IN MARCH, 1930·

In Order of Merit.

Faculty of Science.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.			Passed in Class.
	PHYSICS.			
1	Gyanendra Chandra Mukerji	...	...	I
3	Hari Narain Agarwal	...	...	II
7	Swarup Narain Math ur	...	...	II
6	Sasadhar Mukerji	...	...	II
5	Narayan Vyankatesh Karanjkar		...	III
	CHEMISTRY.			
8	Atma Ram Rajvanshi	...	...	II
11	Kailash Narain Malviya	...	...	II
10	Chakravarty Ahobala ?har	...	...	II
15	Ram Chandra Gupta	...	...	II
14	Raghunath Mittra	...	...	II
12	Kaushal Prasad Mengi	...	...	III
9	Chowdhry Virendra Dalela	...	...	III
13	Om Narain Tankha	...	...	III
	ZOOLOGY.			
17	Shyama Pado Banerji	...	...	II
16	Kashinath Ramchandra Harshey		...	III
	BOTANY.			
21	Roger Clifton Lacy	...	...	I
23	Sri Krishna Jha	...	...	II
25	Zafar Ali Khan	...	...	II
22	Shanti Nath Nagar	...	...	III
18	Noni Lal Pal	...	...	III
20	Ragunandan Saran Sharma	...	...	III
24	Visheshwar Prasad Sinha	...	...	III
19	Pestonji Ratanji Bhagwagar	...	...	III
	MATHEMATICS.			
38	Prem Narain Tandon	...	...	I
47	Sadashiva Chintaman Damle	...	...	I
46	Shanti Prasad	...	...	I

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.			Passed in Class.
34	Krishna Chandra Tandon	...	...	I
39	Pronob Kumar Bose	...	..	I
41	Peare Lal Gupta	..	...	I
28	Bishambhar Nath Kapur	..	...	II
44	Ram Renu Lahiri	...	...	II
33	Jagdish Chandra Agarwala	...	...	II
27	Bijai Bahadur Singh	...	...	II
42	Ram Chandra Singh	...	...	II
29	Deen Dayal Bhargava	...	..	II
48	Sita Ram Johari	...	...	II
49	Udai Chand Gangwar	...	...	III
26	Avadh Behari Singh	..	...	III
35	Krishna Chandra Joshi	...	...	III
37	Munishwar Sahai Srivastava	...	..	III
43	Rash Behari Bhattacharya	..	...	III
40	Purnanand Lal	...	..	III
45	Shankar Singh Gosain	...	...	III

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE M·Sc· (FINAL) EXAMINATION HELD IN MARCH, 1930·

In Order of Merit.

Faculty of Science.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.			Passed. in Class.

PHYSICS.

10	Yudhisthir Bhargava	...	...	I
9	Manohar Santaram Desai	...	...	I
8	Basudeo Mukerjee	...	...	I
3	Durga Shankar Mathur	...	...	I
7	Jotindra Bhushan Mukerji	...	...	II
1	Bhairab Dat Pant	...	.	II
4	Gurdeo Prasad Sinha	...	..	II
5	Jaya Chandra	...	...	II
2	Bishwanath Pakrasy	...	...	III
6	Hari Kant Jha	...	...	III

CHEMISTRY.

18	Gandikota Gopal Rao	...	...	I
16	Har Kumar Prasad Varma	...	...	II
22	Rai Parmatma Prasad Mathur	...	...	II
20	K. S. Murti	...	...	II
15	Bachi Ram Nautiyal	...	...	II
14	Mohammad Aslam Hayat	...	...	II
23	Ram Behari Lal Varma	...	...	II
12	Gauri Shankar Basu	...	...	II
17	Ramchandra Krishna Rao Aurangabadkar			II
21	Madan Gopal Misra	...	...	III
19	Krishna Chandra	...	..	III
11	Anil Chandra Chatterji	...	...	III

ZOOLOGY.

26	Manzur Ahmad Bokhari	...	...	II
27	Rama Shanker Misra	...	...	II
25	Balkrishna Shanker Gogate	...	...	II
24	Sarat Chandra Chatterji	...	...	II

BOTANY.

29	Anil Kumar Mittra	...	...	I
32	Baikunth Kumar Kar	...	...	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.			Passed in Class.
34	Raghunath Prasad Asthana	...	...	II
31	Balbir Saran Das	...	...	II
30	Usha Nath Chatterji	...	...	II
33	Prakash Chandra Chatterji	...	...	III

MATHEMATICS.

36	Bama Ranjan Thakur	...	...	I
41	Kedar Dat Pande	...	...	I
44	Radhey Shyam Varshneya	...	...	II
46	Shital Prasad Jain	...	...	II
39	Jagannath Rai	...	...	II
35	Babu Lal Agarwal	. .	...	II
45	Raghunath Singh	...	...	III
47	Sharda Prasad Kausik	...	...	III

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. Sc. HONOURS EXAMINATION HELD IN MARCH, 1930.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.	Passed in Class.

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

2	Kailash Nath Kakkar	Delegacy, Allahabad	II
5	Prabhat Kumar Sen-Gupta.	Ditto.	II
6	Probhat Kumar Ba-nerji.	Muir Hostel, Allah-abad.	II
8	Shyam Narayan Shi-vapur.	MacDonnell Hindu Hostel, Allahabad.	II

Candidates who have passed the B.Sc. Examination under Ordinance 10. Chapter IXB

1	Hari Lal Pancholi ..	Delegacy, Allahabad.
4	Muhammad Hamid Khan.	Ditto.

LIST OF B. Sc. HONOURS CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED IN THE SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS NOTED AGAINST THEIR NAMES.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.	Subject.	Class in which passed in English.
3	Shyam Mohan Srivastava.	Delegacy, Allahabad	Botany and Chemistry.	II
4	Krishna Kant Bhargava.	Sir Sundar Lal Law Hostel, Allahabad.	Chemistry and Mathematics.	
5	Ram Niwas Rai	Ditto	Ditto ...	III
6	Haris Chandra Gupta.	Muir Hostel, Allahabad.	Chemistry and Zoology.	
10	Satgur Saran Lal	MacDonnell Hindu Hostel, Allahabad.	Chemistry and Botany.	III

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B.Sc. EXAMINATION HELD IN APRIL, 1930.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.	Class in which passed in English.

First Class (in order of Merit.)

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.	Class in which passed in English.
54	Chatur Behari Lal Dube.	Sir Sundar Lal Law Hostel, Allahabad.	II
103	Lakshmi Chandra Jain.	MacDonnell Hindu Hostel, Allahabad.	III
45	Sant Prasad Tandon	Delegacy, Allahabad...	III
102	Kunwar Pratap Vikram Singh.	MacDonnell Hindu Hostel, Allahabad.	III
50	Yashpal Varshney ..	Delegacy, Allahabad ..	II
64	Ananda Dattatraya Pandit.	Muir Hostel, Allahabad.	I
121	Krishna Chandra Dey.	Kayastha Pathshala College, Allahabad.	
51	Brij Narain Nigam	Sir Sundar Lal Law Hostel, Allahabad.	III
117	Syed Najmul Hasan Naqvi.	Muslim Hostel, Allahabad.	II
90	Vishwa Mittra	New Hostel, Allahabad	
68	Man Mohan Saklani	Muir Hostel, Allahabad	III
105	Narendra Jit Singh...	MacDonnell Hindu Hostel, Allahabad.	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.	Passed in Class.	Class in which passed in English.
13	Anukul Chandra Banerjee.	Delegacy	...	II	
15	Anand Behari Mathur	Ditto	...	II	
16	Anindra Nath Chatterjee.	Ditto	...	II	
18	Badri Prasad Tandon.	Ditto	.	III	
20	Bhagwati Prasad Tewari.	Ditto	...	III	

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.		Passed in Class.	Class in which passed in English.
23	Donger Singh ..	Delegacy	...	II	
24	Hirday N a r a i n Kapoor.	Ditto	...	III	
25	Ivan A n t h o n y Extross.	Ditto	...	II	
27	Janardan Vyas ...	Ditto	...	III	
28	Jagbandhu Mittra	Ditto	...	III	
30	Kalka P r a s a d Chaturvedi.	Ditto	. .	III	
32	Kashi Nath Krish- na Rao Laghate.	Ditto	...	III	
33	Kishori Lal Baner- jee.	Ditto	...	II	
34	Kunwar H a r i Saran S i n g h Deo.	Ditto	...	III	
37	Prayag N a r a i n Tewari.	Ditto	...	III	
40	Raghunath Saran Johri.	Ditto	...	II	II
43	Ruth C l e m e n t (Miss).	Ditto	...	II	
46	Sushil K u m a r Mukerjee.	Ditto	...	III	
48	Sachindra N a t h Roy.	Ditto	...	III	
49	Sayid N i s a r Ahmad.	Ditto	...	III	III
52	Bachan Singh Bhandari.	Sir Sundar Lal Law Hostel.		III	IIi
60	Raghunandan Lal Bhargava.	Ditto	...	III	
61	Ravi Narain Roy	Ditto	...	II	
63	Uma Shankar ...	Ditto	...	III	
65	Bijai Nandan Joshi	Muir Hostel	...	II	III
70	Raj C h a n d r a Srivastava.	Ditto	...	III	IIb
73	Amarnath Lahiri	New Hostel	...	III	
75	Bindhy e s h w a r i Prasad Pande.	Ditto	...	II	
79	Jagdish S a r a n Goel.	Ditto	...	III	
80	Jhumak Lal Sri- vastava.	Ditto	...	III	

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.	Passed in Class.	Class in which passed in English.
81	Kunj Behari Lal Bhatia.	New hostel ...	III	
82	Mahavir Prasad	Ditto ...	II	
83	Om Prakash Agarwala (Primus)	Ditto ...	III	
84	Om Prakash Agarwala (Secundus).	Ditto ...	II	
85	Prem Narayan Mathur.	Ditto ...	III	III
86	Radha Sahai Saksena.	Ditto ..	II	
87	Raghubir Saran Lahore.	Ditto ...	III	
88	Ram Keshava Gupta.	Ditto ...	III	
91	Bansh Raj Singh	MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House.	II	III
93	Chandra Mohan Lal Bhatnagar.	Ditto ...	III	
95	Dan Singh Darmwal.	Ditto ..	II	
96	Dwand Raj Singh	Ditto ..	III	III
100	Jagmohan Lal Merh.	Ditto ..	II	
101	Kedar Nath Singh	Ditto ...	III	
104	Lakshman Prasad Mathur.	Ditto ...	III	
108	Ram Rai ...	Ditto .	III	
110	Sudama Tewari ..	Ditto ...	III	
111	Shankar Singh ...	Ditto ..	II	
113	Vishnu Narayan Bhargawa.	Ditto .	III	III
114	Khaliluddin ...	Muslim Hostel	III	III
115	Nuruddin ..	Ditto ...	III	III
116	Syed Hasan Ali Abidi.	Ditto ..	III	II
119	Badri Narain Lal	Kayastha Pathshala.	II	II
125	Alexander Jethro	Ewing Christian College.	II	
126	Bhaskar Rao Sharma.	Ditto ...	III	

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College. or Hostel.	Passed in Class.	Class in which passed in English.
129	Cromwell Osborne Das.	Ewing Christian College.	III	
131	Har Dayal Srivastava.	Ditto ...	III	
135	Krishna Chandra Srivastava.	Ditto ...	III	III
138	Pashupati N a t h Muttoo.	Ditto ...	III	
143	Surendra Singh B. Thokey.	Ditto . .	III	

Ex-Students under Ordinance 2, Chapter XIII.

147	Brij Nandan Prasad.	..	III	III

Students under Ordinance 3. Chapter XIII.

151	Narain P r a s a d Mathur.	...	P.	
152	Khushnud Ahmad	Ewing Christian College.	P.	

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B·A EXAMINATION HELD IN MARCH, 1930·

First Class (in order of Merit.)

Roll No	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.
1	Aditya Nath Jha ...	Delegacy.
209	Zafarul Ahsan Lari ...	Muslim Hostel.
45	Kalyan Kumar Mukerji ...	Delegacy.
110	Thakur Prasad ..	Ditto
55	Mohammad Ishaq Siddiqi ...	Ditto
143	Mata Prasad Gupta ...	Sir Sunder Lal Law Hostel.
65	Mohammad Zafar Ahmad Ansari.	Delegacy.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate	Name of College or Hostel.	Passed in Class.
2	Amar Nath Srivastava ...	Delegacy ..	II
3	Avade Behari Chaubey	Ditto ..	III
4	Ali Nasir	Ditto ...	II
6	Balkhandi Das ...	Ditto ...	III
7	Barkatullah Khan	Ditto ...	III
8	Balwant Singh ..	Ditto ..	III
9	Babu Lal Srivastava ...	Ditto ..	II
10	Baij Nath Prasad ...	Ditto ...	II
13	Bhagwan Das Yadava ...	Ditto ...	III
16	Bhawani Prasad .	Ditto ...	III
17	Clarence Manfred Michael.	Ditto ..	III
18	Chand Narain ...	Ditto	III
19	Dharam Murti Varma ..	Ditto ...	II
20	Dattatraya Atmaram Nafday.	Ditto ..	III
21	Deokinandan Pande ...	Ditto	III
25	Gauri Shanker ...	Ditto ...	III
28	Govinda Lal Mukerjee	Ditto ...	III
30	Hasan Akhtar ...	Ditto ...	II
31	Iqbal Bahadur ...	Ditto ...	II
33	Iqbal Ahmad ...	Ditto ...	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.		Passed in Class.
36	Jai Shankar Lal ...	Delegacy.	...	III
38	Jagdish Chandra Joshi	Ditto	...	II
39	Jamil Uddin ...	Ditto	...	II
40	Janki Raman ...	Ditto	...	III
42	Jagat Mohan Nath Raina	Ditto	...	II
44	Kashi Prasad Misra ...	Ditto	...	I.I
48	Kedar Nath Pande ...	Ditto	...	III
49	Kumar Sumeshwar Prasad Singh.	Ditto	...	II
52	Lakshmi Narain Jaiswal	Ditto	...	III
54	Majeeduddin Ahmad ...	Ditto	...	II
56	Murli Dhar Srivastava	Ditto	...	II
57	Mirza Qambor Ali Beg	Ditto	...	II
59	Madhava Prasad Upadhyay.	Ditto	...	III
64	Mufti Mohammad Salman.	Ditto	...	III
67	Nand Kishore Lal Das	Ditto	...	II
68	Nand Lal Bondopadhyay	Ditto	...	II
69	Panchanan Misra ...	Ditto	...	II
71	Ram Sumer Lal Asthana	Ditto	...	III
73	Ram Sunder Lal ...	Ditto	...	III
75	Ravi Shankar Varma ...	Ditto	...	II
76	Ramani Ranjan Mukerjee.	Ditto	...	III
80	Sukhmal Chandra Jain	Ditto	..	II
81	Saiyid Ali Naqi Abidi	Ditto	...	III
82	Shafi Ullah Khan ..	Ditto	...	III
83	Sri Narain	Ditto	...	II
85	Syed Fasahat Ali ...	Ditto	...	III
86	S. M. Yameen ..	Ditto	...	II
88	Shyam Swarup Mathur	Ditto	...	III
89	Saiyid Sharafat Ali ..	Ditto	...	III
90	Sheo Sahai Saxena ...	Ditto	...	III
92	Shyam Behari Singh ...	Ditto	...	III
93	Salig Ram Srivastava ...	Ditto	...	II
94	Shyam Manohar ...	Ditto	...	III
95	Salig Ram Jaiswal ...	Ditto	...	III
96	Shiva Pujan Misra ...	Ditto	...	II
98	Syed Mohammad Taqi Rizvi.	Ditto	...	II
100	Sadaya Bhushan Gupta	Ditto	...	II
101	Shyam Sunder Jaiswal	Ditto	...	III
102	Sudhaugshu Kumar Bose	Ditto	...	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.	Passed in Class.
104	Syed Zauwar Abbas ..	Delegacy. ...	III
105	Shyam Kanahiya Bishariya.	Ditto ...	III
108	Syed Zaki Akbar ...	Ditto ...	III
109	Tirloki Nath Bhargava	Ditto ...	III
113	Vishun Pratap ...	Ditto ...	III
114	Yageshwar Prasad Misra	Ditto .	III
115	Zahurul Islam Saddiqi	Ditto ...	III
117	Harihar Prasad Dube ...	Muir Hostel ...	III
118	Krishna Chandra Seth	Sir Sunder Lal Law Hostel.	II
120	Anandi Prasad Mathur	Ditto ...	III
121	Bias Madho Prasad ...	Ditto ...	III
124	Bejoy Kumar Barat ...	Ditto ...	III
125	Birendra Behari Goyal	Ditto ...	II
126	Bishwa Nath Roy ...	Ditto ...	III
127	Bamdeo Misra ...	Ditto ...	III
132	Ganesh Prasad ...	Ditto ...	II
134	Ishwar Saran ...	Ditto ...	III
135	Jayanti Prasad Upadhya	Ditto ...	II
136	Jagdish Prasad ...	Ditto ...	III
141	Kundan Lal Bhargava	Ditto ...	II
142	Moti Lal Varma ...	Ditto ...	III
144	Murli Dhar Maheshwari	Ditto ...	III
145	Madan Sundar Lal ...	Ditto ...	III
147	Rajoni Mohan Mukerji	Ditto ...	II
148	Ram Sunder Singh ...	Ditto ...	II
149	Rajendra Lal ...	Ditto ...	II
150	Raghunath Das Bhargava.	Ditto ...	III
151	Ram Shankar Misra ...	Ditto ...	III
152	Ratan Lal Dani ...	Ditto ...	III
154	Ram Pratap Pande ...	Ditto ...	III
156	Shri Kishore Arora ...	Ditto ...	III
157	Shri Ram Govila ...	Ditto ...	II
158	Shri Narain Srivastava	Ditto ...	III
159	Sohan Lal Kothari ...	Ditto ...	II
160	Shridhar Dongre ...	Ditto ...	II
162	Samant Anand Lakshman.	Ditto ...	III
165	Vishwa Nath Pande ...	Ditto ...	II
166	Amar Bahadur Singh ...	MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House.	III
167	Brij Naresh Singh ...	Ditto ...	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate	Name of College or Hostel.		Passed in Class.
168	Baldeo Prasad Shukla	MacDonell Hindu Boarding House.		III
169	Bhupendra Nigam ...	Ditto	...	II
170	Bishambhar Nath Misra	Ditto	...	III
171	Chandrama Parkash ...	Ditto	...	III
172	Dayalu nam Saksena ...	Ditto	...	III
174	Hira Prasad Singh ...	Ditto	...	II
175	Hari Prasad Gupta ...	Ditto	...	II
176	Jagdish Prasad Cairae	Ditto	...	II
177	Kailash Chandra Mathur	Ditto	...	III
179	Lok Nath Goyal ...	Ditto	...	III
180	Murli Dhar Joshi ...	Ditto	...	II
181	Mohan Chandra Pande	Ditto	...	III
183	Rama Lagan Singh ...	Ditto	...	III
184	Rama Sumer Singh ...	Ditto	...	III
185	Shyam Lal... ...	Ditto	...	III
186	Satyavir Tripathi ...	Ditto	...	III
189	Vijai Chandra Pande ...	Ditto	...	II
190	Abdul Aziz Khan	Muslim Hostel		III
191	Abdur Rauf Khan ...	Ditto	...	III
192	Ghufran Ahmad Faruqi	Ditto	...	II
195	Mohammad Abdul Jamil Alvi.	Ditto	...	III
197	Mohammad Ahmad ...	Ditto	..	III
200	Mohammad Munawar... Abbas Khan Kamboh.	Ditto	...	II
202	M. Obaid Ullah Khan ...	Ditto	...	II
203	Reyazul Hasan ...	Ditto	...	II
204	Saeed Ahmad ...	Ditto	...	III
206	Saiyid Moazzam Ali ...	Ditto	..	III
207	Saiyid Siddiq Husain ...	Ditto	...	II
208	S. Shafqat Ali Khan ...	Ditto	...	III
211	Banke Behari Singh Raj-Kumar.	New Hostel		III
212	Basudeo Singh Vishwa-sen.	Ditto	...	III
214	Bishram Singh ...	Ditto	...	III
220	Ganga Prasad Jagdhari	Ditto	...	II
221	Gauri Shanker Singh ...	Ditto	...	II
222	Ghanshiam Swarup Ma-thur.	Ditto	...	II
224	Jagatendra Shankar Ma-thur.	Ditto	...	III
227	Jamuna Dat Joshi ...	Ditto	...	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.		Passed in Class.
228	Jodh Sinha Mehta ...	New Hostel.	...	III
231	Madhu Sudan Chatterjee	Ditto	...	II
232	Mohan Chandra Pande (Primus)	Ditto	...	III
233	Raghubir Prasad Sharma	Ditto	...	III
235	Raj Kis ore Sircar ...	Ditto	...	III
236	Ram Kinkar Singh ..	Ditto	...	II
239	Rameshwar Nath Gurtoo	Ditto	...	II
244	Shri Kant Varma ...	Ditto	...	III
245	Sita Ram Saran Nigam	Ditto	...	III
246	Sita Ram Srivastava ...	Ditto	...	III
247	Someshwar Singh ...	Ditto	...	II
250	Udai Singh Rawat ...	Ditto	...	III
251	Vidya Kishore Sharma	Ditto	...	II
252	Virendra	Ditto	...	II
253	Manohar Nath Jain ...	Jain Hostel	...	III
254	Abdus Salam Faruqi ..	Ewing Christian College.		III
262	Gauri Shankar Tripathi	Ditto	...	II
263	Girijapati Mukharji ...	Ditto	...	II
265	Harish Chandra Joshi ...	Ditto	...	III
266	Harnam Singh ...	Ditto	...	III
267	Isa Dan Isa Dass ...	Ditto	...	III
268	Janardan Prasad ...	Ditto	...	III
271	Nelson Emmanuel Stephen.	Ditto	...	III
272	Raghunath Sahai ...	Ditto	...	III
275	Ram Nath Singh ...	Ditto	...	II
276	Shyam Krishna ...	Ditto	...	II
277	Bhagwan Prasad ...	Kayastha Pathshala College.		III
278	Bhagwan Sahai ...	Ditto	...	III
281	Chait Narain Lal ...	Ditto	...	III
282	D. B. Dhanapala ...	Ditto	...	II
283	Dinker Rao S. Basrur	Ditto	...	II
284	Govind Ram Pande ...	Ditto	...	III
287	Jaswant Sahai Mathur	Ditto	...	II
288	Kailash Narain Roy ...	Ditto	...	III
289	Kalika Prasad Singh ...	Ditto	..	III
290	Kripa Narain Mathur...	Ditto	...	III
291	Lal Pradumn Singh ...	Ditto	...	III
292	Lalta Prasad Sinha ...	Ditto	...	III
293	Mahesh Chandra Mathur.	Ditto	...	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.		Passed in Class.
294	Mangal Bahadur Singh	Kayastha Pathshala College.		II
296	Prem Narain Saksena	Ditto	..	III
299	Sankatha Prasad Srivastava.	Ditto	...	II
301	Shiva Pratap Narain ...	Ditto	...	III
302	Tara Prasad Varma ...	Ditto	...	III
303	Tribeni Lal ...	Ditto	...	III
304	Udaibir Singh	Ditto	...	III
305	Uma Shankar Lal ...	Ditto	..	II
306	Yogendra Prasad ...	Ditto	...	III
307	Bhumija Devi Saxena (Miss).	Crosthwaite Girls' College.		III
308	Kamla Devi Seth (Miss)	Ditto	...	II
310	Malati Mehta (Miss) ...	Ditto	...	II
311	Rameshwari Devi Goel (Miss).	Ditto	.	II
312	Shanti Devi Agarwala (Miss).	Ditto	...	III

Ex-Students under Ordinance 2, Chapter XIII.

314	Azizur Rahman Qureshi	..	..	III
320	Muhammad Nasim ...	...	...	IIII

Students under Ordinance 3, Chapter XIII.

324	Ambika Prasad Dwivedi	...	.	Passed
325	Anand Swarup Srivastava	...	...	Passed
326	Bhanu Pratap Singh ...	...	...	Passed
327	Damodar Pant ..	..	...	Passed
330	Janardan Prasad Pande	...	...	Passed
331	Kanhaiya Lal Kacker ...	...	...	Passed
333	Madan Gopal Gaur ...	...	...	Passed
336	Sarda Prasad ...	...	...	Passed
340	Tribeni Sahai Shukla	Ewing Christian College.		Passed

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B.A. HONOURS (II YEAR) EXAMINATION HELD IN MARCH, 1930.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.	Passed in Class.
1	Adityanath Jha ...	Delegacy ...	Passed
2	Bhawani Prasad ...	Ditto. ...	Passed
4	Iqbal Bahadur ...	Ditto. ...	Passed
6	Muhammad Zafar Ahmad Ansari.	Ditto ...	Passed
7	Muhammd Ishaq Siddiqi	Ditto. ...	Passed
8	Nand Kishore Lal Das ...	Ditto. ...	Passed
9	Ram Sunder Lal ...	Ditto. ...	Passed
11	Thakur Prasad .	Ditto.	Passed
12	Anandi Prasad Mathur..	Sir Sunder Lal Law... Hostel ...	Passed
13	Ganesh Prasad ...	Ditto.	Passed
14	Sridhar Dongre ...	Ditto. ...	Passed
16	Vishwa Nath Pande ..	Ditto. ..	Passed
17	Hari Prasad Gupta ...	MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House.	Passed
18	Murlidhar Joshi ...	Ditto. ...	Passed
19	Vijaichandra Pande ...	Ditto. ...	Passed
20	Ghufran Ahmad Faruqi	Muslim Hostel. ...	Passed
23	Zafarul Ahsan Lari .	Ditto. ...	Passed
26	Ghanshiam Swarup ... Mathur	New Hostel. ...	Passed
27	Rameshwar Nath Gurtu	Ditto. ...	Passed
29	Shri Kant Varma	Ditto. ...	Passed
30	Virendra ...	Ditto ...	Passed
32	Bhagwan Sahai ...	Kayastha Pathshala College ...	Passed
33	Mahesh Chandra Mathur	Ditto. ..	Passed
34	Mangal Bahadur Singh	Ditto. ..	Passed
35	Prem Narain Saksena ...	Ditto. ...	Passed

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION IN LAW HELD IN APRIL, 1930.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Names of first ten Successful Candidates in Order of Merit.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.			Class in which passed.
73	Hanuman Prasad Pandey	...	...	I
29	Bindeshwari Prasad Joshi	..	...	I
86	Kailash Prasad Agarwala	...	...	I
218	Sumer Chand Bhandari	...	...	I
66	Hari Krishna Sinha ...	...	...	I
168	Ram Prakash Agarwal ...	...	...	I
21	Bansi Lal	...	...	I
106	Madan Mohan Das ...	...	...	I
116	Manohar Lal Udawat ...	...	...	I
124	Mohammad Azfar ...	...	...	I
1	Abhaya Charan Chatterji	...	...	II
2	Abul Hasan Quaraishi ...	...		I
5	Ambika Charan Dube ...		...	I
7	Amar Nath Sinha ...	...	...	I
10	Audh Narain Singh ..	...	...	II
11	Avadh Behari Lal Mathur	...	...	II
13	Babban Prasad isra ...	...	...	I
14	Badri Dat Khulve ...	.	...	I
15	Badri Dayal	...	...	II
16	Badri Narain Singh ...	..	...	II
17	Badri Prasad Tripathi ...	...	...	II
19	Baikuntha Ram Jha ...	...	...	II
20	Baleshwar Prasad ...	...	...	II
22	Bhagwan Das Arjaria ..	...	...	II
23	Bhagwat Sahai ...	...	..	I
25	Bhawani Prasad Trivedi	...	.	II
26	Bhawani Shankar ...	...	..	II
27	Bhupendra Nath Sur .	...	...	II
30	Birendra Prasad Dube .	...	...	II
31	Bishwambhar Dayal ...	...	...	II
32	Brij Basi Lal Misra	...		II
33	Brijraj Saran Misra ...	...	.	I
34	Burjorji Khurshedji ...	...	...	II
35	Chaitanya Atma Vidyarthi	...	...	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.			Class in which passed.
36	Chandra Mauli Prasad Pande	...	...	I
37	Chandra Sen Singh ...	...	..	II
39	Chiranji Lal Kala ...	...	...	II
40	Damodar Das Agarwal ...	...	...	I
41	Dattatraya Shankar Tare	...	...	II
42	Debi Narain Simlote ...	...	...	II
43	Debi Prasad Uniyal ...	...	...	II
44	Deshraj Singh Chaudhry	...	...	II
48	Dwarka Prasad Srivastava	...	...	II
49	Gajendra Dut Uprethi ...	...	...	II
50	Gajendra Pal Singh Rawat	...	...	II
52	Gaya Prasad Misra ...	...	...	II
53	Grish Chandra Pande ...	...	...	II
55	Govinda Prushotam Patankar	...	...	II
56	Govind Narain Saksena	...	...	I
57	Gopi Chand Sogani ...	...	...	I
58	Gopi Nath Dikshit ...	...	...	II
59	Gokul Prasad Tiwari ...	...	...	I
60	Gulab Chand Jain ...	...	...	II
61	Gulabrao Bhaurao Metkar	...	...	II
62	Guru Prasad Tandan	...	...	I
63	Habib Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	I
64	Harish Chandra ...	..	...	I
65	Harish Chandra Asthana	...	...	I
67	Hari Shankar ...	...	...	II
68	Hari Shankar Prasad ...	...	...	II
70	Har Swaroop Bhatnagar	...	...	I
71	Hem Chandra Mukerji	...	...	II
72	Hem Sinha Rathor ...	...	...	I
74	Ihsanul Haq ...	...	...	II
75	Ikram Husain ...	...	...	I
76	Indu Bhushan Dutt ...	...	...	II
77	Ishwar Prasad ..	...	...	II
78	Jado Prasad Seth ...	...	...	II
79	Jagdish Sahai ...	...	...	II
80	Jagannath Sharma ...	...	...	I
81	Jai Ballabh Pande ...	...	...	II
82	Jai Nath Kunzru ...	..		II
83	Jawahar Nath Takru ...	..	...	II
84	Jogendra Nath Bhargava	...	...	II
87	Kampta Prasad Bose ...	...	..	II
88	Kanhaiya Lal Keshrimal Patani		...	I
89	Kashi Prasad Bajpai ...	...	...	I
90	Kirti Ballabh Tiwari ...	...	...	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Class in which passed.
91	Krishna Behari Lal Agarwala	I
92	Krishna Kant	II
93	Krishnarao Bhalchand Mulay	II
94	Krishna Sahai	II
95	Kunj Behari Lal Guroo	II
96	Kunwar Mohan Singh	II
97	Lakshman Prasad	II
98	Lakshmi Das Gupta	II
99	Lakshmi Kant Chaturvedi	II
100	Lakshmi Kant Chaturvedi	I
101	Lakshmi Narain	II
103	Lal Bahadur Singh	I
105	Lokpal Singh	II
107	Madan Mohan Sharma	I
109	Madhava Prasad Sharma	I
110	Madho Lal Mathur	II
111	Madho Ram Pande	II
112	Mangimal Munot	II
113	Mahabir Prasad Jain	II
114	Mansa Ram Goyal	II
115	Manohar Lal	II
117	Maya Shankar Srivastava	II
118	Mirza Abul Baqa Beg	II
119	Mohammad Abdul Jalil	II
121	Mohammad Rahmat-ullah Abbasi	II
122	Mohammad Yahya	II
123	M. Lutfullah Khan	II
125	Mumtaz Ahmad Nomani	I
127	Murli Manohar Gurtu...	I
128	Murli Manohar Vyas	I
129	Mushtaq Ahmad Ansari	II
131	Nandury Subba Rao	I
132	Narain Singh	II
133	Narayan Prasad Chaturvedi	I
134	Narendra Nath Pande	II
135	Nawal Kishore Chaddha	II
136	Nemi Nath Shantinath Agarkar	II
137	Nirmal Chandra Tiwary	II
138	Nitya Nand Joshi	II
139	Promode Chandra Ganguli ...	II
140	Paramhans Singh	II
141	Piare Lal Gupta	I
142	Pitamber Tiwari	I
143	Prasidh Narain Singh	

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.			Class in which passed.
144	Pratap Chandra Agrawala	...	...	II
148	Ragho Ram	...	...	1
149	Raghubans Kumar Sharma	...	...	I
150	Raghu Nath Prasad	...	...	1
151	Rajendra Prasad	...	...	II
152	Rajendra Chandra Dubey	..	...	1
153	Rajendra Nath Saksena	...	...	II
154	Raj Nath Chaubey	...	...	I
155	Ram Adhar Tiwari	..	...	II
158	Rama Shankar Tripathi	...	..	II
159	Ram Autar Sharma	...	...	II
160	Ram Charan Agarwal	...	...	1
161	Rameshwar Dass Agarwala	...	...	I
162	Ram Mohan Lal	...	...	II
164	Ram Narain Lall Saini	...	...	I
165	Ram Nath Khandelwal	...	...	II
166	Ram Nath Shukla	...	...	II
167	Ram Niwas Misra	...	...	1
169	Ram Prasad Pande	...	...	I
170	Ram Prasad Chaurey	...	...	II
171	Ram Ratan Shukla	...	...	II
172	Ram Raj Singh	...	...	II
173	Ram Ratan Sahai	...	...	II
175	Ram Singh Yadav	...	...	II
176	Ranbir Singh Mohan	...	...	II
177	Ratan Lal Malviya	...	...	II
180	Rudra Dutt Bharadwaj	...	...	II
182	Sachindra Nath Biswas	...	...	II
183	Sachitanand Sahai	...	...	II
184	Saeed Ahmad Qureshi	...	...	II
188	Sarvajit Lal Varma	...	...	II
191	Sawai Mal Bhandari	...	...	I
192	Sawai Singhai Phool Chand Jain		...	II
194	Shah Jamil Alam	...	..	II
195	Shah Muhammad Habeeb	..	...	II
197	Sham Mohan Kishan Wali	...	...	II
198	Shamsher Jang	...	...	II
199	Sheo Murti Singh	...	...	II
200	Sheo Ramni Prasann Singh	...	...	I
202	Shiva Naresh Pathak	...	...	II
203	Shiv Kumar Gupta	...	...	II
204	Shiva Nath Katju	...	...	II
206	Shree Krishna Jindel	...	...	I
207	Shri Rama ...	...	...	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Class in which passed.
208	Shubendu Bhusan Banerji	I
209	Shyam Sunder Lal	II
211	Sita Ram Dube	II
213	Sobhagyanath Modi	I
215	Sudhangshu Banerjee	II
216	Sukh Pal	I
217	Sumati Prasad Jain	II
219	Sundar Lal Kothari	II
220	Sunil Kumar Bose	I
221	Suraj Prasad Srivastava	II
224	Than Chandra Mehta	I
225	Trilok Singh	II
227	Uma Shankar Thaker	II
228	Vaman Laxman Prabhuney	II
229	Vidya Prasad Singh	II
230	Vidya Sagar Khulve	I
231	Vishnu Prasad Adib	II
232	Vithal Ram Chandra Shrikhande	II
233	Wahid Ullah Khan	II
234	Zoraver Mall Kavdia	I
235	Zulfiqar Ali	I

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS HELD IN APRIL, 1930·

FACULTY OF LAW.

Names of First ten Successful Candidates in Order of Merit.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Class in which passed.
57	Govardhan Singha Mehta	I
125	Makkan Lal Kela	I
150	Parashram Vishwanath Rao Mazumdar	I
61	Hardwari Lal Gupta	I
44	Brinda Prasad Singh	I
166	Raj Narain Mishra	I
36	Brij Bhushan Saran Verma	I
152	Pratap Sinha Bapna	I
81	Jagdish Misra	I
95	Kamta Prasad Kackar	I
1	Abbas Ali	II
2	Abdul Hai	II
3	Abdul Hai Khan	II
4	Abdul Lateef	I
5	Ajit Nath Bhattacharya	II
6	Akram Ullah Abbasi	II
7	Anadi Nath Banerji	II
8	Anis Ahmad	I
9	Avadh Behari Lal Catiyar	II
10	Avadh Behari Lal Srivastav (Primus)	I
13	Azim-ud-din Ahmad	II
14	Babu Lal Sharma	II
15	Bachcha Lal	I
16	Bali Prasad Sarju Prasad Kashsyapa	II
17	Bal Bhadra Nath Pande	II
18	Bal Krishna Acharya	I
20	Banwari Lal Srivastava	I
21	Basanti Lal Maheshwari	I
22	Batuk Nath Dubey	I
23	Bechan Misra	I
24	Benoy Kumar Dey	I
25	Bhagwati Prasad Srivastava	I
26	Bhagwat Sinha Mehta	I

Roll No.	Name of Candidate			Class in which passed.
28	Bhaskara Nand Maithani	...	...	II
30	Bhudeo Dube	...	...	I
31	Bhudeva Mukerji	...	...	I
32	Bhupendra Bahadur Singh	...	...	II
34	Bishamber Nath Bhargava	...	...	I
35	Bisheshwar Nath Pande	...	...	II
37	Brijendra Shankar Mathur	...	...	II
38	Brij Mohan Lal Dhown	...	...	I
40	Brij Raj Kishore	...	...	I
41	Brij Raj Sinha	...	...	II
42	Brij Nandan Lal	...	...	I
43	Brij Nandan Lal Saxena	...	...	I
45	Chandra Bhan Raizada	...	...	I
46	Chandra Prakash Mathur	...	...	I
47	Daya Shankar Varma	...	...	I
48	Deva Nanda Sinha	...	...	II
49	Digambar Rrishna Rao Rahalkar		...	II
50	Durga Dat Sinha	...	...	I
51	Dwarka Prasad Bhargava	...	...	I
52	Fakhruddin	...	...	I
53	Ganga Narain Tewary	...	...	II
54	Ganga Prasad Agrawal	...	...	I
55	Govind Saran Singh	...	...	II
56	Ganga Prasad Khare	...	...	II
58	Govind Prasad	...	...	I
59	Gunja Man Singh	...	...	II
60	Gyan Prakash Saksena	...	...	I
62	Hari Bansh Singh	...	...	I
63	Hari Das Gupta	...	...	II
64	Hari Har Saran Saksena	...	...	I
65	Hari Shankar Tewari	...	...	II
66	Harish Chandra Srivastav	...	...	II
67	Harish Chandra Tandon	...	...	II
68	Har Narain Lal	...	...	II
69	Har Narayan Lal Srivastava	...	...	I
70	Hasan Abdulla	...	...	II
71	Hashim Husain	...	...	II
72	Hem Chandra Joshi	...	...	I
74	Indra Kant Singh	...	...	I
76	Irtiza Ali Rizvi	...	...	I
77	Islam Ahmad Saifie	...	...	I
78	Jagan Nath Tewari	...	...	I
79	Jagat Behari Lall Agarwal	...	...	II
80	Jag Bhan Singh	...	...	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.			Class in which passed.
82	Jag Pal Tiwari	...	...	I
83	Jashoda Nandan Srivastava	...	...	II
84	Jamuna Dhar Duwedi	...	...	I
86	Janardan Mahadeo Pendse	...	...	I
87	Jatadhari Lal	...	...	I
88	Jevan Rama Bhatta	...	...	I
89	Jyoti Nath Chattopadhyay	...	...	II
90	Kateshwar Prasad	...	...	I
91	Kashi Ram ...	...	...	I
92	Kashi Nath Dube	...	...	I
94	Kanhaiya Lal Pancholi	...	...	II
96	Kamta Prasad Chaturvedi	...	...	II
97	Kamta Nath Bhargava	...	...	I
98	Kali Charan Nigam ...	...	...	II
99	Kailash Nath Saksena	...	...	I
100	Kedar Nath Kher	...	...	I
101	Kedar Singh Negi	...	...	II
102	Kedar Nath Gupta	...	...	II
103	Kesri Singh Bhatnagar	...	...	I
104	Kewal Singh	...	...	I
105	Kesari Singh Mehta	...	...	I
106	Khurshed Bahadur Nigam	...	...	I
107	K. Ram Krishna Singh Toshniwal	...		II
108	Krishna Madho Singh	...	...	II
109	Krishna Nand Pande ...	...	...	II
111	Lal Bahadur Singh	...	...	I
112	Lalji Tandon	...	...	I
113	Lalji Tewari	...	...	I
114	Lakshmi Datta Gupta	...	...	I
115	Laxmi Chand Jain ...	...	...	II
116	Lena Whelan Clarke (Miss)	...	...	I
117	Lokmani Singh Bisht...	...	...	I
118	Mag Raj Bhansali	...	...	I
120	Mahadeo Prasad Agarwala	..	...	II
121	Maharaj Narain Mathur	...	...	I
123	Mahesh Prasad Srivastava	...	...	I
124	Maheshwari Prasad Srivastav	...	...	I
126	Mangali Prasad	...	...	II
127	Manmohan Lal Srivastav	...	...	I
128	Manni Lal Gupta	...	...	II
129	Mannu Lal Bagla	...	...	I
130	Man Singh ...	...	...	II
131	Mirza Asad Raza	...	...	I
132	Mohammad Abdul Latif Khan	...	...	I

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Passed in Class.
133	Mohammad Ikram Husain	II
136	Mohammad Wasi	II
137	Nago Jairam Tambe	I
138	Nand Kishore Arora	I
139	Narain Prasad Saksena	II
140	Nath Raj Kalla	II
141	Nihal Chand Chaudhari	II
142	Niranjan Nath Sharma	I
143	Om Prakash Saksena	I
144	Oscar Emmanuel Caleb ...	II
145	Oudh Behari Lal	I
146	Padmadatt Tewari	I
147	Pande Parmeshwar Dayal Sinha ...	II
149	Prakash Chandra	I
151	Pratap Kishore	II
152	Pratap Sinha Bapna	I
153	Parmatma Prasad	II
154	Rabindra Nath Sen	II
155	Raghubir Sahai	I
156	Raghunandan Prasad Vatsal	I
157	Raghunath Sahai	II
159	Raghuvansh Saran Rastogi	I
162	Rajendre Narain Srivastav	II
163	Rajendra Prasad Srivastav	I
164	Rajeshwari Prasad	I
167	Ram Bahadur Singh	II
168	Rameshwari Prasad Srivastav	I
169	Rameshwar Prasad Saksena	II
170	Ram Krishna Dave	II
171	Ram Nath Gauri Shankar Shrotriya ...	I
172	Ram Prasad Verma	I
173	Ram Yash Singh	I
174	Ranchhore Raj Krishna Mehta	II
177	Rudra Prasad Srivastava	II
178	Saiyid Ali Hasnain	I
180	Saiyid Ibn-i-Hasan	I
181	Sangram Sinha Bapna	I
182	Sant Prasad Tripathi	II
183	Sarju Dayal Srivistava	II
185	Satya Narain Jaiswala	I
186	Satyendra Nath	I
187	Satyendra Nath Roy	I
188	Shah Mohammad Salman	II
189	Shahzad Behari Mathur	I

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.			Class in which Passed.
190	Shimla Nandan Prasad	..	...	II
191	Shiva Prasad Saksena ...	...	...	1
192	Shree Mal Chhajed	...	...	I
193	Sri Krishna Singh	...	...	I
194	Sri Ram Chandra	...	...	I
195	Shugan Chand	...	...	I
196	Shesh Narayan Dube ...	...	...	II
197	Shesh Narain Lal Agarwala	...	...	I
198	Shesh Narain Shukul ...	...	...	II
199	Sital Prasad Srivastava	...	...	II
200	Sita Ram Lal Srivastav	...	...	II
201	Sohan Lal Vaish	...	...	I
202	Sri Krishna Pande	...	...	I
203	Sri Narain Tandon	...	...	II
204	Sundar Lal	...	...	I
205	Syed Mahbub Ali	...	...	II
206	Syed Mohammad Ali Asgar	...	...	I
207	Syed Sadiq Ali	...	...	II
208	Syed Wazir Hasan	...	...	I
209	Tarkeshwar Singh	...	...	I
210	Taur Madho Singh	...	...	II
211	Tribeni Lal Srivastav	...	...	II
212	Tribeni Prasad Rawat	...	...	I
213	Ugra Sen Singh	...	...	I
214	Uma Kant Varma	...	...	II
215	Uma Shankar Ojha	...	...	II
217	Vikramaditya Singh	...	...	II
218	Vishwanath Sapru	...	...	II
219	Wamanaro Anandrao Deshmukh	...		II
220	Yagya Dutta Dube	...	...	II
221	Zabarraj K. Bhansali ...	...	...	II

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE BACHELOR OF COMMERCE (PART I) EXAMINATION HELD IN MARCH, 1930.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.		Name of College or Hostel.
1	Audhesh Kumar	...	Delegacy.
3	Bishambar Nath Agarwal	...	Ditto.
4	Gopal Vishwanath Dravid	...	Ditto.
5	Gaya Prasad Tewari	...	Ditto.
6	Jagdish Narain Mathur	...	Ditto.
7	Kunj Behari Lal Agarwal	...	Ditto.
8	Krishna Shankar Dassania	...	Ditto.
9	Kanhaiya Lal Srivastava	...	Ditto.
10	Kanhia Lal Kapoor	..	Ditto.
11	Kailash Behari Mathur	...	Ditto.
12	Kanti Swarup Mehrotra	...	Ditto.
13	Laxmi Narain Chaddha	..	Ditto.
14	Ram Kumar Sinha	...	Ditto.
15	Ram Swarup Gupta	...	Ditto.
16	Shyam Sunder Rastogi	...	Ditto.
17	Satya Narain Lal Srivastava		Ditto.
18	Uma Shankar Srivastava	...	Ditto.
19	Govind Prasad Bhargava	...	Muir Hostel.
20	Hazarilal Mathur	...	MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House.
21	Hari Shankar Gupta	...	Ditto.
23	Ram Raksh Pal Agarwal	...	New Hostel.
24	Rameshwara Nand	...	Jain Hostel.
25	Satya Narain Prasad	...	Ewing Christian College.
26	Triloki Nath Sinha	...	Kayastha Pathshala College.

Candidates who have passed under Ordinance 3, Chapter XIII.

28   Ram Prakash Gupta.

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE BACHELOR OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION (PART II) HELD IN MARCH, 1930.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of the College or Hostel.	Passed in Class.
2	Bishwanath Mukerjee ...	Delegacy ...	III
4	Chintaman Yeshwant Ghorpade.	Ditto ...	III
7	Gopal Dat Pande ...	Ditto ...	III
8	Radha Raman Das ...	Ditto ...	II
9	Raghunath Prasad Srivastava	Ditto ...	II
10	Ram Narain Lal... ...	Ditto ...	III
11	Swami Prasad Tandon ...	Ditto ...	III
12	Vishwambar Nath Sinha ...	Ditto ...	II
13	Bishen Lal	Sir Sundar Lal Law Hostel.	III
14	Jaipur Vishvanath Sharma Krishnan.	Ditto ...	III
16	Nathu Lal Heda	Ditto ...	III
17	Raj Krishna Rastogi ...	Ditto ..	III
18	Amar Nath Dutt ...	New Hostel ...	III
19	Babu Ram	Ditto ...	III
20	Bhagwan Dass Bhargava ...	Ditto .	II
21	Durga Dutta Upadhyai ...	Ditto ...	III
22	Fateh Chand Gupta ...	Ditto ...	II
23	Gauri Shankar Gargya ...	Ditto	II
25	Kesho Saran Goel ..	Ditto ...	III
26	Madan Mohan Maheshwari...	Ditto ...	II
28	Ajit Kumar Roy... ...	Muir Hostel ...	III
30	Muhammad Yusuf ...	Muslim Hostel...	III
32	Phool Chandra Jain ..	Jain Hostel ..	III
33	Vernon Sharat Chandra Banerjee.	Ewing Christian College.	III
34	Wachaspati	Ditto ...	II
35	Sheoraj Kumar Mathur ...	Kayastha Pathshala College.	II

Candidates who passed under Ordinance 3, Chapter XIII.

36	Raj Bahadur Singh ... ... Passed
37	Sarju Prasad ... ... Passed

XII.

Dates of Examinations in Arts, Science, Law and Commerce 1930 and 1931.

1930.

The M.A., M.Sc. (Previous and Final) B.Sc. (Honours) and B.Com. (Parts I and II) Examinations will commence on Wednesday, 26th March, 1930.

Fees and Applications to be sent not later than 29th January, 1930.

The B.A. (Pass and Honours II year) and B.Sc (Pass, Examinations will be held on Wednesday, 2nd April, 1930.

Fees and Applications to be sent not later than 5th February, 1930.

The LL.B. (Previous and Final) LL.M. Examinations will commence on Monday, 21st April, 1930.

Fees and Applications to be sent not later than 24th February, 1930.

1931.

The University Examinations will commence in April 1931.

XIV.

Index to the Officers, Members of Authorities and Teaching Staff of the University.

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B.

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